Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LVII. MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1865. NUMBER 179

POST OFFICE,
MONTREAL, July 12, 1865.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal.

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec by Steamboat........	....	6.30 p m
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	6.30 p m
Canada West Day Train...[1]	10.45 p m	8.00 a m
Canada West Night Train.[2]	9.45 a m	7.00 p m
Laprairie..................	9.45 a m	2.30 p m
St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarencevill..........	9.45 a m	7.45 a m / 2.30 p m
New York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c................	9.45 a m / 11.00 p m	2.30 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne and Island Pond........[3]	7.00 a m / 1.45 p m	8.20 a m / 1.15 p m
Portland..................[4]	1.45 p m	7.00 p m
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon..........	6.30 p m	6.00 a m
Lachine....................	9.15 a m / 6.15 p m	6.00 a m / 2.00 p m
St. Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg............	10.45 a m	2.00 p m
Chambly....................	11.00 a m	8.20 a m / 3.15 p m
Longueuil..................	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
Contrecœur, Varennes and Verchères.............	....	2.00 p m
St. Laurent, St. Eustache, St. Scholastique, &c......	6.30 a m	7.00 a m
Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese, & Ste. Jrome.............	2.00 p m	7.00 a m
Rigaud, Carillon, Grenville and Way Offices to Ottawa	6.00 p m	6.00 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 and Saturday..............	7.00 a m	7.00 p m
Ditto fortnightly from Boston	....	2.00 p m
Sault Ste. Marie, &c., via Toronto, every Tuesday..	....	7.00 p m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 8.50 A.M.
[2] do do 7.55 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.

The Undersigned offers for Sale:

Indigo, Button Blue, Cloves
Black Pepper, Glue, Lampblack
Pipes, Saltpetre, Rice, Linseed Oil
Cream Tartar, Liquorice, Olive Oil in cases
Pickles, Sardines, Raisins
Vinegar, Brandy in cases
Brandy (Otard, Dupuy & Co's) in hhds
DeKuyper's Gin in cases
Do do in hhds and qr-casks
Booth's Old Tom Gin, Jamaica Rum
Claret in cases
Salmon in tierces
Souchong, Oolong and Uncoloured Japan Teas
A Crushed Sugar, Dry Crushed Sugar
Molasses, Golden Syrup

—ALSO,—

Borst, Halladay & Co's Whisky

—AND,—

200 hhds Bright Muscovado Sugar

V. HUDON,
306 St. Paul Street.
June 8. 135

JOHN AITKIN & CO.

HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER UNDERCLOTHING WHITE REGATTA and FLANNEL SHIRTS, KID, BUCK, DOGSKIN, THREAD and SILK GLOVES
GENTLEMEN'S, LADIES', MISSES' and BOYS SIZES
MERINO, LISLE, THREAD, and COTTON HOSE, ¾ Hose, ½ Hose
Old No. 211 and 213 Notre Dame Street.
New No. 347, 349 and 351 Notre Dame Street.
June 28. 152

NOW OPEN,

PICKUP'S REGISTRY

AND

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

No. 113 St. Francois Xavier Street,

OPPOSITE HIS PRESENT PLACE OF BUSINESS,

Where APPLICATIONS for SERVANTS, or PARTIES SEEKING SITUATIONS, will receive prompt attention.
He will also take AGENCIES for LETTING HOUSES, ROOMS, and execute all other COMMISSIONS entrusted to him.

E. PICKUP.
June 12. 138

STEPHENSON HOUSE,

AND

MINERAL BATHS,

ST. CATHERINES, C.W.

THIS HOUSE having undergone the usu Refitting for the season, is NOW OPE FOR VISITORS.
BATHS in good order.

E. W. STEPHENSON,
Proprietor.
May 25. 123

REMOVAL.

JOHN DATE would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that in consequence of the widening of Notre Dame Street, he intends REMOVING ON THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT from his old stand to new and more convenient Premises, at

NO. 659 CRAIG STREET,

(Four Doors East of Bleury Street),

Where he will be found ready to execute all orders entrusted to him, with punctuality and at moderate charges. And he avails himself of this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their past favours, a continuance of which it will ever be his aim to merit.
April 1. 77

CANADA

Railway Advertising Company

NOTICE.

IN order to avoid the trouble and inconvenience heretofore experienced in looking after the Cards placed in only a limited number of Cars, and for a shorter period than a year, the CANADA RAILWAY ADVERTISING COMPANY beg to announce to their patrons and the public that hereafter no advertisements will be received for a less period than one year, and that each advertiser's Card will be placed in all the cars of the Grand Trunk Company leaving the Montreal Station.
An important saving in time and labour being thus effected, the Company will be enabled to make a considerable reduction in the rates of advertising, as well as to confer an important advantage on all advertisers.
As this change, and the addition of several new Passenger Cars which have recently been placed on the line, will involve the re-arrangement of the Cards, advertisers will have an opportunity of making any alterations in their advertisements which they may desire, if early notice is given at the Office.
In addition to the claims of this medium of advertising, which has been fully recognized by both Wholesale and Retail Dealers, the holding of the PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION in this city this year will undoubtedly add largely to the number of travellers, and very much increase the value of advertising in the Cars.
Samples of several new and attractive forms of Cards, the cost of which will meet the views of all classes of advertisers, are now being prepared, and may be seen in a few days at the Office,
67 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
April 29 101

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, WM. MIDDLETON and ANDREW J. BARNETT, carrying on business of WAREHOUSEMEN, FORWARDERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, was DISSOLVED on the FIRST of MAY by mutual consent.
The affairs of the late Co-partnership will be adjusted and wound up by WM. MIDDLETON who will continue to carry on the business on the premises occupied by the late firm, under the name and style of WM. MIDDLDTON & CO.

WM. MIDDLETON
A. J. BARNETT.
May 23 121

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Members of the CAISSE D'EPASGNES ST. ROCH, of Montreal, will apply to the Provincial Parliament, at its next session, for an Act of Incorporation.

COME PERRIN,
Secretary.
June 17. 143

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that from this date I will not be responsible for any Debts contracted in my name by JULIE POUPART, *dit* LAFLEUR, my wife, or any other person, unless with my verbal consent.
JOSEPH MORREA DIT DUPLESSIS, *Pere.*
Montreal, 30th May, 1865. 3m 218

Co-Partnership Notice

THE undersigned have entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as WHOLESALE GROCERS, FLOUR AND PROVISION DEALERS, under the name and firm of J. HUDON & CO., and will carry on their Business from this day in the premises occupied by V. HUDON, Esq., 246 St. Paul Street, and 199 and 201 Commissioners Street.

J. HUDON,
A. S. HAMELIN,
CHS. P. HEBERT.
Montreal, 1st May, 1865. 102

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature at its next Session by the Richelieu Company for an Act to amend their Act of Incorporation, in such a manner as to augment the qualification of Directors, and also to allow Stockholders to have one vote for each Share held by them.
Montreal, 13th Jene, 1865. 2m 139

SHIP BISCUIT.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand No. 1, No. 2, and Captain's BISCUIT, warranted manufactured with all possible care and best materials, to ensure preservation and flavour.
Also, BEST CRACKERS, of every description, plain and fancy. BEST TABLE and STORE PACKED BUTTER.
Please send orders to Nos. 275 and 277 (new numbers) Commissioners Street, RED STORE.

OVIDE DUFRESNE.
July 24. 101-174

STEAMERS.

DAILY LINE

For Chateauguay & Beauharnois.

THE Steamer LOTBINIERE, Capt. S. Filgate, will leave Canal Basin every day at One o'clock P.M., [Sundays excepted] and Lachine on arrival of Five o'clock P.M. Train from Montreal, calling as above. Returning—leave Beauharnois every Morning at Six o'clock [Sunday excepted], calling at Chateauguay, and arriving at Lachine for Eight o'clock Train.
For freight or passage, apply at 67 Common Street.

JOHN McMARTIN,
AGENT.
May 5. 106

Northern Transportation Line between New York and Montreal.

Incorporated--Capital $150,000,

L. J. N. STARK, President, 33 Coenties Slip, N.Y
N. T. JILSON, Vice-do, Whitehall, N.Y.
H. R. SNYDER, Sec. and Treas., Whitehall, N.Y.

DIRECTORS:
Oliver Bascom, L. J. N. Stark, Wm. B. Hatch, W. H. Beaman, T. T. Vaughan, H. R. Snyder, H. T. Gaylord, N. T. Jillson, A. D. Ladd, M. J. Myers, C. W. Tillinghast, R. A. Loveland, Tracy Cowan.

THIS LINE, having largely increased their facilities, are now prepared to transport MERCHANDISE, PRODUCE, &c., &c., between NEW YORK, ALBANY, TROY, and MONTREAL.
N. B.—Boats of this Line leave New York, Pier 6, East River Daily, and are towed by powerful Steamers on Hudson River, Lake Champlain, and River St. Lawrence, thereby insuring the transportation of property in good time and order, and at less rates than by any other Line.
Mark packages: "N. T. LINE."
For Freight apply to

NELSON DAVIS,
MONTREAL, C. E.;
William Coote, St. John's, C. E.; G. T. Morehouse, St. John's, C. E.; John Myers, Rouse's Point, N. Y.; H. R. Snyder, Whitehall, N. Y.; N. T. Jillson, Whitehall, N. Y.; Oliver Bascom, Whitehall, N. Y.; T. T. Vaughan, Whitehall, N. Y.; W. H. Beaman, 191 River Street, Troy; A. Robertson, 105 Pier, Albany; L. J. N. Stark, A. D. Ladd, 33 Coenties Slip, New York.
May 19. 118

1865. The Whitehall 1865.

TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New York,

FOR DOING A GENERAL FREIGHTING BUSINESS

Between Montreal, New York, and Intermediate Points

On the Hudson River, Champlain Canal, Lake Champlain, Chambly, and St. Lawrence Rivers.

DIRECTORS:—John F. Winslow, W. T. Foote, E. E. Davis, Edward Bech, J. L. Blanchard, Jno. H. Reed, J. A. Lee, John A. Griswold, C. W. Farnham, H. C. Tisdale.
OFFICERS:—E. E. Davis, President; W. T. Foote, Vice-President; W. G. Warner, Secretary and Treasurer.
For transportation apply to
J. T. B. WHITE, R. CHAPIN, 31 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
J. L. BLANCHARD, 191 River Street, Troy.
N. R. MOE, 102 Pier Albany.
W. G. WARNER, Whitehall.
H. G. TISDALE, Whitehall.
E. E. DAVIS, Whitehall.
W. T. FOOTE, Port Henry.
J. T. B. KETCHUM, Plattsburgh.
JAMES H. BISSET, St. Johns.
E. M. COPELAND, Montreal.
Mark Packages, "Whitehall T. Co." Ship in New York, Pier No. 6, East River.
The WHITEHALL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have a line of steamers on the Hudson River and Lake Champlain, expressly for towing Canal Boats and Barges. Merchandize shipped by Canal Boats in New York will be delivered in Montreal and Ports upon Lake Champlain without handling, and in much less time than it has taken to deliver goods at the same points heretofore. The Company have ample facilities. Their boat property is all new.
April 3. 6m 78

RICHELIEU COMPANY

Daily Royal Mail Line

BETWEEN

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, and Regular Line between MONTREAL and the PORTS OF THREE RIVERS, SOREL, BERTHIER, CHAMBLY, TERREBONNE, L'ASSOMPTION, and other INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 1st May inst., and until otherwise ordered, the steamers of the Richelieu Company will leave their respective wharves as follows:—
The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. Robt Nelson will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier Square), for Quebec, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock P.M. precisely; stopping going and returning at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. Passengers wishing to meet the Ocean Steamers at Quebec may depend to be in time by taking their passage on board this steamer, as a tender will take them over without extra charge.
The Steamer EUROPA, Capt. J. B. Labelle, will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock P.M. precisely; stopping going and returning at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan.
The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Jos. Duval, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock P.M.; stopping going and returning at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup, Yamachiche, and Port St. Francis; and will leave Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., stopping at Lanoraie.
The Steamer NAPOLEON, Capt. Charles Davelny, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel, every Tuesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock P.M.; stopping going and returning at St. Sulpice, Lanoraie, Berthier, Petit Nord and Grand Nord, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and Wednesday, at 4 o'clock A.M.
The Steamer CHAMBLY, Capt. F. Lamoureaux, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock P.M.; stopping going and returning at Vercheres, Contrecœur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belœil, St. Hilaire, and St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at 3 o'clock P.M., and Wed esdays at noon, for Montreal.
The Steamer TERREBONNE, pt. L. H. Roy, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne every Monday and Saturday, at 4, Tuesday and Friday at 3 P.M.; stopping going and returning at Boucherville, Varennes, Bout de L'Isle and Lachenal; and will leave Terrebonne every Monday at 7 A.M., Tuesdays at 5 A.M., Thursdays at 8 A.M., and Saturdays at 6 A.M.
The Steamer L'ETOILE, Capt. P. Malhiot, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for L'Assomption every Monday and Saturday at 4, Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M.; stopping going and returning at St. Paul L'Hermite and Lachenaie; and will leave L'Assomption every Monday at 7 A.M., Tuesdays at 5 A.M., Thursdays at 8 A.M., and Saturdays at 6 A.M.
This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For further information, apply at the Richelieu Company's Office, 29 Commissioners Street.

J. B. LAMERE,
General Manager.
OFFICE RICHELIEU COMPANY, 28th June. 1865. mwf 152

HILL & BURLAND,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

Penitentiary Cabinet Warehouse,

HAVE on hand, and are constantly receiving, large assortments of FURNITURE, which they will sell low for cash.
They are prepared to take orders for the FURNISHING of HOTELS, PRIVATE RESIDENCES, or PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

HILL & BURLAND,
Agents for Penitentiary Cabinet Works.
April 1.

FOR SALE

ON EASY TERMS,

Five First-class Building Lots,

—AND—

A First-class Cottage, Greenhc se,

&c., &c., &c.,

SITUATED IN DUROCHER STREET.
For conditions apply to

J. E. GUILBAULT.
November 21.

FOR SALE:

CASKS SAL SODA
CASKS CAUSTIC SODA
CASKS SODA ASH
CASKS VENETIAN RED
CASKS STRAW & BROWN SEAL OIL
HHDS GIN, Anchor and Holland Arms
CASES GREEN AND RED GIN
CASES OLD TOM GIN
RAMSAY'S NEWCASTLE FIRE BRICKS

PHILLIPS & CO.
June 21. 146

CHOICE DOUBLE GLOSTER and NORTH-WILTS CHEESE, received ex City of Hamilton, at
May S. ENGLISH'S

INSURANCE.

LIFE AND GUARANTEE

ASSURANCE.

The European Assurance Society,

Empowered by Special Acts of British and Canadian Parliaments.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA:

69 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

In addition to Life Assurance, this Society issues BONDS OF SECURITY for persons holding Government or other situations of trust.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Persons for whom this Society is Surety can Assure their lives at considerably reduced rates.
Life Policy-holders in this Society can avail themselves of the Society's Suretyship to a proportionate amount at any time—FREE OF EXPENSE.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,
Secretary.
January 7. 1y 5

STEAMERS.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS.

MONTREAL to OTTAWA CITY DAILY (Sunday's excepted), stopping at St. Anns, Como, Hudson, Point aux Anglais, Rigaud, Carillon, Point Fortune, Grenville, L'Orignal, Major's, Brown's, O'Brien's, Thurso, Buckingham.
The Splendid new fast sailing Steamers PRINCE OF WALES, Capt. H. W. Shepherd QUEEN VICTORIA, Capt. A. Bowie.
A Train leaves the Bonaventure Street Depot every Morning (Sunday's excepted), at Seven o'clock, to connect at Lachine with the steamer PRINCE OF WALES, (Breakfast) for Carillon, passing through Lake St. Louis, St. Ann's Rapids, and Lake of Two Mountains. From Carillon, by Railroad to Grenville, join the Steamer QUEEN VICTORIA (dinner) for Ottawa City.
Downward the Steamer QUEEN VICTORIA leaves Ottawa City at 6:30 A.M., passengers arriving at Montreal at 4:30 P.M.
The comfort and economy of this Line is unsurpassed, while the Route passes through one of the most picturesque districts in Canada, and is the most fashionable for Tourists.
Parties desirous of a pleasant trip can obtain Return Tickets from Montreal to Carillon valid for one day at single fares.
Passengers for the celebrated Caledonia Springs will be landed at L'Orignal.
Parcel Express daily from the Office to Ottawa and intermediate landings.
Further information, as well as Return and Excursion Tickets, may be obtained at the Office 153 Great St. James Street, next door to the American Church [opposite the Ottawa Hotel], at the Bonaventure Depot, or on board the Steamers.

R. W. SHEPHERD.
May 12. 112

THIS IS THE ONLY DAILY AMERICAN LINE FROM MONTREAL.

AMERICAN

Express Line of Steamers,

FROM

MONTREAL to OGDENSBURGH, PRESCOTT, BROCKVILLE, KINGSTON, SACKET'S HARBOR, OSWEGO, ROCHESTER, TORONTO NIAGARA, LEWISTON,

AND ALL POINTS WEST AND SOUTH.

ONE of the splendid Upper-cabin Steamers in connection with the above Line,

EMPRESS,

(B. C. & H. Navigation Company, Limited)

CAPT C. B. DEWITT,

And

LORD ELGIN,

CAPT. J. H. DEWITT,

Will, until further notice, leave the Canal Basin every day (Sundays excepted) for Ogdensburgh, calling at Valleyfield, Coteau Landing, Cornwall, and intermediate Ports, connecting with the magnificent Lake Steamers "BAY STATE," "ONTARIO" and "CATARACT," which form close connections with all R. R. Lines running on the North and South Shores of Lake Erie for all points South and West, and by steamers direct from Buffalo to Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, and intermediate Ports.
Through Tickets can be had at the Office, No. 93 Great St. James Street (Bancroft's City Express,) and at the Hotels from HENRY ST. DIZIER; C. C. McFALL, Canal Basin, or at the Office, No. 67 Common Street.

JOHN McMARTIN,
AGENT.
June 28. 152

GRAND EXCURSION

TO THE FAR-FAMED

RIVER SAGUENAY,

AND SEA-BATHING AT

Murray Bay, Caccouna and Tadousac.

THE MAGNIFICENT IRON STEAMER

"MAGNET,"

CAPT. FAIRGREIVE,

WILL LEAVE NAPOLEON WHARF, Quebec, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, during the season, at SEVEN o'clock, for the RIVER SAGUENAY to HA! HA! BAY, calling at MURRAY BAY, RIVER DU LOUP and TADOUSAC.
By taking this Steamer at Quebec, the Tourist and Invalid will enjoy the refreshing and invigorating breeze and picturesque scenery of the Lower St. Lawrence, and avoid the annoyance of Transhipment, as the steamer runs direct to Murray Bay, River du Loup, Tadousac and Ha Ha! Bay.
No expense or inconvenience in exchanging boats at Quebec; in every instance the steamers are brought alongside of each other.
This splendid steamer is built in water-tight compartments, of great strength, and equipped with every appliance for safety, and acknowledged to be one of the best sea-boats afloat. She is fitted up with large FAMILY STATEROOMS, most comfortably finished, and in every respect second to none on the Canadian waters.
RETURN TICKETS, good for the season, will be issued, and may be obtained on application to C. F. MUCKLE, at the Hotels, and at the Office, 21 Great St. James Street.

ALEX. MILLOY,
Agent.
June 17. 143

1865. Montreal & Chicago. 1865.

STEAM DIRECT.

Weekly Line of first-class Propellers.

BRISTOL............	17,000	bushels	capacity.
BROCKVILLE.........	16,500	do	do
EAST...............	16,500	do	do
NORTH..............	16,000	do	do

These vessels are all new, and have been got up expressly for this route, and are adapted for the service in every respect that experience can suggest.
Freight taken for intermediate ports.
AGENTS—GEO. CHAFFEY & BROS., Kingston; HUGH McLENNAN, Chicago.

J. McLENNAN & CO.,
MONTREAL.
April 6 6m 81

FOR SALE.

PLUMBER'S WARE
MALLEABLE IRON GAS TUBING
BRASS TUBES
SHEET COPPER
INGOT and BAR TIN
GALVANIZED TINNED SHEETS
IRON WIRE—all numbers
TIN PLATES, IC COKE and CHARCOAL.

WINN & HOLLAND,
RENAUD'S BUILDINGS.
May 15. 114

The Subscribers Offer for Sale:

100 brls Guiness's Dublin Porter
Do Barclay & Perkins London Porter } qts. & pts.
Do Allsopp's Ale
Do Bass's do
500 cases Claret, various brands
50 cases Sauterne, do

BAIRD & CRAWFORD,
GROCERS & WINE MERCHANTS,
123 Great St. James Street.
June 141

STEAMERS.

1865. New Freight Line to Ottawa 1865.

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA FORWARDING COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)
CAPITAL..........................$50,000

JOHN McLENNAN—PRESIDENT.
W. McNAUGHTON, } DIRECTORS.
J. B. AUGER,

THIS COMPANY has been formed with a special view to provide for the large and increasing trade of the Route by the Ottawa River and Rideau Canal and their tributaries, and is provided with new and efficient stock, and all the means necessary to secure despatch and economy in rates of freight.
Freight received on the Wharf of the Richelieu Company at Quebec, and forwarded daily.

ISAAC BONNER,
AGENT.
85 Common Street, Canal Wharf, Montreal.
February 13 1y 36

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.

PERSIA leaves	New York,.	Wednesday,	July 26
AFRICA, "	Boston,....	Wednesday,	Aug. 2
SCOTIA, "	New York,.	Wednesday,	Aug. 9
ASIA, "	Boston,....	Wednesday,	Aug. 16
CUBA, "	New York,.	Wednesday,	Aug. 23
CHINA, "	Boston,....	Wednesday,	Aug. 30

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 Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewellery, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD,
4 Bowling Green, New York,
Or to E. C. & I. G. BATES,
103 State Street, Boston.
July 22. 173

British Colonial Steamship Co.'y

(LIMITED.)

	Tons Register.	Commander.
OTTAWA..........	1800.	F ARCHER.
ST. LAWRENCE.....	1398.	J. JAMES.
THAMES..........	1376.	J. PINKERTON.

The above first-class powerful Screw Steamships are intended to be dispatched from LONDON for QUEBEC and MONTREAL as follows:—

THAMES........	Wednesday,	19th July.
OTTAWA........	Wednesday,	16th August.
THAMES........	Wednesday,	6th Sept.
OTTAWA........	Wednesday,	27th Sept.
ST. LAWRENCE..	Wednesday,	18th October

And from Quebec for London:

THAMES........	Tuesday,	15th August.
OTTAWA........	Saturday,	9th Sept.
THAMES........	Wednesday,	4th October.
OTTAWA........	Wednesday,	25th October.
ST. LAWRENCE.	Wednesday,	15th Nov.

The Steamers leaving London on the 19th July and 16th August call at Queenstown.
Cabin Passage from London to Quebec,. £18 18s. stg.
Steerage do do do £7 7s. stg.
Cabin Passage from Quebec to London......$60
Steerage do do do $25
Return tickets issued at reduced rates. Special arrangements made with families.
Apply in London to
TEMPERLEY'S, CARTER & DARKE,
3 White Lion Court Cornhill.
In Quebec to JAMES GILLESPIE
In Montreal to GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co,
Agents.
July 26. 176

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 WASHINGTON....	Saturday......	July 29
GLASGOW...............	Wednesday....	Aug 2
CITY OF LONDON........	Saturday......	Aug 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.
Thursday 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 Tower Buildings. South, 22 Water Street; and in New York, at the Company's Offices, John G. Dale, Agent, 15 Broadway

PHILLIPS & CO.,
AGENTS,
ST. SACRAMENT STREET MONTREAL.
July 27. 177

Mail Steamers to France Direct.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK & HAVRE.

The first FIVE splendid Vessels intended to be put upon this favourite route for the Continent are the following:—
WASHINGTON..3,204 tons..900 horse-power.
LAFAYETTE....3,204 tons..900 horse-power.
EUROPE.......3,204 tons..900 horse-power.
FRANCE........(Building)..900 horse-power.
NAPOLEON III.(Building).1100 horse-power.
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the "EUROPE," A. DUCHESNE; "LAFAYETTE," A. BOCAUDE, as follows:—

FROM NEW YORK TO HAVRE
"EUROPE,"
FRIDAY, the 21st JULY, 1865.
"LAFAYETTE."
FRIDAY, the 18th AUGUST, 1865.

Departures from New York to Havre, stopping at Brest to land mails and passengers, thereby shortening the sea voyage about one day.
First Cabin, including table wine........$135
Second Cabin, including table wine.$70 or $80
Quebec to Paris............$83, $93, or $148
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DONALD R. MACLEOD,
Commercial Chambers,
19½ Peter Street, Quebec.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel); at Havre, Messrs. William Iselin & Co.; at New York, Geo. Mackenzie, Esq.
Quebec, July 7, 1865. A17 176

HOUSES.

House For Sale.

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

First-Class Residence at a very low Rent

TO LET,—A first-class new three-story Brick House, containing 12 rooms, with all modern conveniences. Ten minutes walk from the Court House Rent £45 to a desirable tenant only.
Apply at the Herald Office.
June 15. 141

TO LET,

A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE in McGill College Avenue, with all the modern improvements.
Enquire a...

TO BE LET OR FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE at "Rosemount," Cote St. Antoine, within fifteen minutes walk of the City Railway Terminus. It contains Dining, Drawing and Breakfast Rooms, Butler's Pantry, Five Bed Rooms, Bath Room, and W.C., Kitchen, Servant's Room, Larder, Cellars, &c. Fitted up with all modern improvements; Hot and Cold Water, with good supply. Also, Stable, Coach-house and Garden.
Possession can be obtained immediately.
For terms and particulars apply to
JOHN LEEMING,
Auctioneer.
Or THOS. SCOTT, Architect.
44 Little St. James Street.
May 24. 122

TO LET.

The first-class HOUSE No. 1 Calender Place, Mountain Street, now occupied by James Johnston, Esq. To be seen between 2 and 4 o'clock.
Apply to
D. McINTYRE,
43 St. Peter Street.
February 2. 27

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, by a Lady and Gentleman, without children. The West End or upper part of the city preferred.
Address L., Herald Office.
June 8. 135

TO LET,

A splendid STORE, situate on the corner of Lemoine and McGill Streets, No. 63. Possession immediately.—Apply at the store, or to Messrs. Labelle & Labelle, Advocates, No. 48 Little St. James Street.
June 3.

TO LET,

A first-class VILLA RESIDENCE and GROUNDS, No. 235 Drummond Street above Sherbrooke Street. The house is in perfect order, and the situation for health and beauty is unsurpassed. The Outbuildings are large and commodious.
ALEX McK. COWIE,
17 Courville Street
June 8 135

TO LET.

A first-class DWELLING HOUSE on Richmond Square; Rent $300 and assessments. Also, a smaller first-class HOUSE, rent $260. Possession may be had immediately. Rent to commence on the first of May.
Apply to
HENRY JACKSON,
No. 2 Cornwall Terrace, St. Denis Street.
April 20. 93

TO LET.

A WORKSHOP in rear of the subscriber's premises.
WM. SPIERPOINT,
No. 2 Victoria Block.
August 31. 193

TO LET.

A first-class OFFICE, fronting on St. Francois Xavier Street.
Address Post Office Box 238.
May 13. 113

The subscribers offer to LEASE, for the balance of the Term, till 1st May next, or longer, (the present lease having been broken,) that commodious and well situated three-story CUT-STONE BUILDING, lately occupied by Messrs. H. Duclos & Co., as a Hardware Store, situated in St. Paul Street, East, corner of Vaudreuil Street, being No. 269, new number.
J. TIFFIN & SONS.
May 9. 109

FOR SALE,

THAT delightfully situated residence, "SALEM TERRACE," built by the late JESSE THAYER, Esq., on Seigneur Street Hill, St. Antoine Suburbs, adjoining the residences of Hon. Chas. Wilson and Andrew Macfarlane, Esq. The house is substantially built of Stone and Brick, double furred, is one of the coolest houses in summer and very warm in winter, and contains—Large Drawing Room, Dining Room, 6 Bedrooms, Boudoir, Bath Room, Basement Dining Room, large Kitchen, Pantries, 2 Cellars, with Cistern holding 60 puncheons of water. There is also a Coach-house, Stable, Wood Shed, Root House, and the Garden is well stocked with the choicest Fruits and Flowers. Possession 1st November if required.
The house can be viewed any day between the hours of 9 A.M. and 6 P.M. Any information required can be obtained from
JESSE THAYER,
540 St. Paul Street.
June 15. 167

TO LET,

AT ST. ANN'S, ISLAND OF MONTREAL,

A LARGE STONE HOUSE, suitable for two families, with a large Garden, well stocked with all kinds of fruit, within two minutes walk of the St. Ann's Lock and Grand Trunk Depot. A private road leads to the latter.
For further particulars, apply to W. DALTON, corner Craig and St. Lawrence streets, Montreal.
July 22. r tts 173

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR 1865,

Open to Competitors from all Canada,

WILL BE HELD AT THE

CITY OF MONTREAL

ON

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

The 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th September next,

IN THE

EXHIBITION BUILDINGS,

St Catherine Street,

And upon the grounds known as the PRIESTS' FARM,

FRONTING ON GUY AND ST. CATHERINE STREETS,

PRIZES OFFERED - - $10,000 TO $12,000.

THE PRIZE LIST and Rules of the Agricultural Department, and Blank Forms of Entries, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, No. 615 Craig Street, Montreal, or of the Secretaries of County Agricultural Societies.
The Prize List, &c., and Forms of Entries of the Industrial Department, may be obtained of the Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, Mechanics' Hall, Great St. James Street, Montreal.
Entries of Stock, &c., must be made on or before SATURDAY, the 2nd Septempber, at th Office of the Secretary, No. 615 Craig street, Montreal.
Entries of other Agricultural Products and Implements must be made at the same place on or before Saturday, the 17th September.
Entries in the Industrial Department may be made on or before the 15th day of September, at the Office of the Board of Arts and Manufactures.
A fee of Five Shillings (entitling the holder to free entrance during the exhibition) will be required from each Exhibitor.
Arrangements have been made with the principal lines of Railways and Steamers to return to their destination unsold goods from the Exhibition free of charge.
Foreign Exhibitors in the Industrial Department will be allowed space, so far as practicable, to display their Products, but cannot compete for Prizes.
For further information, application should be made to the undersigned, joint Secretaries of the Lower Canada Agricultural Association.
G. LECLERE,
Sec'y Board of Agriculture.
A. MURRAY,
Sec'y Board of Arts, &c.
Montreal, May 15, 1865. 3m tts 123

Association Vinicolo de la Champagne.

L. JAUNAY & CO., Reims.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Sole Agent in the Canadas for the sale of the above named celebrated CHAMPAGNE, long and favorably known in the Continental and English markets, is prepared to supply the Trade on the most favorable terms.
GEO. DENHOLM,
St. Nicholas Street, Montreal,
Sole Agent for the Canadas.
2m tts 155

NEW BOOKS.

DAWSON BROS. have just received:—The Man Without a Country. Alfred Hagart's Household, by Alexander Smith. The Conversion of the Roman Empire, by Charles Merivale, B.D. Canada, its Defences and Resources, by W. H. Russell, L.L.D, John Stuart Mills' Works, cheap editions. Miss Mackenzie, a Novel, by Anthony Trollope. Theo. Leigh, by Annie Thomas. Belial, a Novel. Christians Mistake, by Miss Muloch. The Orpheus C. Kerr Papers, third series. The Pentateuch and the Gospel, by Rev. J. L. Porter. Wylders Hand, by J. S. Le Fanu, &c., &c.
For sale at
Nos. 55 and 59 Great St. James Street.
July 7. 160

FOR SALE.

THE BRANCH

OF THE

CENTRAL DRUG HALL,

302 NOTRE DAME STREET,

Is just opposite the OLD STAND, on the *Corner Place d'Armes.*

Always on hand a choice assortment of Pure Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, French and English Perfumery, and Toilet Soaps.
140 DAVIDSON & CO.

Culexifuge effectually prevents attacks of flies and mosquitoes. Every family should have it.
Excelsior Yeast Powder—Never fails.
Magic Tonic—For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, &c. Also a perfect substitute for spirituous liquors.
The above are prepared only by
DAVIDSON & CO.,
140 Chemists.

SODA WATER, from Dow's celebrated Fountain—with the largest assortment of Syrups in the city—on draught at
CENTRAL DRUG HALL,
Great St. James and 302 Notre Dame Streets
June 14. 140

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

OIL PEPPERMINT, pure
OIL LEMON, do
OIL CASSIA, do
OIL CLOVES
For Sale by
138 LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL.

STONE GINGER BEER BOTTLES, best quality
SODA WATER BOTTLES
For Sale by
138 LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL.

50 cases PRIME E. I. CASTOR OIL
25 qr-casks SUBLIME SALAD do
10 do PURE COD LIVER do
For Sale by
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL.
Apothecaries' Hall.
June 12. 138

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

(Branch) Beaver Hall.

The Subscriber begs respectfully to inform the residents of Beaver Hall and vicinity that his Branch Establishment, corner of

Brunswick and Dorchester Streets,

IS NOW IN OPERATION,

WITH A

FULL STOCK OF DRUGS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES,

&c., &c.,

Under the management of MR. SHUTTLEWORTH, where he trusts, by careful attention to the interests of his customers to merit a continuance of the favors already conferred upon him in Notre Dame Street.

PURE SODA WATER.

As the Subscriber is now manufacturing his own Soda Water, he will in future sell it at FIVE CENTS PER GLASS, with a choice selection of SYRUPS.
J. A. HARTE,
DRUGGIST,
(New No.) 396 Notre Dame Street.
July 10. 162

APOTHECARIES' HALL

CATHEDRAL BLOCK.

SODA WATER TUMBLERS.—A supply just received by last steamer.
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
157 Apothecaries' Hall.

TO DAIRYMEN.— CHURNING MADE EASY.—For particulars apply to
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
158 Apothecaries' Hall.

CHOICE SYRUPS FOR SUMMER DRINKS.—The trade supplied.
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
157 Apothecaries' Hall.

STONE GINGER-BEER BOTTLES.—Best quality for sale by the crate.
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Apothecaries' Hall.
July 4. 157

GIBB & CO.

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of TROWSERINGS, VESTINGS, and GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHERY, just received per Steamer St. Lawrence, which are now ready for inspection.
May 22. 102

LANDING AND IN STORE

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE LANDING, EX SHIPS NOW IN PORT:—

COFFEE—Finest Mocha
TEAS—Young Hysons, Oolong, Congou, Souchong, and U. C. Japans
TOBACCOS—Choice 5's, 10's and ½-lbs, in Bond and Duty paid. A few cases fine Old Virginia
BRANDY—Dulary's and Vine Growers Co., in hhds, qr-casks and cases; Vintages 1859 and 1864
WINES—Clarets, in wood and cases; St. Julien, Chateau Mouton and other favorite brands
Sherry—Cramp Sutors, Lacaves, Lopez and Ysases, in octaves and quarter casks
Ports—Lacave's, Offley's and Osborne's, in octaves and quarter casks
Champagne—Perrier's, Ay. Mousseux Bouzy Superior, Bouzy Cabinet and Creme de Bouzy
Sparkling Hock, Sauterne, Absynthe, etc.
FRUITS and SPICES — Currants, Sultana Raisins, French Plums, Languedoc Almonds, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Pepper
DRUGS and CHEMICALS — Epsom Salts Alum, Copperas, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, Bi-Carb. Soda, Saltpetre
LIQORICE PASTE and STICKS—M F; R R; A A; J C; C, and other brands
PAINTS—Pitchford's and Walker's Dry and Ground White Leads
Do. Venetian Red
Putty, in 7-lb and 14-lb bladders
GLASS—Half-boxes, in sizes 7 x 9 to 18 x 24
PIG IRON—No. 1 "Clyde"
No. 1 and 4 "Kinneil"

—TOGETHER WITH,—

Salad Oil, quarts, pints and hf-pints; Sardines, ½'s and ¼'s; Soda Water Bottles; Corks Ales, Wines and Phials; Scotch Pot and Pearl Barley; Tapioca; Sago; Castile and Fancy Soaps; Vinegar, Bordeaux and English Malt; Cocoa; Chocolate; Gelatine; Gum; Indigo; Fine Dutch Madders; Lewis and Co.'s Pickles London Stout and Bass' Pale Ales; Lea and Perrin's Worcestershire, Prince of Wales, and British Sauces; Sparrows and Hearle's Washing Crystals.
OTHER GOODS DAILY EXPECTED
RIMMER, GUNN & CO.
May 2 124

FOR SALE.

M. LAING,

New No. 377 Commissioners Street,

HAS JUST RECEIVED:

3500 New Sugar-cured Smoked Hams

—ALSO—

Barrels Mess Pork
Do Thin Mess Pork
Do Prime Mess Pork
Do Hocks
Do Rumps
Cases Smoked Sugar-cured Shoulders
Do Smoked and Green Bacon
Tubs Pure Lard and new Butter
Boxes Cheese
FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
June 14. 141

For Sale,

FOUR HORSE POWER STEAM ENGINE and BOILER with two SMALL MILLS, all in perfect order. Apply to
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Apothecaries' Hall
May 162

1000 CASES CLARET, various brands, from $2 to $22 per case of one dozen bottles each.
400 CASES BRANDY, "Martell's," "Hennessy," "Otard, Dupuy & Co's," "Chaloupin," "Renault's," "Vine Growers." A few cases of 1849 vintage left.
CHAS. FARRE'S IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,—quarts, pints and hf-pints
"Sandeman's" choice Old Port
"Pemartin's" Pale Sherries
"Cosens" do do
"Domecq's" Royal Arms Sherries
"Welch's" Choice Madeira
ALEX. McGIBBON,
Italian Warehouse,....69 Great St. James Street
June 16

100 TINS WHITE LEAD
650 do VENEMIAN RED PAINT
150 do SPANISH BROWN do
100 do GREEN do
100 do BLUE do
250 do YELLOW do
100 do BLACK do
For Sale by the Subscribers,
HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, April 26th, 1865. 98

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.

THE Subscribers CONTINUE to MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES on PRODUCE consigned to their friends in all the leading Ports of Great Britain and Ireland.
RIMMER, GUNN & CO
May 14 114

OLD BRANDY.

FORTY CASES VINTAGE 1849—very fine
X McGIBBON
May 30 17

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS, communicating, suitable for a family. A few vacancies also for Gentlemen.
MRS. WILSON,
Latour Street.
May 18.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

BROWN & CO., Auctioneers and Commission Agents, will REMOVE, on or about the 1st of May, to the commodious premises No. 450 NOTRE DAME STREET, lately occupied by Job. C. THOMPSON & Co.
BROWN & CO.,
Dubois Buildings, Notre Dame Street
April 20. 93

MISS MACKENZIE.

JUST RECEIVED—
Miss MacKenzie; a Novel. By Anthony Trollope.
—ALSO,—
Only a Clod. By Miss E. M. Braddon.
For Sale by
DAWSON BROS.,
Nos. 55 & 59 Great St. James Street.
June 21. 146

JUNE

New English Magazines.

DAWSON BROS. have just received—London Society, Temple Bar, Family Herald, London Journal, All the Year Round, Englishman's Magazine, Cassells' Paper—for June.
For Sale at
Nos. 55 and 59 Great St. James Street.
June 14. 140

LEAVING TOWN.

FAMILIES REMOVING to the Country or the Sea-side, will find, at the

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,

69 Great St. James Street,

The LARGEST, FRESHEST, FINEST and CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT of GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, ALES, PORTER, Nicknacks and Delicacies in the City, to select from.
No extra charge for packing or packages.
ALEX. McGIBBON.
May 24. 122

TOWNSEND & YALE

Have now on hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

Hosiery and Fancy Knit Wool

HOODS,
NUBIAS,
SCARFS,
SHAWLS,
COATS,
SONTAGS,
CAPS, &c., &c

Of the celebrated makes of

THOMAS DOLAN, CONYERS BUTTON,

and other well known Manufacturers, to which the attention of the jobbing trade is invited.

25 Murray and 29 Warren Sts.,

NEW YORK.
July 18. 1m tt 169

PINE APPLES, STRAWBERRIES AND ORANGES

At the ITALIAN WAREHOUSE
ALEX. McGIBBON,
July 1. 155

A VERY CHOICE LOT OF ENGLISH BREAKFAST BLACK TEA, just received and for sale at
S. ENGLISH'S.
155

EXPEDITIOUS WASHING.

USE HARPER TWELVETREES' PREPARATION OF

Glycerine and Soap Powder

For CHEAP and EASY WASHING, which is really a compound of SOAP-MAKING materials. Sold by all Storekeepers, and wholesale by Mr. W. MARRIAGE, 30 Lemoine Street, Montreal. Manufactory, Bromley-by-Bow, London
May 30. tf 127

LUMBER--NEW YORK MARKET.

THE undersigned being Agent for several Canada and New Brunswick Mills, and having good facilities for storing and delivering, will be happy to receive CONSIGNMENTS of SPRUCE or PINE LUMBER, and make necessary advances. Having a large shipping trade demand, can dispose of cargoes at quick sales for cash. Highest references given. Strict attention paid to any shipments made via New York to foreign ports.
CHAS. H. MATTHEWS,
112 Wall Street, New York.
June 7 3m m wf 134

FOR SALE

THE MACHINERY and APPARATUS used in the LINSEED OIL MILL of the late Messrs. R. & H. CORSE.
—ALSO,—
TWO EGYPTIAN MARBLE (Black and Gold CHIMNEY PIECES, and TWO BEST ENGLISH GRATES, to match.
H. LYMAN,
ATTY. FOR ESTATE,
386 St. Paul Street
June 6. DS w 134

FOR SALE:

CAUSTIC SODA
BLEACHING POWDER
BLUE VITROL, ALUM, COPPERAS
BI CARB SODA
FLOUR SULPHUR
EPSOM SALTS, &c., &c
WINN & HOLLAND,
Renaud's Buildings
July 10. 162

CATAWBA and CONCORD GRAPES. — A choice lot of those fine Grapes and fresh Chestnuts received and at
S. ENGLISH'S.

LEGAL NOTICES.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

EDOUARD ROBILLARD CLERK, Merchant, of the City and District of St. Hyacinthe,
Plaintiff;
Vs.
LOUIS TANCREDE PLAMONDON, Merchant, of the same place,
Defendant.

A WRIT OF ATTACHMENT has issued in this cause, of which all persons interested in the Estate of the Defendant, and all persons having in their possession, custody or power, any portion of the assets of the Defendant, or who are in any way indebted to him, are required to take notice.
L. TACHE,
Sheriff.
St. Hyacinthe, July 11, 1865. de 165

THE SATURDAY READER

THE Subscribers beg to announce that the first number of a new publication, under the above title, will be issued early in August.
THE SATURDAY READER is intended to fill a place now unoccupied in Canadian literature; for, while it is acknowledged that the field of political literature is fully and ably occupied, that department of Journalism which aims at the cultivation of taste, the spread of Science and Art, and the diffusion of information common to all shades of political opinion, is entirely neglected. The object of the Publishers is to establish a first class literary Weekly, which will furnish entertaining and instructive reading to all classes, to the exclusion, it is hoped, of the cheap American literature at present so widely circulated in this Province.
The Publishers have completed arrangements which will enable them to produce the works of the best and most popular English Novelists simultaneously with their publication in Great Britain, and before they have been reprinted in America.
THE SATURDAY READAR will contain vigorously written articles on all popular subjects, extracts from the leading press of all countries, carefully selected articles on Science, Invention and Art, together with a variety of general information.
Semi-Annual Subscription $1.00.
W. B. CORDIER & CO., *Publishers.*
JOHN LOVELL, *Printer,*
ST. NICHOLAS STREET.
July 11. 1m tts 163

FOR SALE.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES,
EXPORT DRUGGISTS,
COLEMAN ST., LONDON,

PUBLISH monthly a Price Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemical, Pharmaceutical, and Photographic Preparations, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medica Sundries.
This is the most complete List ever published, and will be forwarded every month, FREE OF ALL CHARGE, upon application.
As the latest fluctuations of the Market are always noted, this List is invaluable to Chemists, Druggists Storekeepers, and Surgeons.
July 19. 1y w eow 86-170

COAL.

American Anthracite Coal,

OF the various kinds and sizes, can be furnished by the Cargo, AT VERY LOW RATES on application to
NELSON DAVIS.
May 19. 3m 118

Bryant Stratton & Clark's

MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE AND TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE,

Nordheimer's Building, Great St. James Street, a Branch of Bryant, Stratton & Co.'s International Chain of Commercial Colleges, established in Montreal, Toronto, Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Newark, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Portland, Burlington, Providence, Hartford, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Bridgeport, Utica, Ogdensburg, and Covington.
Young gentlemen theoretically and practically educated for business.
Book keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Commercial Law, Telegraphing and Phonography.
Scholarships issued at one point are good for unlimited period in all the Colleges.
The "College Journal," containing full information, mailed free to all sending their address.
June 26. 150

FOR SALE,

Half-boxes VALENCIA RAISINS
LAYER and M R do
Kegs SEEDLESS do
GREEN and RED CASES GIN
Hhds and qr-casks do
Cases OLD TOM
Casks SODA ASH
CAUSTIC and SAL SODA
STRAW and SEAL OIL
PHILLIPS & CO.
July 13. 165

FRESH SMOKED SALMON, in fine order, just received at
S. ENGLISH'S,
392 and 394 Notre Dame Street
July 1

SMOKED SALMON.

ANOTHER Lot just received at
DUFRESNE & McGARITY'S,
228 Notre Dame Street.
July 5. 158

ST. LOUIS HOTEL,

ST. LOUIS STREET.

THIS well-known HOUSE which, during the past winter has been not only enlarged by an addition of a NEW WING, four stories in heighth, and which otherwise has been much improved by the completion of a commodious, easily accessible, airy, and well lighted DINING ROOM; by the introduction of all the improvements known in similar first-class establishments,—Baths, Billiard Rooms, Steam Laundry, &c.; and by the complete re-furnishing of the whole building—Public Drawing Rooms, Private Parlours, Bed Rooms, Reading Rooms, &c.,—will be

RE-OPENED

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC

On THURSDAY, the 6th of JULY, 1865,

The undersigned proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense to make their Hotel, on St. Louis Street, fully equal to any establishment of the kind in British North America, with a view to obtain a continuance of that support and encouragement which has been so long extended to them in Quebec, and which it has been their care to merit.
WILLIAM RUSSELL & SON.
Quebec, 29th June, 1865. 155

The People's Clothes Wringer,

WITH PATENT ELASTIC CORK ROLLS and COG WHEELS. Never spots the Clothes; never twists on the shaft; and never smells. The cheapest, best, and most durable.
For Sale by
R. KERR & CO.,
209 McGill Street.
June 30. 154

FOR SALE:

Dublin Porter, "Guinness," quarts and pints
London Stout, Truman, Hanbury & Co, do
Claret, "Medoc" and other brands
Champagne, "Gustav Gibert"
Burgundy Port, Sherry and Madeira
Vermouth Bitters
Wormwood Bitters
Brandy in octaves and cases
Vinegar, &c., Sardines
Mixed Pickles, "Joyce's" Sauces, Jams, &c
Taylor's Mustard, Chocolate and Cocoa
Indigo, Nutmegs, Spices, &c
TEAS—Uncolored Japans, Young Hyson, &c.
WINN & HOLLAND.
July 10. 162

Funeral Furnishing Warerooms.

OFFICE DESKS

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.
D. & J. TEES
July 11. 163

NOTICES.

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ASSESSMENT ROLL of the City of Montreal, for the WEST and ST. MARY'S Wards of the said City, is completed, and is now deposited in the Office of the undersigned, in the City Hall. All persons whose names appear therein, as liable for the payment of any Assessment, Tax, or Duty, are hereby required to pay the amount thereof to the undersigned, at his Office, within TWENTY DAYS from the date of the last insertion of this notice, without further notice.
E. DEMERS,
City Treasurer.
CITY HALL, Montreal, 24th July, 1865. 175
[To be inserted in the Montreal *Herald* and Montreal *Gazette* on the 25th, 27th, and 29th July instant, and on the 1st August prox.]

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

WHEREAS by the BY-LAW of the CITY COUNCIL, Chapter 13, it is, amongst other things, provided:—
1. That NO DOG shall be allowed to go at large in this City, unless the Annual Duty imposed on it be paid, nor unless a Collar be worn by it, having the Christian and Surname of its master or owner legibly written, stamped or engraved thereon, under a penalty not exceeding TWENTY DOLLARS against the owner or keeper, and an imprisonment, in every case, for *thirty days*, or till the penalty is paid.
2. That if ANY DOG, of which no owner of keeper shall be discovered, or whose owner or keeper shall refuse or neglect to pay to the City Treasurer the Annual Duty imposed upon and for him, shall be found going at large, it shall be the duty of the Chief of Police to cause such Dog or Dogs to be destroyed.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in consequence of the inconvenience and danger experienced from the large number of Dogs running at large in this City, contrary to the provisions of the said By-law, I have ordered, and do hereby order, that from and after THURSDAY, the TWENTIETH day JULY instant, the provisions of the said By-law be RIGIDLY ENFORCED; and from and after that date, ALL DOGS found runing at large in this City, contrary to the terms of the said By-law, will be DESTROYED.
AND WHEREAS a DOG, whose owner is unknown, has been seen running at large, and wandering in the streets of this City, biting other Dogs, and there is reason to apprehend that such Dog is mad; all persons in the City are hereby ordered to CONFINE their DOGS immediately, or to MUZZLE them in such a manner as that they shall be totally unable to bite, and this, during the space of two months from the present date, to terminate on the 8th September next; failing which all such Dogs shall be destroyed, and the owners, masters or persons in charge thereof prosecuted according to law.
J. L. BEAUDRY,
Mayor.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, 8th July, 1865. du tts 161

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL,

WEST AND ST. MARY WARDS.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have completed their Assessment Rolls of the WEST and ST. MARY WARDS of this City; that copies thereof have been left with one of their number, at their Office in the City Hall, where the same may be seen and examined by any person interested until FRIDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF JULY INSTANT, and that the said Assessors will meet, at their Office aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-SECOND day of JULY instant, at TEN o'clock, A.M., to review their Assessments of the Real Estate set down in the said Assessment Rolls; and that they will then and there hear and examine all complaints in relation to such Assessments of Real Estate that may be brought before them.
JOSEPH DESCHAMPS,
DANIEL FARRELL,
JAMES C. BEERS,
REMI LAMBERT,
THOMAS McGINN,
Assessors.
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, July 1st, 1865. n tts 155

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL

ST. ANN'S WARD.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned have completed their Assessment Roll of the ST. ANN'S WARD of this City; that a copy thereof has been left with one of their number, at their Office in the City Hall, where the same may be seen and examined by any person interested until MONDAY, the 31st day of JULY instant; and that the said Assessors will meet, at their Office aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the FIRST day of AUGUST proximo, at TEN o'clock A.M., to Review their Assessments of the Real Estate set down in the said Assessment Roll; and that they will then and there hear and examine all complaints in relation to such Assessments of Real Estate that may be brought before them.
JEROME GRENIER,
JOSEPH DESCHAMPS,
DANIEL FARRELL,
JAMES C. BEERS,
REMI LAMBERT,
THOMAS McGINN.
Assessors.
ASSESSORS' OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, July 13th, 1865. n tts 165

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Montreal, will apply to Parliament, at its next Session, for an Act to amend the several Acts for the Incorporation of the City of Montreal, with a view to extend the authority and powers conferred by the said Acts, and more especially to authorize the said Corporation to borrow money for the following purposes, viz.:—
1. TO COMPLETE THE DRAINAGE OF THE CITY.
2. TO ERECT A DRILL SHED AND ARMORY.
3. TO EXTEND THE RESERVOIRS AND RISING MAIN.
(By order,)
CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.
CITY HALL, Montreal, 16th June, 1865. 2m s 143

FOR SALE:

GALVANIZED TINNED SHEETS
IRON WIRE—all numbers
SHOT, BUCK do.
SHEET LEAD, COPPER, ZINC
MALLEABLE IRON, GAS TUBING
BRASS TUBES
INGOT AND BAR TIN
WROUGHT AND HORSE NAILS, SPIKES
PLUMBERS' WARE, &c., &c.
WINN & HOLLAND.
July 26. 176

THE SUNSET.

At Eventide, the lingering sun,
Roll'd down the fiery western bar;
The modest moon, like some pale nun,
Beheld the gleaming clouds afar.

O'er all the scene a golden haze
Stole mingling with the rainbow dyes;
The stream reflects the fading rays,
The monarch day in glory dies.

The hour was solemn, sad, and sweet,
The vesper bell was slowly rung;
And winged Echo, would repeat
Each changeful sound with airy tongue.

Ah! in that ever hallowed hour,
I first beheld her lovely face;
And felt the charm, whose subtle power,
Nor time nor death can e'er erase.

But o'er the scene, night spread a pall,
Thick darkness o'er my vision fell;
For ever gone, peace, hope, and all,
Despair and love my bosom swell. H.B

ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO. OVID.
THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1865.

TEMPERATURE

In the shade by Standard Thermometer, observed by CHAS. HEARN, Optician, 242 Notre Dame Street.

8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
77°	85.5°	83.5°

Recorded by Patent Register.

MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Performance in the Theatre Royal, this evening, at Eight o'clock.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY JOHN LEEMING & CO.
Real Estate, at his Office, at Eleven o'clock.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

QUEBEC, July 28, 1865.

The weather is clear and fine.

It is said that a Montreal house has this day bought up all the sack-salt here on private terms. This will leave our market bare of that article for some time to come. Two schooners for the Lower Ports this week, one on Montreal account, takes out above 6,000 bags of salt.

There were no vessels from sea to-day.

SIR E. P. TACHE.—Passengers by the River du Loup train, to-day, state that the Premier was this morning in the same state as yesterday. A telegram received at five o'clock this afternoon, says Sir E. P. Tache passed a pretty good night, but is not stronger. This morning he is about the same as yesterday.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, July 28th.—The steamer Geo. Washington, brings New Orleans dates of the 22nd inst.

The Matamoras Commerce of the 12th says, Gen. Steele has required Cortenas who is in Brownsville to preserve the peace but having access to Mexico he continues to rob on that side of the River seeking refuge on the American side. Gen. Monet has received authority from the Emperor to raise a battalion of Texans on the way to Mexico. They are organized and armed. Gov. Allen of Louisiana was hourly expected.

Gen. Shelby had reached Eagle Pass, but the authorities of Piedros Negros informed him that he would not be allowed to take his men into Mexico with arms in their hands; he would, however, be allowed to come into the country with his men as emigrants. He finally agreed to this, and sold his arms and cannon to the Liberals at Piedros Negros, for which he received six thousand dollars in specie and five thousand in bonds issued by the Liberals. The arms were immediately shipped to Chihuahua. The President was at Chibuahua which is strongly fortified, with no Imperial troops to threaten it.

The New Orleans Times' Brownsville correspondent of the 14th says, Cortinas who is there, is very hopeful of success by the liberals, and works upon the prompt movement of the United States forces to the frontier as advantageous to his cause. He has great numbers of Americans in his ranks, and speaks enthusiastically of their dash and daring. The correspondent is being favorably impressed with the appearance of Cortinas, and has a high opinion of his capacity.

The Galveston correspondent of the Times says, there is a reign of terror in the interior of Texas. Murders and robberies prevail to a terrible extent. He denies the report that Kirby Smith and Magruder entered into cotton speculation. They had to borrow money to go to Mexico with.

The Brownsville Republic of the 5th says, Gen. Giles F. Smith arrived there on the 4th, with 8 or 10,000 Federal troops.

The Houston Telegraph rejoices over the fact that all the drays and omnibuses there are driven by white men, and that the city is fast filling up with industrious white mechanics and laborers. A number of freedmen have established shoemakers shops in the city, and gone into business on their own account.

NEW YORK, July 28th.—Gold opened at 146, but at that price there were more sellers than buyers, and the price subsequently declined to 144¾. The speculative movement is dull, the bears are not yet tempted to put out shorts.

The Commercial's Washington special says: The therm. in the shade marked 90 to-day at eight o'clock.

NEW YORK, July 28th.—The thermometer here to-day marked 90 in the shade; in the sun it was 110.

The Secretary of the Treasury is of the opinion that the Department will be able to meet all requisitions before the meeting of Congress, as the receipts are largely on the increase, while the expenditures are rapidly reducing by the disbanding of the army and other causes.

The S.S. George Washington, from New Orleans, reports that she fell in with the transport Blackstone, also from New Orleans, on the evening of the 26th, with three boilers leaking. The Washington took off the passengers from the Blackstone, and the latter would try to reach Hampton Roads.

BOSTON, July 28th.—Well executed counterfeit $10 bills on the Thompson Bank of Thompson, Connecticut, are in circulation here; look out for them.

BELFAST, ME., July 28th.—The U. S. steamer Tiago sailed to-day for Bangor.

The Monitor Dictator is expected here in a few days on her way from Boston to Halifax.

HALIFAX, July 28.—The steam yacht Clara Clarita, from New York for Aspy Bay, with engineer Everitt's party on board arrived here yesterday. After perfecting some arrangements of the machinery on board, the yacht will sail for Aspy Bay, probably to-morrow, Saturday, morning.

DEATH OF JUDGE MORIN.—We regret to announce the death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Morin, which took place on the 27th, at St. Adele, County of Terrebonne. He was in the sixty-third year of his age.

Born at St. Michel, Mr. Morin was educated at the Quebec Seminary. His rapid progress in his studies first attracted the notice of his professors, and his attainments elicited their encomiums. He studied law under the late Hon. Mr. Viger, being admitted to the bar of Montreal in 1828. In 1830 he entered Parliament, and from the first his abilities excited the attention of the leaders of the different parties. In 1834 he was deputed by his party to carry to Great Britain their petitions as to the state of the Province, to have them presented through Mr. Viger, and to support that gentleman in the representations he was to lay before the British Government of the condition and grievances of which the Colonists complained. This task he appears to have fulfilled satisfactorily, and in such a manner as to earn the thanks of those who had entrusted him with the charge. In 1842, after the Union of the Provinces, he filled the office of Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Lafontaine-Baldwin administration, which post he held for more than a year. At the election of 1844, he had gained so thoroughly the confidence of his countrymen that he was elected by two constituencies—Saguenay and Bellechasse—the latter being the one which he selected. In 1848 he was again returned for the same County, and on the assembling of Parliament was elected Speaker, an office which he held till 1851, when he formed an administration in conjunction with Mr. Hincks, taking the post of Provincial Secretary, and representing the County of Terrebonne. In 1853 he resumed his former office of Commissioner of Crown Lands, which he held till his appointment in 1855 as a Judge of the Superior Court of Lower Canada. In 1859 he was appointed one of those to whom the task of codifying the Civil Law was entrusted, and to his clear head and unwearied industry we may justly attribute much of the progress which has been made in a work so important in regulating the exercise of our civil rights. In private life Judge Morin was universally beloved. Of a most amiable disposition and attractive manners, he had drawn around him a large circle of friends, who will miss the cheerful look and the word of kindness, from him who never failed to encourage the young man struggling onwards in the first steps of his profession. In the "Life of Metcalf," Kay thus describes Mr. Morin, and although not in all points correct, it yet shews the light in which he was viewed by strangers:—

"Mr. Morin a French Canadian, commissioner of Crown lands. He had been thrown in early life, by the troubles of his country, into the stormy sea of politics; but I believe had followed the law as a profession. His character, as described to Metcalfe, would have fitted well the hero of a romance. With administrative abilities of the highest class, vast powers of application, and an extreme love of order, he united a rare concientiousness and a noble self-devotion, which in old times would have carried him cheerfully to the stake. His patriotism was of the purest water. He was utterly without selfishness and guile. And he was of so sensitive a nature, and so confiding a disposition, that it was said of him, he was as tender-hearted as a woman, and as simple as a child. But for these—the infirmities only of noble minds—he might have been a great statesman. If the enthusiasm and demonstrativeness of his character, rendered him a striking contrast to Secretary Harrison, he was in these and other respects also remarkably dissimilar to Mr. Receiver-General Dunn."

SALE OF THE SITE OF BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Mr. Bennett, of the *Herald*, has bought the lot on which the Museum stood for the handsome sum of $650,000. The lot measures 56 feet by 100, and the purchaser pays $450,000 in twelve years time. Mr. Barnum, however, had a lease with nearly twelve years to run, and for this he received $200,000, or nearly one half the value ... with some equanimity upon the loss of his Museum.

We regret to learn that the Hon. Mr. De Beaujeu expired at his residence—Coteau—yesterday.

NEW WORKS.

LETTERS BY H. D. THOREAU. TICKNOR & FIELDS, BOSTON, 1865.

We are indebted to Mr. Richard Worthington, Great St. James street, for a copy of a very handsomely got up volume with the above title. It is from the well known publishing house of Messrs. Ticknor and Fields. The letters run over a period of more than twenty years, and are interesting if only as the history of mental progress of an individual mind. A few short poems are added.

LA ST. JEAN-BAPTISTE A QUEBEC.—J. N. DUQUET AND CO., 1865.

An account of the fete of St. Jean-Baptiste held at Quebec this year. Following the history of the day's proceedings are reports of the sermon preached in the Cathedral, by the Rev. T. A. Chandonnet, speech by Mr. Huot, M.P.P., at Jacques Cartier Hall, and what is modestly called causerie, by M. Hector Fabre, Editor of the *Canadien*. The whole is neatly got up.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE. July 1865.

This very excellent Review continues to maintain its well earned reputation. The story by Mr. De Boucherville, "*Une De Perdue Deux de Trouvees*," is finished, and Mr. Bourassa commences a serial tale to replace it. A very ably written article on Cardinal Wiseman, of which this contains the fourth and last part, will be read with interest, although we may differ from the author, Mr. Ouellet, in the religious aspect under which he views the career of the Cardinal. The other article—that on the Montreal Aqueduct, by Mr. Royal, we have not yet been able to look into. The events of the month, by the same gentleman, are generally carefully selected and well written.

CITY ITEMS.

Between 9 and 10 on Thursday night persons living near St. Lawrence street toll-gate were startled by cries of "murder," proceeding from the direction of the Hotel Dieu buildings. A gentleman who heard the cry rushed out, and on proceeding to Upper St. Urbain street, found a man named T. Nicholas Shearley, lying helpless on the ground and covered with blood from a large, severe wound on the head. Shearly was blinded with his own blood, which lay in a pool round him, and from the loss of which he was exceedingly weak. He stated that he had been walking along the street with a lady when he was stopped by three low-sized, shabby looking men who were armed with clubs, and who told them to come along with them. Disregarding such a command, the fellows now fell upon Shearly, and dealt him violent blows on the head, with their clubs, and when down they beat him upon the legs with the same weapons. The ruffians now robbed their victim of his watch, marked "Goodhugh, London, and scampered off at full speed. The gentleman with two others who came to Shearly's assistance were unable to catch sight of the villains, but they carried the suffrer to Dr. Lapierre's, in St. Jean Baptiste village where medical relief was administered. The young lady on seeing Shearly attacked proceeded with all haste to the house of her friends who searched for the robbers without success. The former then conveyed Shearly to town when he reported the matter to the city police. Shearly is improving rapidly.

About half past ten o'clock on Tuesday night a man fell from the third story of Madame Lefebvre's house, St. Paul street to the ground. He was badly bruised but had no bones broken.

About one o'clock yesterday morning Dr. Picault was sent for to attend a woman named Julia Maher, who took very ill in a police cell. By the doctor's advice she was removed to the General Hospital.

The Games of the Caledonian Society will take place in the Victoria Gardens on Thursday, 17th August. A chance will be given to the best walkers and runners in the city to try their proficiency.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Mr. Frank Drew was greeted with a very fine and appreciative audience last night, it being his first benefit in Montreal. To-night the performance will commence with the farce of "The Widow's Victim," in which Mr. Drew will give his great imitations of celebrated artists, including Mr. John Brougham, the late lamented Mr. John Drew, Adelina Patti, Mr. Charles Kean, and others, to be followed by the burlesque on 'Camille," concluding with the drama of "Dick Turpin," in which Messrs. Drew, McCullough, Herne, and the whole company will appear.

NEW MEDICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members of the medical profession of this city, called by circular, was held at the Mechanics' Hall last evening for the purpose of organizing a Medical Society. Among them present were the following:—Drs. Sutherland, Scott, Howard, Reddy, Craik, Hingston, Peltier, Rottot, Fenwick, Codorre, Squire, F. W. Campbell, Thompson, &c. Dr. Sutherland was called to the chair, and various resolutions were put and carried. A committee was appointed to form bye-laws, and the meeting adjourned till next Friday evening. The medical profession is now a strong body in this city, and we trust the new Society may be the means of still further advancing the science and art of medicine.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Yesterday morning a man named Jacob Mott, was brought before the Recorder charged with being drunk and assaulting the policeman who arrested him, John Armour The prisoner told a long and circumstantial story about having been arrested by Armour, yesterday afternoon, in a lane off St. Antoine Street. Prisoner acknowledged he was under the influence of liquor at the time, but not "very drunk," having had three glasses. He said he was brutally assaulted by Armour, who knocked him down and broke one of his ribs with the baton besides cutting his head. Then Armour took about $5 out of his pockets and told him to be off.—But, somehow, he afterwards was arrested and taken to the station-house, where he said not a word about being robbed by the policeman. Mott showed slight wounds on his brow and offered to show his broken rib, but the Recorder declined the inspection, and postponed the trial till to-day, to give the accused time to bring up witnesses to confirm his story, or enable him to answer the charge. The policeman denied the accusations of Mott *in toto*. Mott subsequently laid an information against the policeman in the Police Court, for assault, taking his money, and so forth.

John Eagan, a discharged soldier was fined 25s or one month, for being drunk and beating his wife. Eagan has been drinking hard of late, and was almost in delirium tremens at the time. There were 24 cases.

POLICE COURT.—Joseph Depati, the young man arrested on the charge of murdering Jean Baptiste Labreche, but who was exonerated by the verdict of the Coroner's jury, was discharged yesterday morning by Col. Ermatinger, there being no accusation against him.

As the train from the Pond was crossing the Bridge at back Cove, on the 6th a man named John Kane, belonging to Island Pond, was accidentally knocked off the train and was drowned. Deceased was in the employ of the Company, as a brakeman. As the train was passing over the bridge he leaned from the platform, and was struck by one of the braces, knocked into the water. The body was recovered a short time afterwards, and one of the legs was found to be broken.

IT is not work that kills man, it is worry. It is not the revolution that destroys the machinery, but the friction.

BURNING OF THE WM. NELSON.

The William Nelson left Antwerp on the 1st of June last, with about 448 emigrant passengers, and a crew of thirty men. The ship did not, however, put to sea until the 4th of June. The voyage continued without incident until the 26th of June. The captain then observed that several emigrants were suffering from a violent fever, and, fearing that this might become contagious, he gave orders to make the passengers come on deck, that the ship might be fumigated, as a precautionary measure. The 1st mate and carpenter were sent below with several sailors, furnished with tar-buckets and red-hot irons. The operation was nearly completed, at 12½ o'clock, when the last tar barrel burst into a flame, and the boiling tar flowed over upon the deck, seriously burning the carpenter and the sailor who was assisting him. The vessel immediately took fire. The middle deck was soon full of smoke, and the ignited tar flowed with the roll of the ship under the bed of one of the emigrants, setting it on fire. In an instant the flames spread fore and aft, rendering it impossible for the men to extinguish them. Even before they could reach the deck immense columns of flame shot through the hatchway, and, reaching the sheets of the mainsail (all sail was set at that moment), enveloped the mainmast with the rapidity of lightning. In the twinkling of an eye all the sails on the mainmast were on fire, as well as the rigging. The captain ordered part of the crew to get the boats ready, to save as many passengers as possible, and the rest to close the ventilators and the hatchways. This was hardly done, when a number of men, partly sailors and partly emigrants, formed a chain, fore and aft, in order to pass buckets of water, which were poured down the main hatchway. The pumps were also set at work. Hitherto discipline and good order had been maintained. But now a general panic seized the unfortunate passengers, all of them throwing themselves upon the boats, which from their numbers it was completely impossible to prevent. One had no sooner touched the water than she was capsized by a number of emigrants who jumped into her. These were nearly all drowned. Four sailors, who were also in the water, succeeded in righting the boat and bringing it to ... some of the men in the water. But while the boat was still alongside some more emigrants leaped into it and capsized her a second time. The sailors were again able to right her, and took on board as many passengers as it could hold. The captain himself assisted in lowering the launch, and the second mate, the only sailor who entered it, was fortunate enough to save several cabin passengers. The two other boats were lowered with much trouble. The largest contained no less than 35 passengers, with six of the crew, some of whom got into another boat less heavily laden, leaving two to steer. The last boat, with the same number of sailors, and full of emigrants, succeeded in getting clear of those who swam around it. Meanwhile, the captain, seeing that he could do nothing more to save the ship, ordered the rest of the crew, about 15 men, to throw overboard everything possible that would float. All were lashed together, so as to form a kind of raft, so as to save as many lives as possible. This was hardly finished when the unhappy passengers still on board, threw themselves upon it in large numbers, followed by several of the sailors. Others on board the ship rushed from one end of the deck to the other, and, going into the cabin, broke the furniture and threw it into the water.

The confusion which now reigned was beyond anything possible to conceive. It was impossible for the captain to make himself heard, though giving reiterated orders and seeking to stop the panic. This took place about half an hour after the fire broke out. At this time from 130 to 150 emigrants had succeeded in getting upon spars alongside the ship, when the topmasts, with their yards, &c., all on fire, suddenly gave way, and fell right upon them, killing many at once and throwing the others into the sea. The cries of the wounded and drowning were terrible. The captain and the sailors could do nothing to save them. The fire between decks gaining the upper deck and the masts, a fresh panic broke out, and the poor creatures fought among themselves to reach the raft. Several fell into the water and were drowned; others succeeded in reaching the raft, but the mainmast fell upon them some minutes afterwards and crushed several to death. Then only did the second mate and a few of the crew jump overboard. Being good swimmers, they proceeded towards the boats, at some distance, and were fortunate enough to reach them and be taken in. About two hours after the fire broke out a part of the deck, being entirely undermined, fell in, and a large number of emigrants were precipitated headlong into the burning furnace beneath. The heat was suffocating, and it was impossible to remain any longer on board. Some passengers jumped into the sea, and with them the remaining sailors, three of whom are supposed to have been drowned. The lashings which held the raft together being burnt through, it parted in two, with many persons clinging to the planks and many underneath. The captain, under the absolute impossibility of doing anything to save those still on board, jumped overboard, and, seeing two boats at a great distance, swam towards them. After swimming for three quarters of an hour, together with two sailors who followed him, they were at last perceived by the emigrants, who steered towards them, and, at the risk of being capsized and drowned, picked them up in a state of almost complete exhaustion. The captain immediately steered towards the ship, in order to see if they could make a raft to save those clinging to various objects and those hanging upon the ship's bowsprits. But nothing could be done. They remained near the ship until 3 A. M., when she sank, carrying with her the rest of the poor creatures on board. The boats then steered N. N. W. There was no water on board either of them. One had no provisions, and the other had two or three fowls, a duck and a pig.

During all this time the sea was fortunately calm, for had the slightest breeze arisen, all must inevitably have perished, the boats being laden nearly to the water's edge. The shipwrecked party continued their way until 5 P. M., and they were seen and saved by the steamer Lafayette.

The third boat was met by the Russian three-masted bark Ilmari, which spoke the Lafayette, the same night. At the request of Captain Bocando, the captain of the Ilmari transferred his shipwrecked guests to the Lafayette, which thus had on board the 42 persons whose arrival at Havre on the 6th of July is already known.

The Mercury picked up the fourth boat's crew. The captain of the Mercury lay to for several days, and cruised about in the neighborhood in the hope of rescuing others of the shipwrecked. One man, and subsequently one woman and three men were thus picked up.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES AT HUDSON.

On Monday last, the Emmet Guard of Albany and their friends left that city 2,000 strong, on an excursion to Hudson. Among this party were about 150 roughs who openly avowed on their way down the river that they intended to "clean out" Hudson. After the excursionists had disembarked, the roughs spread over the city in gangs of 10 and 15, dropping into saloons, calling for liquors and refreshments and leaving without paying. Of course a number of small skirmishes and fights followed, and the quiet little city of Hudson was greatly troubled thereby. About seven o'clock the party began to work their way down to the dock, where a general fight was commenced by the Albany shoulder-hitters. At first general knock downs satisfied the villains, but as the darkness became more intense, stones, pistols and brick-bats were freely used, causing a general stampede among the bystanders. At half-past eight o'clock the rifles or muskets, used by the Emmet Guard in their target practice were brought into requisition, the balls flying in every direction. At one time the leaden balls flew thick and fast about Prospect Hill, on which eminence were at the time about three hundred women and children, who supposed themselves safe in that far-off retreat; but were obliged to decamp in double quick time. Near this spot a young man was severely wounded by a ball passing through his leg, and a girl was shot through the cheek.

In the crowd on the dock a lad named Ferry was struck with a club, which dislocated his elbow; and a lad named Maloney was shot in the head. A man named Benjamin Hildreth, a spectator, was pounced upon by four or five of the rowdies, and beaten in such a terrible manner that his life is despaired of. He had a severe flesh wound over the right eye, and was injured internally. Wm. Cooney was struck in the side by a brick, and badly injured. A deaf and dumb idiot was knocked down and brutally beaten.

Officer Saipaugh, one of the Hudson police, was also attacked by the roughs, and badly beaten, although he succeeded in laying out four or five of them before he was compelled to succumb.

A large number of citizens were more or less injured with stones and brickbats. Two Albanians are known to have been shot, one in the thigh, and the other through the face.

There were only six arrests made, viz: Frank Johnston, E. B. Fuller, Terrence Leddy, Felix Kiernan, John Regan and Joseph G. Gregory—and these were let off yesterday by the Hudson authorities with a light fine.

The boats left about nine o'clock, and as they cleared the dock the roughs commenced firing their guns and pistols at citizens on shore, and kept it up until they were out of shooting distance. A number of well-disposed persons who came down on the excursion would not risk their lives in returning on the boat, and took the cars, some of whom have made complaints to the authorities. It is stated that when the Emmet guard came ashore, only part of them went to the target grounds, and it is further stated that Capt. Carlin of the Guard ordered his men to load and fire at the crowd on the dock.

The frequent occurrence of these disgraceful scenes along the Hudson is becoming the topic of general conversation, and the greatest indignation is felt in regard to the matter. Indeed, it would seem that there is an organized band of villains who get up excursions to these places for no other reason than to rob and plunder the inhabitants, and in the consummation of such acts of violence and lawlessness do not hesitate to use the knife or pistol to aid them in carrying out their hellish designs.

The light manner in which the arrested rioters got off is a subject much commented on in Hudson, and the action of the judicial authorities is condemned.

THE NORTH WEST.

As Parliament is not to meet till next month, it seems to long too wait for the report of our Delegates. Of the little that has been doled out to us, in the way of information, we have the somewhat enigmatical telegram, "The Government recommend the guaranteeing a loan to "pay the Hudson's Bay Company indemnity for "the North West Territory, which is to be made "over to Canada." Such a result after all that has been urged by the advocates of development in that direction cannot, surely, be satisfactory to Canada. We asked for bread, and have got, virtually, but a *stone*. Three years ago the present Hudson's Bay Company bought out the "old" H. B. Co., for one million and a half pounds sterling. Time, in North America, fast enhances the value of all property. What, on an emergency and in doubt as to the title, was suddenly "sold" for a certain price at hazard—an aleatory contract—is likely, we think, t fetch a better one, when advanced with all the prestige of Imperial sanction. The H. B. Co., an aggregate of humanities sagacious and prudent, will, *of course*, make the best of their position. That position, *now*, for the first time, is a very strong one. Heretofore their "rights" or "pretensions" have always been questioned and questionable. Now as a result of the Mission, they are, in effect, in a way, endorsed by the Imperial hand. The question is now, the *Globe* says, "a *dead* issue." We feign would believe it is not yet so.

About two years ago (August 15th), amongst other writing on the subject, before and after, that paper was pleased to publish a communication from us under the *nom de plume* of "Sex," giving, and commenting on the Legal Opinion (a unanimous one) of Sir Arthur Pigott, Sergeant Spankie, and Lord Brougham, and also, in the same vein, that of Sir S. Gibb and Mr. E. Bancroft, all eminent English ... of the H. B. Co. The Opinions were given at the instance of the North West Co., when in collision with that body. The principal conclusions on the points submitted were:

1st. That the Canadian Traders were not "interlopers" in the region in question.

2nd. That the territorial grant under the Charter did not include *all* the lands and all the territories "which might be reached by land or water, on passing through Hudson's Straits, but that it is limited to territories *contiguous* and proximate——*adjacent*——to Hudson's Straits" * * * "embracing naturally such portion of territory as might reasonably be necessary for the object in view," viz., Fur Trade, "but that it is not a grant of all the territores where the seas, rivers, &c., are lying and being, or by which they may be surrounded or bound to *any definite distance*."

The Hudson's Bay Co., also have, on their part, obtained the Opinion of Counsel eminent in the law, in their favour. The last offered and published by them is that of Sir. John Jervis, and Sir. John (not Samuel) Romilly, in 1850, who thus expressed themselves "rights claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company do properly belong to them." That opinion however, was, as they very prudently remarked, "given on the papers before the viz. a *statement of Rights and Maps*, submitted by Sir. J. H. Pelly, Chairman of the Company." The opinion of the present Law Officers for the Crown is, Mr. Cardwell is reported to have said in the House, the other day, *adverse to the Hudson's Bay Co.* Still, strange to say—they are not formally, officially, consulted, but the feeling or opinion of his "*predecessors*" in office is referred to, by the Honorable Secretary in justifications of the present endorsement of title. Why not as in all cases of Royal Charter granted before the Revolution, and invoked after, leave that we would ask, for an Act of Parliament. On this principle (one impliedly ignoring the validity of such charters) even in the case of the Hudson's Bay Company itself, the Temporary Act of 2 William and Mary, was passed "for confirming to the Governor and Company trading into the Hudson's Bay their Privileges and Trade," "for the (then) next seven years, and thence to the end of the (then) next Session, *but no longer*." As to *right of soil*, there is not a word of such an absurdity, in the Act. The Legislature did not dream of it. But to return to our line of comment, When Mr. Cardwell in deciding on this matter—for departmental, it must have rested, principally with him appeals to, or falls back upon his "predecessors" in office as a rule and guide, or, in apology, we must confess we don't understand him. His immediate predecessor (the late Duke of Newcastle,) *never admitted* the Company's pretensions to the *freehold* of the Country. It was their Monopoly and its machinery he as well as the Commons Committee of 1857, alluded to, as a matter for "settlement." His views, large, just and statesmanlike, were well known; and it was, the fear of the immediate enforcement of base very views that precipated that remarkable transaction, that we suspect, *feigned* Sales, between the old and new H. B. Co's. His grace was pleased, three years ago, to honor our humble individuality with a letter of acknowledgment of our writing to him on the subject and we claim to know, and remember well his words on this affair of State from his place in the House of Lords immediately after that receipt, by him, of our last letter to him. The views, even more advanced in the assertion of public right and of Colonial extension, of Sir E. L. Bulwer, when Secretary of State for the Colonies, are equally well known. The Hon. Mr. Labouchere, also, who took so large and active a part in the ventilation of this great question in 1857, never, so far as we know, mooted other than these Trade rights and their incidental property as a subject for settlement. From accidental circumstances we have ever taken a watchful interest in this matter of North West development—it being the writer's native land—but we have certainly failed to note such a precedent as the present Imperial Secretary for the Colonies invokes.—Why, we would respectfully ask him, not consult, formally and officially, the present Law Officers of the Crown on this so grave a subject, before deciding? Lord Brougham and other equally eminent counsel have said that the Charter as interpreted by its beneficiaries, "*could not stand the brunt of judicial discussion*." Can the freehold of a continent, untouched, unknown, be vested by the simple charter of a Charles the Second, in any one, or any number of nepotic adventurers. With equal right might some son of Spain claim to-day, the whole of America, North and South, in virtue of the Bull of Pope Alexander VI; which *gave* in 1493 to Ferdinand and Isabella, King and Queen of Castile and Arragon, all lands found *or to be found* westward of a line drawn from pole to pole a hundred leagues west of the Azores.—What, we would ask, is to become of the Native—the God born Adam, Title? Humanity respects it. Is Britain *not to?* What compensation has she or the Company ever offered to the poor Aboriginal? Not a blanket—once about fifty years ago, when Lord Selkirk "bought"—from the H. B. Co., for £10,000, some five million acres along the bank of the Red River (the garden of those wilds) that title was, by bargain with the Chiefs inhabitant—viz, for a few pounds of tobacco per annum—acknowledged in a way, by his lordship. Unable however, to carry out his noble project of planting a British Colony in the heart of the North American continent, and ruined in the effort, he finally in 1821, threw up the task, and gave back the purchased lands. Influences more potent than Downing Street itself, prevented Settlement. They do so still. In the meantime American Rifles, American Soldiery, protect the brave and struggling Selkirkites.—virtually, actually, the North West, our great back country, "a seat for empire is to us, we fear, now almost lost. We feel it not now. We or our's may hereafter. On its maintenance as the home of British freemen depends, we conceive, much of British tenure in North America, in the next and following generations. If what has just been done by the Imperial Authorities with reference to it, be irreversible, the ultimate fate, of Britain in America is sealed. We speak, we are free to admit, with something more than mere Canadian feeling—but our sorrow is strong, and we must e'en thus speak. The question is British, as well as Canadian. On it, largely, if not mainly, depends our Confederation. Failing that, in all its magnificent amplitude, from Atlantic to Pacific, our "nationality" is but a day dream. Our cry for it, an aspiration, expired—a gasp.—*Arnprior Times.*

THE PROPOSED NORTH-WEST PURCHASE.

A sort of supplementary meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company, of which we publish the report to-day, throws some glimmerings of light on the proposed acquisition by Canada of the North-west Territory. It came out that our Government is to purchase part of Rupert's Land, which is no part of the North-west Territory. This statement was made in answer to a question by Mr. White. What Canada wants with any part of Rupert's land, which is of no value for purposes of settlement, Ministers will find it necessary to explain. It seems as if the extravagant claims of the Company, as to boundaries, were to be admitted by our Government, and that we are to be required to pay for, under the name of part of Rupert's Land, what is not really part of the North-west Territory. Their chairman was disposed to be reticent; but he said two offers had been made to the Imperial Government; one with a view of obtaining a settlement whatever that may mean, and the other to sell a certain part of their territory. No answer had been received; but it had been noticed that the Imperial Government was ready to turn the matter over to Canada. The offer to sell a part of their territory must have extended to a very considerable portion of it; for the Chairman admitted that the sale, if made, might render it necessary for the Company to wind up at once. The new Company recently paid $7,500,000 for their rights; and if they sell out, they will naturally ask a handsome profit. Allowing 25 ℔ cent is what they will ask as profit, this first purchase would involve a cost of ten millions; and it would be only the beginning of a series of expenditures to which no one can set a limit. The Company now begins to talk in high tones of the value of its lands; Lord Milton claiming that it possesses 40,000,000 acres equal in quality to those of Yorkshire. The Canadian Government, it was stated, had made no offer to the Company; and it is evident that the Legislature will have to be careful in giving authority for it to open negotiations with the Company.

THE SCHOOL LAW OF LOWER CANADA. NO. IX.

(*For the Montreal Herald.*)

TO THE HON. G. E. CARTIER:—

Sir: To you, as a distinguished member of the present Government, I beg leave to submit the following:—

Cap. 15, Sec. 35, Clause 2, of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, after enumerating certain duties of School Commissioners and Trustees, reads thus: "But the cure, priest "or officiating minister, shall have the exclu-"sive right of selecting the books having refer-"ence to religion and morals for the use of the "schools for children of his own religious "faith."

An actual case will illustrate the working of this part of the Common School Law for Lower Canada.

In a certain municipality in which a majority of the inhabitants, and consequently a majority of the School Commissioners, are Roman Catholics, there has not been since the organization of the town, until recently, a single 'dissentient' or separate school, either Protestant or Catholic. The people of all creeds and nationalities, have hitherto worked together in harmony. As is often the case, the Protestant minority have paid the greater proportion of the taxes for school purposes.— New school houses have been built in all or nearly all the districts in the town. Good teachers have been employed, irrespective of their religious creeds, and both people and commissioners have, with singular unanimity, vied with each other in striving to keep sectarian and national difference out of their schools. To such an extent has this been the case, that in one instance ... Protestant teacher ac-... Catholic and the other Church of England and had for a few days been teaching the catechisms of these churches, one of the school commissioners—a Roman Catholic—having learned of the introduction of this sectarian teaching into the school, waited upon the instructress and forbade her teaching catechisms in the school, either Catholic or Protestant.

The school commissioners, a majority of whom are Catholics, endorsed his directions to the teacher. Thus harmoniously and praiseworthily did the people of this municipality, when left to themselves, arrange their common schools.......

A new Roman Catholic priest was sent amongst them. He informed his parishioners that the Bishop had directed him to have the children taught the catechism and other religious matters in the day schools; he appeared before the school commissioners and claimed the "exclusive right," by law, to introduce the Roman Catholic catechism, Catholic reading books and such like, into all the schools in which the majority of the children were Catholics. This would include all the schools in the municipality except one, or perhaps, for a short time, two.

On being informed by the school commissioners that there were no Catholic or dissentient schools in the town, and that they did not want any, the priest replied that he was instructed by Mr. Supt. Chauveau to reckon every school in which a majority of the children are Catholics, a Catholic school; and as therefore the law gave him the "exclusive right" of selecting and introducing what books he pleased on religion and morals, he intended to exercise that power.

What will be some of the results? The Protestant minority will at once be driven out of all, or nearly all, these schools; for no parent who adheres to the "Reformed Church" will long send his children to a school in which daily instruction is given in the dogmas, tenets and ordinarily accompanying ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church. They will thus; too, be driven out of the very school houses, most of the money for building which has come out of their own pockets.

It will be very difficult for any two or three of these contiguous Protestant minorities to unite and form dissentient schools, even if they have the means again to build new school-houses and support separate teachers.

Thus this law puts the "priest" above the expressed will of the people—above the school commissioners—and makes him, in fact, to an alarming extent, supreme.

I need hardly say to you that the apparent granting of the same right to the "officiating minister" [Protestant] is a mere chimera: for there is probably not a school-district in the whole of Lower Canada wherein a majority of the protestant children belong to one branch of the Church, and, even if there were, where is the Protestant clergyman who would dare to exercise the "exclusive right" given him by this unwise law? In reality it can alone be exercised by the "cure," [the Roman Catholic priest;] and I submit to you that it is a "right" or power which ought not to be granted by law to any man, or set of men, to exercise over schools supported in whole, or even in part by public money.

It need not be a wonder if such things—together with the numerous vexatious prosecutions, [some of which are now pending in several of the Superior Courts, compelling Protestants to re-pay heavy school-taxes to the Roman Catholic school-authorities;—the compelling, by law, of Protestants to pay "tithes" and taxes levied to build Roman Catholic churches, and such like;—no wonder need be if such and such like things are driving a part of the people, [Catholic and Protestant,] of Lower Canada into ill-omened disquietude or into what is still worse.

Let me assure you, Hon. and Dear Sir, that I submit these things for your immediate consideration, in behalf of a large number of liberal Protestants and Catholics—and I beg to say to you that I am engaged in no warfare of Protestant vs. Catholic—that I am not actuated by any hostile feeling toward any of our people who differ from me in religion or nationality—that I number among French Canadian and Irish Catholics many of my best friends and most hearty follow-laborers—and that I have for years enjoyed, in educational affairs, the cordial co-operation of one of the most talented of the Roman Catholic clergy; but, in order to promote the common welfare, I respectfully submit them for consideration and early action to you as a prominent member of a Government into whose power has come much of the destiny of this whole Province.

I have the honor to be your ob'd't serv't,
RICHMOND, C. E., July, 20, '95. J.H.GRAHAM

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(*From the London Spectator.*)

The new House of Commons will be the old one a little reinvigorated. The elections are not yet over, but from the results already declared the Liberal government will gain somewhat in the number and very greatly in the quality of its supporters. Despite most unusual slaughter and extraordinary changes, the total result in the boroughs has been a gain of seven for Lord Palmerston, giving with his majority in the last Parliament a working majority of 27. This is exclusive of changes in the counties, which in Ireland especially will be considerable, and may be relied on to yield at least seven more Whigs, making a total gain in divisions of at least 28 votes, sufficient to change a weak government into a strong one, and to enable one like that of Lord Palmerston to depart from its policy of inaction. This increase of power is an immense advantage, not only because it leaves Mr. Gladstone, the inventive mind of the Ministry, a much wider scope, but because a weak Government is always a squeezable Government, and in this country, and at this time, squeezable from the wrong side. Lord Palmerston has been compelled of late to summon his Tory reserve too often to the rescue, and his Cabinet, to conciliate them, have shrunk from facing questions upon which even he is not Tory, having, for instance, avoided Church questions with an adroitness which has made Liberals wince. Weakness invites attack from every interest and every extreme party, and a change which reduces crotchetty men of all kinds to comparative insignificance, is in itself a good. So is the proof afforded by the elections that "reaction," if it ever existed, has exhausted its force. It was from the first almost confined to the House, it scarcely penetrated the electoral body, and but for the American war it would never have been visible to the public at all. During that war undoubtedly many Liberals changed their tone, more especially those who clung on the outskirts of society. So intense was the feeling produced in the upper middle-class by misrepresentation and the hope of an American disruption, that had the war ended in the defeat of the North, reaction might have become real, and England handed over for years, as it was after 1815, to an administration resolved to resist all change as "dangerous to our institutions." With the hopes of the South, those of the Tories died away, and the return shows conclusively that even in county towns, where if anywhere the reaction really influenced votes, the Liberal party is as strong as ever. Many seats have been lost, but still more have been won, while in places like Ipswich, although there has been no change, the Liberals have shown an extraordinary increase both of energy and power. In the great towns, Leeds excepted, the Tories have received a severe defeat. The election for Westminster was a crucial test. The Tories fought the battle with every advantage, complete organization and great enthusiasm, a resident candidate, very wealthy and very ready to spend, personally popular, and almost exempt from attack, one opponent but little regarded by the educated Liberals, and another with little personal hold over any but them. They had on their side at once the ignorance of the humbler electors, who knew Mr. Smith, but had never read Mr. Mill, the feeling which calls itself "Church" and that which is styled "evangelical," while Nonconformists were almost dismayed at being called on to vote for a man who refused to profess any creed. Had "reaction" been a reality, the Liberals, determined as they were, could not have carried Mr. Mill without abandoning Captain Grosvenor, and would probably from the split votes have seen a Tory at the head of the poll. As it was they carried both candidates by a triumphant majority, and with numbers so close to each other as to prove that the electors really intended besides seating Mr. Mill to ensure a Liberal victory. The result was the more important because the quiet class, which rarely votes, and is supposed to have turned Conservative, was the one which plumped for Mr. Mill. In the City the triumph was not so significant, because the four candidates there represent Conservative wealth as well as Liberal intellect, the masses as well as the educated; but it was even more triumphant. Of all the candidates in England Mr. Goschen had issued the most incisive address, had spoken out the most clearly, had bidden the Tories defiance with the most epigrammatical hauteur. He had the one who shared most that hatred which a section of the Tories pour upon Mr. Gladstone. The electors nevertheless returned him at the head of the poll, placing him above Mr. Crawford, who better perhaps than any man alive reflects the special feeling of the "City," as newspapers use the word. In all the London constituencies, the largest, wealthiest and most popular boroughs in the kingdom, where the voting is really by household suffrage, yet wealth has its full effect, not one Tory has been returned. We cannot say we approve a result which entirely suppresses so vast a body of citizens as the Conservative inhabitants of the capital, but it proves that reaction has died away.

The Government therefore, while rid of a vague but operative fear which often paralyzed its courage, will be supported by a larger and more persistent majority, and this composed of much better materials. In almost every instance, with the probable exception of Manchester, and the certain exception of Halifax, the Liberal who has superseded another, is the better man of the two. This is peculiarly the case in London, where the constituencies have sent up at least seven men who would be distinguished for one quality or another in any assembly in the world, and have ejected two who would only be important when divisions were ... Mr. Mill, who succeeds Sir John Shelley, is a distinct addition to the intellectual strength of the House, makes it far easier to exhaust such a question as reform, or Irish tenure, or the right of State interference in matters of creed and education, than it has ever been before. Mr. Goschen supersedes no one, but then he comes back with all that additional power and freedom which a certainty of accord with his constituency gives to the least dependent member. Mr. Lawrence of Lambeth, voted faithfully, but Dr. Hughes, who succeeds him, will fill a place hitherto unfilled, will represent in intellectual form the will, and the wants and the views of the body of skilled artizans, will state, even when he cannot support, the ideas of the Erades' Unions, and tell the House what it ought to know hopes and fears excited among handicraftsmen by its legislation. Mr. Chambers is the intellectual superior of Lord Fermoy, and did not take half so many pledges, and Mr. Torrens, biographer and friend of Sir James Graham, has turned out *Punch's* butt, the person who slew Mr. Stansfeld from behind, and was always stumbling somehow or other into the Tory lobby. The metropolis instead of being illustrated only by the City members, sends up the precise roll which six weeks ago we suggested as an ideal, a local man for every constituency to do the local work, and an intellectual man to add to the aggregate *quantum* of governing force existing within the house. Brighton has followed the London example, replacing a common-place Tory by a blind professor with strong popular views. The only losses of the kind as yet recorded are that of Mr. Leatham, who, though too subservient to a set of fixed ideas, spoke sometimes with a curious epigrammatic force; of Mr. Bernal Osborne, who is not apparently standing anywhere, and who served as the vinegar in the Parliamentary feast; Mr. Somerset Beaumont, who had an international influence just now very useful; and Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, who although Tory, added much to the vigour and brilliancy of debate. The young men, too, are crowding up—Lord Derby, Lord Taunton, and Mr. Gladstone, having all seated their sons, and Mr. G. Trevelyan having seated himself. The roll of Cavendishes, too, will probably be enlarged, and the final muster of men all under thirty-five, all of some promise, and all more or less inclined to vote for restricted reform promises to be large. We must wait for the final returns, the poll from the counties, and the verdict of Oxford University, but as far as appears the new Parliament will be the old one improved.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY QUARREL IN FRANCE.

The *Paris Temps* says that the Emperor's letter was brought to Paris by a special courier; it adds—writing, however, without knowing of Prince Napoleon's answer—that he purposes leaving France for Switzerland.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says:

The resignation of the Vice-Presidency of the Privy Council seemed to be inevitable, because the Emperor plainly declares his cousin's conduct unworthy of the post. But the resignation of the Presidency of the Universal Exhibition, with which Napoleon's name was favorably connected in 1855, indicates rancor and a complete breach. It is probable that between this and 1867 Prince Napoleon's ideas may have made great way in France.

The *London Times'* Paris correspondent says:

On the publication of the Emperor's letter to the Prince, over 150 members of the Legislative Corps called and left their names at the Tuileries by way of testifying their satisfaction. I hear that the number would be considerably greater—indeed, all the opposition would have done so—but for the unpopularity of M. Granier de Cassagnac, who was the proposer.

The Empress was greatly applauded on Sunday night at the Odeon, owing, it is said, to the same cause, as the Prince is not popular in that quarter of Paris.

"Prince Napoleon's edition of his Ajaccio speech, in the form of a pamphlet, was seized at Dentu's, but only for want of a stamp. He will now publish a stamped edition. He is also, it is said, about to bring out the first volume of a history of the Bonaparte family. It is remarked that he has not yet resigned his seat in the commission charged to superintend the correspondence of the Bonaparte family.

"I have just heard that the Empress Regent has declined accepting the Prince's resignation as Vice President of the Privy Council, on the ground that she has no authority, and that the Emperor only can decide. Her Majesty had also entreated his Imperial Highness not to publish the Ajaccio speech. He replied that the Government might prosecute him if they thought proper, but that publish he would.

The Paris papers are very chary of their comments. The *Union* says that "the letter of the chief of the state appears to be one of the most important signs of the present political situation." The *Avenir National* says:

"We might vainly seek, even in the history of the first empire, such an admonition addressed to a personage of such elevated rank in the state as Prince Napoleon. Never has a master spoken in louder tones or more authoritatively made a subject return to the path of duty or hierarchical subordination. Nevertheless it must be admitted that though the letter is severe, it is just, and in strict conformity with the logic of the imperial *regime*."

Neither the *Moniteur* nor the semi-official journals the *Constitutionnel* and *Pays* take any notice of the Prince Napoleon's letter to the Emperor. The *Patrie* ventures to give it, but as a quotation from the *Presse*, and in small print.

The *London Daily News* says:—

"We believe our correspondent in Paris has discovered the real cause of offense: The one great and unpardonable crime of Prince Napoleon is thata t this delicate crisis of the Mexican question he glorified the Monroe doctrine and declared that Napoleon I. had foreseen it with acquiescence. Here is where the shoe pinches. The Emperor is bent upon maintaining Maximilian in Mexico, and he sees that the country is almost unanimously disinclined to support him in the greatest mistake of his life. One has only to read Mr. O'Quin's report on the budget to see that even the packed majority in the Corps Legislatif is not prepared for the sacrifices which France must be called upon to support, unless the last French soldier speedily turns his back on Mexico. Prince Napoleon rejoices in the discomfiture of the South, and feels persuaded that the consequence of the restoration of the unity of the United States must be the impossibility of a prolonged French occupation of Mexico without a fearful war. It is on this account that the Emperor classes his cousin with the enemies of his government.

"Here is one of the vulgarest weaknesses of poor human nature. There is nothing more intolerale, even to a man of sense and sagacity, than to hear the one great folly of his life called by its right name, or to be obliged to listen to advice which he knows to be good, and hates all the more because it convinces him against his will. Men ordinarily cautious and calm, cling with a tenacity too like despair for prudence to smother to some one disastrous error into which they in passions have repudiated them and which they know to be a disastrous error. Is is much more endurable to be censured for what our conscience approves than for what it condemns. Thus, perhaps it is with the Emperor. At the outset of the Mexican expedition —not the intervention of the three Powers but the fillibustering expedition that succeeded the intervention —he declared it to be the weightiest affair of his reign. He has long since found out that it is the heaviest blunder of his reign. Undertaken at a time when he counted upon the disruption of the United States and the establishment of a slave empire in the South; at one moment a religious crusade, at another a gambling speculation, half a dream of empire and half a scheme of the Bourse, it was only when it had cost £13,000,000 and 30,000 lives; when it became necessary to choose between the dishonor of deserting in his utmost need the generous dupe who had accepted his patronage, and the danger of supporting an Austrian Archduke by permanent garrisons and incessant loans and moral guarantees, in defiance of the reiterated protests of public opinion throughout France, and of incalculable contingencies looming in America: it was only when an independent French journal could declar ethat it would be cheap to pay the Emperor Maximilian £30,000,000, and have done with him and his empire, that the Emperor began to understand the significance of his own prophetic saying; *C'est la plus grosse affaire de mon regne.* No wonder he cannot forgive Prince Napoleon for thinking so too."

(BY TELEGRAPH).

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, July 28th.

A Brownsville letter of the 13th to the New Orleans Times says that Kirby Smith and his entire party were captured, July 4th, at Piederas Negras by the Governor of Saltillo, together with four pieces of artillery, nine hundred new rifles, and seventy-five waggons laden with amunition and prisoners. The officers and men were paroled.

FORT LARAMIE, July 27th.—One thousand Mitennes, Sioux, Anopohoen Black feets, and a few Camanches attacked Platt Bridge Station, on Telegraph Road, on Tuesday. The garrison numbered less than 250. The fight lasted two days, and resulted in a heavy loss to the Indians. The loss on our side was only twenty-six men killed, and nine wounded.—The Indians retreated West, tearing down the Telegraph poles and destroying the wires. A note was picked up on the battle field, written by a white prisoner recently captured on the South Platt, which says, that the Indians do not want peace, but are fighting for all time; that we had killed one of their chiefs in the fight and they are going to destroy the telegraph, and that they expect reinforcements. The body of Lt. Collins was horribly mutilated. His hands and feet were cut off; his throat was cut, and his heart torn out. He was scalped, and had over one hundred arrows in him. There seems to be not the slightest disposition on the part of the Indians for peace, which can only be obtained by severely punishing them. One of the Powder River columns is now moving to join the force from Platte Bridge, which is following the Indians.

CHICAGO, July 28th.—Reports in regard to ... linois show that winter wheat in Northern Indiana is badly damaged, and has grown in shook in some parts of Illinois particularly about McLean and the adjoining counties. Spring Wheat has been injured considerably in the northern part of the State, but a week of good weather would insure a heavy yield.

MILWAUKEE, July 28th.—An exciting occurrence took place on board the steamer Annie Johnson while on her way from Lacrosse to St. Paul yesterday afternoon. An insane man by name of Stocking approached a group of passengers on deck, and fired three shots, the first striking a passenger named S. Roberts of Syracuse, killing him instantly. Another shot struck a soldier in the arm. Stocking was finally disarmed and secured, and taken to St. Paul for examination.

The crops throughout this State are in excellent condition, and the weather has been remarkably fine for harvesting during the past three or four days. The wheat crop exceeds anything we have had since 1859.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Post special, dated Saratoga, July 18, says:—Gen. Grant arrived here last evening, and was met at the depot by a committee of citizens, and conducted to Congress Hall. After supper he held a levee in the parlour, where he received the friends and gentlemen of the House. During the evening, he visited Lelond's Opera House. On his return to Congress Hall, he was serenaded.

WORCESTER, July 28.—The great race between the Cale and Harvard College Boat Clubs came off to-day, and resulted in the victory of the former. The time was:—Yale, 17 min. 42½ sec.; Harvard, 18 min. 10 sec. The distance rowed was three miles.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Daily Chronicle has received a letter from New Orleans embodying the following extract from one written by a gentlemen connected with the headquarters of the Union force at Clarksville, Texas. It is dated July 11th, and is as follows: I am lying at the mouth of the Rio Grande opposite to Bagdad; the Mexicans under Maximillian guard the opposite side and our troops this; the respective pickets are not forty rods apart; there is a good deal of unfriendly feeling between the two armies, and they cannot long refrain from blows.

CRICKET.—To-day there will be a match between the 25th Regiment and St. George's Club at the Montreal Garrison Ground, St. Catherine street.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP IN ENGLAND.—The act to amend the law of partnership has just been issued. The advance of money by way of loan to a person engaged or about to engage in any trade or undertaking, upon a contract in writing that the lender shall receive a rate of interest varying with the profits, or shall receive a share of the profits arising from carrying on such trade or undertaking, shall not of itself constitute the lender a partner with the person or render him responsible as such. The remuneration of agents by share is not to constitute a partnership. No person being the widow or child of the deceased partner of a trader, and receiving by way of annuity a portion of the profits made by such trader in his business, shall, by reason only of such receipt, be deemed to be a partner of, or to be subject to any liabilities incurred by, such trader. The receipt of profits in consideration of the sale of a goodwill is not to make the seller a partner. In the event of a trader being adjudged a bankrupt, or taking the benefit of an act for the relief of insolvent debtors, or entering into an arrangement to pay his creditors less than twenty shillings in the pound, or dying in insolvent circumstances, the lender of any such loan, shall not be entitled to recover any portion of his principal or of the profits or interest payable in respect of such loan, nor shall any such vendor of a goodwill be entitled to recover any such profits, until the claims of the other creditors of the trader for valuable consideration in money or money's worth have been satisfied. The word "person" is to mean a firm, joint-stock company, or corporation.

ELECTION RIOT AT BELFAST.—At Belfast, the synchronisation of the 12th of July with the nomination day gave occasion to a row. The Orangemen are said to have begun the mischief by packing the Court House and refusing a hearing to lord J. Hay and his supporters. Sir Hugh Cairns was received with frantic cheering, waving of bludgons and orange handkerchiefs, and the Kentish fire. Sir Hugh made a personal attack in his speech on Lord J. Hay, and persons who interrupted were beaten and expelled. Lord J. Hay rose to speak but was hooted. Meanwhile, bludgeons and scarfs were being waved. He declared he would go to the poll and fight to the last The Military were in force in the street of the town, and quietness was secured, though not for a long time, as the mobs met soon afterwards and an engagement ensued. The police made some captures, but later in the day 300 men armed with bludgeons dashed out of Smithfield, the Roman Catholic quarter, into Brown-street, the Protestant quarter. They broke all the windows and retreated into Smithfield.

DR. CUMMING AND MR. SPURGEON.—The *Times* "Beemaster" (Dr. Cumming) again sends a long letter to that journal, and in the course of it he says:—"Even Mr. Spurgeon, to whom I very strongly recommend honey for breakfast as singularly calculated to sweeten the temper and soften down the very hard words he had then been flinging very rudely in the face of the Church of England, has accepted the prescription in a genial spirit. He kindly recommends to me, and has promised to send me a "brick of salt" in return, in order, he says to give more pungency to my remarks, adding the information that honey may part with its sweetness, but that salt retains its pungency. I do not know the nature and chymical composition of the Baptist salt used in the Tabernacle. If it be such as Fuller's and Robert Hall's it is very good; but I know the nature of Bible salt, which we are told may "lose its savour," and, therefore, unless the rev. pastor's be of a very super-celestial sort, he had better not be at the trouble of sending it.'

MR. MILL AT THE HUSTINGS.

The Dean of Westminster (Dr. Stanley) and the Rev. Kingsley have come forward with great courage and manliness to support Mr. Mill, and to testify to the theological soundness of the passage against Mr. Mansel's theory which the *Record* called "satanic" and the *Morning Advertiser* "atheistic." "So far from justifying in the last degree the charge of Atheism," says the Dean, "it contains a forcible exposition of the foundation of all true religion." "I wish to see Mr. J. S. Mill in Parliament," says Mr. Kingsley, "because he is one of the few living men whos writings are full of the love of fact, of the intense and diligent search after truth for its own sake, at whatever risk, and whatever it may prove to be like." "Of late," he continues, "Mr. Mill has special claims on me as a clergyman of the Church of England." From the chapter now incriminated in Mr. Mill's new book, "I did myself the honour," says Mr. Kingsley, "in a late sermon at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, of quoting two invaluable pages. If I omitted the now famous passage, I did so because it was so solemnly and startlingly true, that I should have had to speak of nothing else for the rest of the sermon, had I once awakened my readers to this new and noble idea." With such testimonies as these and the Bishop of St. David's, the *Record* may rage and the *Advertiser* imagine vain things, without injuring Mr. Mill in the opinion of any True Liberal.

THE SALMON IN TASMANIA.

We regret to learn, that in consequence of mortality amongst the young fishes a portion only of the survivors, had been liberated from the ponds into the River Plenty. The 483 parr thus liberated constitute as far as ascertained, all the living salmon at present inhabiting the waters of Tasmania. As soon as the mortality was observed, the breeding ponds were so far drained as to leave but a little pool, in the main one. As the water subsided, the 483 parr were counted out in to the river, and, after their transit, no indications of any remaining fish could be detected. Mr. Ramsbottom himself admitted that he knew of no other surviving parr but expressed a hope that, in the little remnant of water, as many might be discovered by a complete drainage as would bring the known survivors up to 500. It was long since ascertained that 2000 of the ova were successfully hatched and the estimate of the total subsequent mortality is below 500. A question arises as to what became of the 1000 surplus fishes over and above the 500 survivors and 500 deceased; and to this no satisfactory reply can be given. It has been conjectured that these 1000 fishes have been destroyed by water rats. At least one rat of the musk species is known to have been recently trapped in the vicinity of the ponds, and a *post mortem* examination disclosed in the creature's stomach the remains of fish.

"WHY do you keep yourself so distant?" said a fair one to her lover.—"Because," said he, "distance lends enchantment to the view." What a villain.

PRECIPITATION ruins the best plans, patience ripens the most difficult.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NORDHEIMER'S HALL.—Mr. J. N. Darby is expected (D.V.) to preach to-morrow (Sunday) evening, commencing at seven o'clock.

Mr. Leeming will sell, by auction, this morning at eleven o'clock, at his office, Lot 753 on Bonaventure street. Terms cash, and sale positive.

THE EXCURSION OF THE SEASON.—The annual excursion of the Brigade of Artillery will take place on Monday, to Beauharnois. The gunners seem determined to have a pleasant day of it. They have engaged the fine band of the 25th, and, in addition to that of the Brigade, they will also have a string band. To give ample accommodation, they have chartered the ... the Basin at half-past 7 o'clock, and Lachine at half-past 10. The place selected for the pic-nic is the magnificent maple grove on Grove Point, where, in sight of the St. Lawrence, under the cool shade of the trees, with the music of one of the finest bands in the service, the day will pass quietly away. The scene is most picturesque, and at no point on the mighty river could a more charming place be selected for a day's enjoyment. To those who like fishing the islands of the neighbourhood will afford a good opportunity of taking the first step in frying fish, viz., to catch them. Those who are geologically inclined will find great interest in the wonderful animal tracks in the Potsdam sandstone which crops out at Beauharnois. The return voyage will be made through the Lachine Rapids, and, passing under the Victoria Bridge, the steamer will pass the city and return to the Canal Basin. To accommodate all, the steamer will call at Lachine at a quarter past 5 o'clock, for any who wish to descend the Rupids, and land those who do not.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

HERALD OFFICE, FRIDAY, July 28, 1865.

The weather continues fair and warm, but rather close.

At the Corn Exchange to-day there was a good inquiry for FLOUR, particularly for Superfine from Western Wheat at $4,65 to $4,67½, and City brands, of which there were sales of several thousand barrels at $4,80. No sales of Extra. Fancy in small lots at $5,15. Bag Flour, 200 bags sold at $2,55.

WHEAT.—Some 40,000 bushels of No. 1 Milwaukee Spring have been sold for shipment to the United Kingdom, on private terms, and about 10,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 94c to 96c. The excitement which has existed in the Wheat markets at Chicago and Milwaukee since Monday has caused holders of cargoes here and near at hand, to demand higher prices than those recently paid. The figure named by sellers to-day was $1 per bushel. Sales from last evening until this afternoon were larger than during any single day this season; the total of all kinds being over 100,000 bushels. Milwaukee Spring Wheat, in shipping lots, changed hands at 98c; one lot at a higher price, and Chicago Spring Wheat at 96c in store. The news from the Western States shows that the markets continue buoyant.

ASHES.—The demand is slack. Pots $5,07 to 5,12½; Pearls $5,25 to $5,30; dull.

BUTTER.—Sales at $16,16½ to $17 for shipment.

PORK—Mess $21; Prime Mess $18; light stock.

CHEESE—Dairy 9c to 10c; Factory 10½ to 10¾.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per steamer, Ashes, Pots 30s, Pearls 40s per ton gross weight. Flour 3s per bl. Grain 5s 6d to 5s 9d per quarter.

FINANCIAL—Good commercial paper in demand at usual rates. Money easy. Sterling cash rates 9¼ to 9½ per cent prem.; do discount do 10 to 10½ per cent. prem; documentary Sterling bills attached 8¼ to 8¾. Bank in private hands 8¾ to 9¼, Bank drafts on New York ranged to-day 29½ to 30½ discount. Parties holding Greenbacks waiting better prices. Silver scarce, demand being now large; buyers rates at 4½ to 4¾ to-day; sellers 3¾ to 4¼, according to quantity, and the amount of small with it. The telegrams from New York report Gold and Sterling as follows:—At the night Board of 27th inst. Gold went up to 147, closed at 145½, opened this morning at 146, fell to 144¾ and at last reports closed at 145¼; Sterling opened at 8¾ to 8½, and closed at 8¾ to 9 prem. for Gold. Exports light. The rise in Gold is partly owing to the short sales by speculators.

Latest Western Advices:

MILWAUKEE, July 27.—Wheat $1,29, f.ob., firm; receipts 56,000 bushels. Flour $6,00. Grain-Freights to Kingston 13c.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Wheat $1,31, f.o.b.,; receipts 53,000 bush. Corn 64c in store, and active.

Halifax fyles to the 20th are to hand to-day. Business there had been brisk. Large quantities of Sugar had arrived, and several cargoes had changed hands at full rates. Considerable business was done in flour, and the stock was quite small. The following are the quotations of the leading articles of produce:—Flour and Meal: Extra State, $5,60 to 5,75; Canada, $5,75 to 6,50; Cornmeal, K.D., $4,40; Oatmeal, $5,75 to 6,00. Hay, per ton, $16 to $18. Leather: Am. Sole Leather 26c to 28c; N.S. Sole do., 24c to 25c. Provisions: N. Y. City Mess Pork, per bbl., $21 to $22; N. S. Prime Mess Pork $14 to $16; Am. Mess Beef $8 to $10; Lard, per lb., 13c to 14c; Butter, N.S., old, 15c to 18c, fresh 18c to 19c. Tobacco: American brands, in bxs, 24c to 28c; Canadian 22c to 25c.

The following are the imports of breadstuffs, provisions, &c., for the week ending July 20:

BOSTON	Flour	brls.	614
	C. Meal	"	353
	Pork	"	10
	Onions	"	116
NEW YORK	Flour	"	2781
	C. Meal	"	548
	Pork	"	56
	Hay	bdls.	284
BALTIMORE	Flour	brls.	677
QUEBEC	Flour	"	200
KINGSTON, C.W	Flour	"	2492
	Wheat	bush.	2000

RATES OF EXCHANGE.—London 60-day bills 13½ p. c. prem.; N. Y. and Boston sight drafts 26 to 27 p. c. dis.; Customs discount American invoices 20 p. c.; St. John, N.B., 2¾ p. c. prem.; Montreal 3¼ p. c. prem.; St. Johns, Nfld., 5 p.c. prem.

Gold drafts on New York at 3 to 3¼ per cent.

We give to-day's receipts of Produce:—

Ashes per Railroad	brls	70	
per Canal	do	138—	208
Flour per Railroad	brls.	100	
per Canal	do	919—	1019
Wheat per Canal	bush.		9290
Butter per Railroad	kegs.	195	
per Canal	kegs.	139—	334
Tallow per Canal	brls.		49
Cheese per Railroad	bxs.		115
per Canal	tons.		5
Pease per Canal	bags.		94
Bacon per Canal	boxes.		64
Leather per Railroad	rolls.		22

TORONTO MARKETS—JULY 27.

Flour—Market dull with few transactions.—No. 1, fresh ground from Canada wheat, held at $4,45 to 4,75; extra held firm at $5; superior extra at $5,40. Fall Wheat without animation at $1 to $1,08. Pease—Steady at from 60c to 80c per bushel. Oats in good demand at 42c, 44c and 45c by cars. Butter in good supply; in kegs, 12½c to 14½c. Cheese more plentiful; wholesale 10½c to 11½c per lb. Hams—14c to 15c per lb; more active. Bacon $11,50 to $12,50 per 100 lbs—scarce; Cumberland cut $13. Lard scarce; 14c to 15c per lb. Live stock—1st class cattle from $5 to $5,50 per 100 lbs dressed weight; 2nd class, $4 to $4,50; inferior, $3 to $3,50. Calves—fair supply; at $4 to $7 each. Sheep $3,50 to $4 each per car load.—Petroleum—Market firm and higher; Canadian refined at 37½c to 40c; do Benzole, 42c to 45c per gallon, firm; Pennsylvania, 45c. Lubricating oil 30c to 40c. Oil cake in good demand at $1,75 per cwt, and $28 per ton.

BOSTON LIVE CATTLE MARKET.

The largest supply of live stock ever reported in the month of July was last week's, and if beef and lambs are not sold lower from the shambles it is certainly not because the supply is limited. It is because the country is full of stock of all kinds that there is so large a stock sent to market. Reports from all parts of the country being that the hay and grain crop is abundant.

DAILY REPORT OF MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(*Reported exclusively for the "Montreal Herald."*)

Firms composing the Board—Chas. Geddes, C. G. Geddes, James Hempsted, MacDougall & Davidson, Robert Mitchell, Taylor Bros., Joseph Wenham, A. M. Cohen, E. Ford, McCulloch Bros., Geo. W. Simpson, John Bethune, jun.

12.30 P.M.—Friday, July 28, 1865.

STOCKS.	BUYERS.	SELLERS.	DIV. MOS.	DIV. DAYS.
Bank of Montreal..	111½	111½	4 ℔ cent.	June 1 & Dec. 1
Ontario Bank......	97½	None.	4 ℔ cent.	June 1 & Dec. 1
Bank of B. N. A....	None.	None.	3 ℔ cent.	July & January
City Bank..........	92½	None.	3½ ℔ cent.	June 1 & Dec. 1
Commercial Bank.	77½	78½	3 ℔ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Bank of Up. Can...	28	None.	3 ℔ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Banque du Peuple.	100½	None.	3½ ℔ cent.	Sept 1 & Mar 1
Molsons Bank......	110½	None.	4 ℔ cent.	Oct 1 & April 1
Bank of Toronto...	97	None.	4 ℔ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Banque Jac. Car...	103	None.	4 ℔ cent.	June 1 & Dec. 1
Merchants' Bank..	102½	None.	4 ℔ cent.	January & July
Gore Bank.........	88	89	3½ ℔ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
East. Town. Bank	None.	None.	3½ ℔ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Quebec Bank.......	95	None.	3½ ℔ cent.	Dec. 1 & June 1
Banque Nationale.	106	None.	4 ℔ cent.	Nov. 1 & May 1
Mon. Min. Comp'y.	$1,75	$2.50	......	......
Huron Cop. Bay...	47½ cts.	60 cts.	20 ℔ cent.	......
Champ. & St.L.R.R	10	12½	......	......
Ch.&St.L.R'd., pref 10 p. c.	None.	None.	10 ℔ c ℔ an	April 1 & Oct. 1
Do Stg. 6 p. c.	None.	82½		......
Grand Trunk......	None.	None.		......
Mon. Tele. Co......	118	None.	6 ℔ cent.	July 1 & Jan 1
Rich. Nav. Co......	128	None.	12½ ℔ c ℔ an	Yearly in Feb'y
City Pass. RR......	None.	92½	....	....

STOCKS.	BUYERS.	SELLERS.
City Gas Company	None.	None.
Mer. Exchange....	None.	90
Gov. Deb. 6 p.c. cy, due 1872..........	None.	109¼
Gov. Deb. 5 p c stg., due 1885..........	None.	88
Gov. Deb. 5 p.c. cy, due 1885..........	None.	None.
Mont. Har 8 p.c.cy. Bonds, due ..1875	None.	104½
Mont. Har. 7 per ct. Bonds, due 1874...	None.	None.
Mont. Har. 6 per ct Bonds, due 1874...	None.	None.
Mont. Har. 6 per ct Bonds, due 1873...	None.	None.
Mont'l. Har Bonds 6½ per cent due...	None.	None.
Quebec Har Bonds 7 per cent.......	None.	None.
Mont. Corp. Bonds	89	89½
M.W.W. Bonds.....	90½	None.

EXCHANGE.

Bank 60 days sight, or 75 days date. 108¾@109 pm
Agencies of Limited Banks do do..108¼@109
Merchants' Bills, 60 days .... — @ —
Bank on demand on New York..... 29 @ 30 dis
Merchants' Bills...................... 29½@ 30½ dis
Bank Gold Drafts...................... Par.
Gold rate at noon in New York...145½

D. LORN MACDOUGALL, *Chairman.*
J. HEMPSTED, *Secretary.*

The following is the Daily Report of the Montreal Produce Market:—

MONTREAL, July 28, 1865.

FLOUR—Superior Extra $6,00@6,20; Extra $5,55@5,65; Fancy $5,30@5,40; No 1 Canada Wheat, fresh ground, $5,00@5 20; Western $4,65@4,75; No. 2 $4,15@4,30; Fine $4,00@4,05; Middlings $3,75@3,85; Pollards $3,50@3,65; Bags $2,75@3,00.

WHEAT—U.C. Spring $1,00@1,05; Milwaukee, 96c @ 98c; Amber Michigan, none; Chicago 95c@ 97c; Red Ohio none.

CORN—Per 56 lbs 56c@58c.

OATS—Per 32 lbs 33c@35c.

PEAS—Per 60 lbs 85c@90c.

BARLEY—Per 48 lbs, None.

PORK—Mess $21,00 @ 22,00; Prime Mess $17,25@17,75; Prime $16,25@16,50.

BUTTER—Medium 14c@15c; Dairy, 16c@17c.

LARD 14c@15c.

ASHES—Per 100 lbs: Pots $5,10 @ 5,15; Pearls $5,25@5,35.

OATMEAL—Per 200 lbs $4,50@4,60.

CHEESE—Factory 11c; Dairy 9½c @ 10c.

FLOUR—Market has been quiet but steady. Nothing doing in Extras or Fancies. Demand still continues for Superfine, to supply local trade; little or no shipping demand. Holders of Western Wheat flour and Welland Canal now ask more money, and market closes firm, caused by recent advance in Milwaukee and Chicago. Receipts for week, 20,500 brls.

WHEAT—During the week Spring Wheat in Milwaukee and Chicago has advanced 12@15c per bus. in gold, and caused a much firmer feeling here—holders asking $1, and refusing offers under. Prospects of a large yield all over the Western States have been damped by accounts of cold, wet and windy weather. The yield in Canada will be large. Receipts for week, 181,000 bushels.

MAIZE—Offers of 58c for mixed have been refused. Holders asking 60c.

COARSE GRAINS—Nothing doing.

PROVISIONS—*Pork:* Receipts light, and little doing. *Beef* nominal. *Cut Meats* in fair demand. *Lard* in good demand. *Butter* in good demand for shipment. *Cheese* quiet.

ASHES—*Pots* in fair demand, as also *Pearls.*

(BY TELEGRAPH).

NEW YORK MARKETS.—JULY 28.

FLOUR—Receipts 9,722 brls; market 15 to 25 cents better; sales 8500 barrels; $6,10 to 6,75 for super State; 7,00 to 7,15 for extra State; 7,20 to 7,40 for choice do; 6,10 to 6,75 for Super Western; 7,10 to 7,90 for common to good shipping brands extra Round Hoop Ohio. Canadian flour 15 to 25c better; sales 400 brls; 7,10 to 7.60 for common, and 7,70 to 9,25 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet. Wheat—Receipts 14,898 bushels; market 2 to 3 cents better; sales 56,000 bush; 1,50 to 1,60 for choice Spring; 1,58 to 1,60 Milwaukee, and 1,62 for Amber Milwaukee. Rye 2 cents better; sales 2,000 bushels Western at 98c. Barley quiet. Corn market 1 to 2 cents better; sales 90,000 bushels; 90 to 91 for unsound, and 92 for sound Mixed Western. Oats steady; at 62 for western. Pork excited and higher; sales 3500 brls; $33,50 to $34,37½ for new Mess; $28,25 to 29,00 for '63 and '64 do; $24,00 to 25,00 for Prime. Beef firm.

Gold opened at 146¼, and closed at 145¾. Stocks lower. Money on call and quiet at 5 to 6 per cent. C. & R. I. 108¾; M. and P du C. 39¼; C. & A. 100; M. S. 67¾; C. & P. 73¼; C. & N. W. 28¾; do pf'd 63¼; Quicksilver 57¾; Atlantic S.S. Co. 158; N. Y. C. 95¾; Erie 94¼; Hudson 113¾; Rdg. 106¾; M.C. 108; A. & T. H. pf'd 60; Cumb 43¼.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVALS.

Bark Matthies, Seaton, London, June 2nd, A C Cuvillier&co, gen, 566 tons.

DEPARTURES.

Schr Lusterias, Bergeron, Harbour Grace, Nfld, James Lord, provisions, 104 tons.

EXPORTS.

Per Lustria, for Havre de Grace—Jas Lord 114 brls flour 50 do pork 142 pkgs butter.

IMPORTS.

PER LACHINE CANAL.—Per str Salaberry: N Papineau 60 bags oats; Morland, W & co 1 coil rope; P Larkin 1 box eggs; T M Clark 90 bags flour; Kingan&K 2 brls eggs; J S Miller 7 brls potash; Inspection Store 2 tubs butter; W Salter 1 box; A Buntin & co 35 bdles paper 2 cs; Tourville&G 94 bags peas; J Quig 5 brls eggs; Geo Wait 9 tubs butter. Propellor Bristol: J McLennan & co 20 brls flour; Order 256 do; Janes, O & co 199 do; J McLennan&co 64 bxs bacon; Bank of Montreal 49 brls tallow; J McLennan & co 9290 bush wheat; Order 10 brls broom corn. Per Grecian: A Milloy 114 brls ashes 200 do flour 25 do apples 30 do oil 18 kgs butter 1 ton castings 5 tons cheese 5 do m'dise. Per str Banshee: A Milloy 15 head of cattle 54 brls flour 6 tons oil cake 110 kegs butter. Per Leeds: Fitzpatrick&M 3 brls potash; Schneider & B 3 do; J & D Murney 11 do. Per steamer Lord Elgin: J McMartin 77 brls fruit.

Per Grand Trunk Railroad West—J McKay Bros 5 brls ashes; W Nivin&co 2 do; T Hobson 3 do; Akin & K 3 do; T W Raphael 9 do; C A Stark 9 do; Leeming&B 5 do; Kirkwood & L 3 do; J B Walkum 16 do; Sundries 15 do; T W Raphael 100 do flour; C W Watson 4 rolls leather; W McLaren 4 do; J Pratt&co 14 do; B& Robertson 25 kegs butter; A McLean 1 do; McDougall 1 do; G Graham 4 do; A D Shannon 4 do; R Simms & co 65 do; J D McBurney 95 do; Owners 85 bxs cheese.

Per Montreal and Champlain Railroad.—C T Palsgrave 2 bxs; D Parmento 1 car stones; M P Ryan 30 bxs cheese; T B Boyce 1 bx; T Claxton 1 do.

Per Grand Trunk East.—J M Lane 2 chsts m'dse; D Masson&co 50 hhds sugar.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—JULY 26.

Bark Stadt Zeirickzee, Sanderson, Sunderland, June 6, M I Wilson, coal
....Melancthon, Wood, Alexandria, June 20, M I Wilson, bal

JULY 27.

SS St. George, Smith, Glasgow, July 13, Allans, Rae & co, 238 pass, and a general cargo for Quebec and Montreal
Ship Bismark, Durham, Genoa, May 18, order, bal

CLEARED—JULY 26.

Ship St. Lawrence, Clark, Liverpool, R R Dobell
Bark Syren, Aitken, Swansea, C & J Sharples & co.
Brig Louisa, Raw, Ilfracome, D D Young & co
Schr Vincent, Joncas, Labrador, (without) master
....Crocodile, Deroy, Gaspe, Hunt, Brock & co

RAFTS ARRIVED AT QUEBEC.

JULY 26.

Fowler & Esseltyne's, staves, Wolfe's cove
Do, staves, St. Michael's cove
Do, staves, Forsyth's cove, Cap Rouge
Do, oak, pine, walnut, &c, sundry places
A Linck's spars and masts, New London cove
John Supple's, spars, St Lawrence docks
R Dennistown's, waney pine, do
Flanagan & Roche's. white pine, &c, New London cove
Mackey & Robertson's, spars, Hadlow cove
Wm Mackay's, red pine, spars, New Liverpool
Joseph Bell's, white and red pine, St Michael's cove