Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LII MONTREAL, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1860 NUMBER 197.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 17, 1860.

State of the Thermometer in the shade at the door of Mr. Macpherson, watchmaker and jeweller, corner of St. Francois Xavier and Notre Dame Streets:—
Aug. 16—9 A.M. 74 above zero.
2 P.M. 82 above zero.
5 P.M. 67 above zero.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY C. F. HILL & CO.
Crockery, Cutlery, &c., at Mr. Dubois' new Store, Notre Dame Street, at half-past Seven o'clock.

BY J. B. PARDELLIAN.
Bankrupt Stock of Watches, Jewellery, &c., at his Rooms, at half-past Seven o'clock.

BY JOHN J. ARNTON.
Furniture, Plated Ware, at the Stores 35 St. François Xavier Street, at half-past Ten o'clock.

BY AULD & CO.
Damaged Hats, at the Stores, No. 246 St. Paul Street, at Ten o'clock.

BY J. BROWN & CO.
Books, &c., at No. 40 St. Mary Street, Sale at Half-past Seven.

ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.

August 17.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

Mr Notman, Dundas; Mr Harcote, York; A Walsh, J W Ritchie, Col Killson, Simcoe; J Maddeth, J do, Virginia; J R Shedd, S C; J Hagar, N Y; J S Brennan, Louisville; J Higgans, H J & A D Craig, H R Lint, New York; Miss A Child, Washington; J Hog and wife, nurse and child, J J Horsman, Miss do, G Elliot, Mrs & Miss do, Guelph; M White Hall England; W R & Miss Robinson, Mrs Robertson, J B Aiken, Miss & Mrs do, Master do, South Carolina; Mrs Tarran, Miss Ainsworth, Mr Morrison, daughter & son, E C Shaw, wife and child, St Anns; Miss Eligo, Harvey; Mrs Glassford, Merrickville; J W Hones, Montreal; T S Bridgeman & wife, Sprinfield; Mrs H E Hillon, Springfield; H T Pell, wife and two children, Virginia; A Malmesley, St Johns; Mrs & Miss E Penchard, A Clarke J Huffman and Miss do, New Jersey; D Stanford, C W Breel, Boston; M Hamilton, Richebucte, N B; Mr Bailey, Hon J Hamilton, Dalwesa, N B; B Seburn, Port Hope; M Harvey, Vandroy; H Smith, Lancaster; Dr Sutherland, Mr Gibb, Toronto; E B Pernin, J Simpson and son, Miss Lewisele, Miss Perenin, Southampton; J McCull, H W Addison, South Carolina; H W Bube, New Orleans; Dr Angus, S C; Mr and Mrs Wm Smeting, N Y; S Cutter, Mass; V D Stewart and lady, E Joseph, A Cristler, N Y; J Browning & lady, Buffalo; R Tees, Ottawa; Mr Smith, N Y; S H Mitchell, Boston; Wm Ryand, G W Miller & Miss do, Cobourg; Miss C Pope, Vicksburg; Mr Stevenson, Ottawa; T McGiffs, Oshawa; W D McDonald, Alexandria; John Anderson, Kingston; Rev A Fuller and lady, Boston; J S Wood, Toronto; James Panton, Liverpool; Jno Yule, Chambly; R H Allan, Buffalo; G Satham, North Carolina.

MONTREAL HOUSE.

A Jones, New Jersey; H J Bothwick & two boys, Worcester; J M Edwards, Cin; A C Allen, Vera Cruz; Mrs C M do, Mrs E M Chace, Houstan Texas; Wm Robertson, Toronto; J Renland & wife, Kingston; J Kelsey, Rev W G Hilman, Ohio; C Magnus, N Y; S Edsall, Port Hope; L P Wheeler, Quincy; Ben Faulkner, Miss N Sargent, Malden; D Brown, W Richards and lady, Toronto; A M Sutells & son, N Y; G A Taylor, G H Hulbert, U S Army; F A do, Albany; W H do, Utica; F R Trow, N H Strow, Montlin; N G Witterley, Port Henry; H L Palmer, Boston; P S Way, N York; P Roblins, Portland; S R Brynn, Waterbury; J Roberts, Portland; N J M Dempery, Troy; John Riley, Rouses Point; G W Gould, John do & daughters, J A do, Miss B M do, Master G P Merrill, Mrs do, Miss Sophy McLauren, Jackson, Miss; L F Montgomery, J A Gould; Miss; Joseph Pritcher and lady, Miss Young, Wm Pritchard, England; D Stanford, Boston; H J Martin, P H Myers, West Acton, Mass,

COSMOPOLITAN.

Mr Meagher, Miss Norton, Kingston; T W Stevens; Albany; James Beale, Lewiston; D E Gauthier, Quebec, A A Granes, Morris Marks, London; G Hughes, Point Levi; F M Connell, Quebec; G W Hoyl, St Andrews, B C Connell; Quebec; E Ossem, Terrebone; D Buchanan, Sarnia; J W Ostell, Detroit; P Roberts, Cacouna; J Manslell, Aston; Henry Horn, Three Rivers; J Hartley and son, Wisconsin; J Thompson, do; J W Marling, Toronto; D B Read, do; C B Whelam, St John; J H Maine, Island Pond; C Magnus, Montreal; A Davidson, Toronto; P W Stevens, Albany, N Y; J Cameron and lady, Lachine; J C Manson, Connecticut; J B Ormston, Toronto; A Donnelly, Richmond; C Hughes, Montreal; W H Harvey, Boston; H M Wilson, N Y; J Ollendorf, Montreal; H Mayer, do, W Kirk, L Gregory, do; T Meagher, Kingston Mrs and Miss Norton, do; Wm G Stewart, Hamilton; Dr Butts Lennoxville; C Pink, Farnham; H Clark, do; John Dell, St Johns; R B Sellars, St Hyacinthe

Two Pictures—Mr. Brown and Mr. Beaty.—We this day publish a correspondence with well-known parties in Montreal, which we suppose will leave no doubt on the mind of any person as to the complete innocence of Messrs. Edmonstone and Allan, of the offence of bribing, and of Mr. Brown of the offence of being bribed, which have been made respectively against those two parties. The fact turns out to be just as we at first stated it—that the transaction was a purely commercial one—no loan, and still farther, if possible, from a gift disguised as a loan; the real amount for which Messrs. Edmonstone and Allan would probably be liable, being much less than the nominal amount of the credit, inasmuch as lumber was to be delivered constantly against such cred it. For this Mr. Brown agreed to pay the regular business commission, and, to make assurance doubly sure, the Montreal firm took collateral security on a property, which their valuators estimated at $60,000, and which their attorney—one of the most respectable in Toronto—declares to have been unincumbered.—Furthermore, it appears that so far from any political services lying at the bottom of this transaction, the whole thing was managed by a broker, who mentioned no names in offering his proposals, and who negotiated in the first instance with gentlemen well known in Montreal, though their names are properly withheld from the correspondence, and who, it is plain from the statements made, were not restrained from accepting the bargain from any idea of its insecurity. Now, it is on a basis so utterly flimsy as this, that a firm, certainly of high standing among us, has been accused of a bribery worse than that which vitiated the Lever contract, and that an attempt has been made to destroy the character of a public man, by fixing upon him the darkest crime which, as a public man, he could commit. Though the whole transaction was so well known, that any respectable person seeking information might have learned all about it, not one of the propogators of the story would take the trouble to inquire, even at a distance of a few hundred yards from their own doors. Even that respectable journal, whose conductors—in one of their fits of independence, we suppose—very properly refused to libel Mr. Young as a jobber of wharf lots without learning his account of the transaction—even this journal, we say, whose gentleness towards opponents has hitherto prevented its readers from knowing anything of the elegant scene in the City Council anent the Victoria Square, would not wait till its conductors could walk down to Commissioners Street, before they gave additional circulation to the slander. In Mr. Brown's case, all the Christian charity which drew so thick a veil over the scandals of the City Council, did not prevent the repetition, in several shapes, of one of the most easily cleared up falsehoods, which, in our time, has been set afloat respecting any public man. And this was continued after the falsehood of the original statement had been admitted almost from beginning to end; and when the allegation that the money had been received after Mr. Brown had voted against the ministerial proposal for increased aid to the steamers and had induced him to change his opposition into support, had been replaced by the revised story that he had received the money before hand, not to vote for, but to vote against the measure, while he rendered the somewhat immaterial service of wishing in his heart that the bill would pass. Nor has even this been all. It has not been sufficient to declare that Mr. Brown had been bribed; but in the recklessness of defamation, it was added that the Steamship Company, instead of a payment for services, which they were well able to find the capital to perform, had, in a state of bankruptcy from the losses of their ships or otherwise, been obliged to get the increased subsidy as a loan from government; and that they had then fradulently applied this loan, granted to their necessities, to bribe a member of the Opposition. As to the person said to be bribed, his enemies were not satisfied to charge him with this public offence; but he was pronounced utterly bankrupt; his property, worth according to professional valuation $60,000, was said to be a worthless swamp; and unincumbered as it appeared to be to one of the first legal authorities in Toronto, it was spoken of as overburdened with mortgages. No sooner were the floodgates thus opened than new charges were poured through them. During the short Premiership of the member for Toronto, he had it was said, corruptly obtained from one Bank $532,000, and that at a subsequent period, the Bank of Montreal had given him another large sum to secure his opposition to the Inspector-Generals Banking Bill.

We might ask whether there is not something wrong in a society, where any portion of the press will venture to outrage decency in so gross a manner. Admitting in the fullest degree the right to call for inquiry upon all matters involving the public interest, is it to be borne that a man, who may be struggling with the pressure of the times in a part of the country where that pressure is known to be heavy, shall have his difficulties—if such he has—increased by statements for merely political motives that he is bankrupt—that his apparent property, worth to the keen eye of a professional valuator, $60,000 cash,—is worth nothing, and that, such as it is—though really incumbered—it is mortgaged for more than it is worth? Supposing Mr. Brown was or was not bribed, what had that to do with the value of his property, its encumbrances, if they existed, or the general condition of his finances? We, however, instead of pursing this line of reflection, turn to another question. While these patriotic writers have been exhausting themselves upon a tale purely of their own invention, false from beginning to end, and whose falsehood could have been asertained in a few minutes, what have they said about an affair that rests on no surmises—a part of the history of which has been published in official documents on the authority of the Ministry, and another part of which has only not been published, because the important document which contained it has been suppressed from the appendix to the proceedings of the committee, although the report, deliberately agreed on by that committee states that the document will be found in the appendix? All these patriotic mouths have been dumb; all these patriotic pens have been idle, on the subject respecting the public money given without authority of Parliament by the Ministry to the proprietor of the *Leader* newspaper,—as all the world can see in authoritative printed reports—to the amount of $29,000, and, as members of the Public Accounts Committee, who saw the minute of Council referred to in the Committee's report, but suppressed in the appendix, allege to have really been to the amount of $93,000. We hope, now that the Brown bribery case is disposed of, some of this fervent zeal will be devoted to the proper denunciation of these, not imaginary, but admitted facts.

Inauguration of the Exhibition Building.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, regarding the selection of seats for the Inauguration Ceremony at the Exhibition Building. A large number of seats were taken yesterday by the subscribers, and although many good places can yet be had, those intending to be present should not overlook the fact, that the longer they delay their subscription the further will they be from the centre of attraction, the Prince of Wales, on that interesting occasion.

It has been thought by some that large subscriptions to the Citizens' Reception Fund, would cover admission to this ceremony; and, we understand that this misapprehension still exists to some extent. It will be seen by the advertisment, that none but subscribers to the Exhibition Building Fund, can be present at the Inauguration.

We have also been requested to announce for the guidance of any in doubt, that as this is a forenoon ceremony, strict full dress will not be required from any one who may not be present in an official capacity. Full morning visiting costume is all that is requisite either on the part of ladies or gentlemen.

The Prince of Wales at New York.—We learn from the New York papers of Wednesday, that, on the day previous, a large meeting of the leading merchants, bankers and citizens generally of that city had been held, for the purpose of adopting some suitable demonstration of respect towards the Prince of Wales, and the distinguished members of his suite, on the occasion of his, and their, approaching visit to the United States. On Mr. Cyrus W. Field stating to the meeting that he had received direct information from parties connected with the Prince's suite, to the effect that H. R. H. had accepted only two invitations from the United States and would make no further arrangements until his arrival at Quebec, and urging upon the meeting (although we cannot see the logical connection) that, therefore, the better plan would be to confer with the British residents as to their proposed demonstration, Mr. John J. Cisco replied, that he was in favour of a separate demonstration on the part of the American residents. His proposal was that the demonstration should consist of a banquet, which he said he preferred to a ball, as it could take place on the floor of the Academy of Music, while the ladies could occupy the surrounding boxes. Mr. Cisco's suggestion was ultimately adopted and a large general committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements. From this committee the following sub-committees were appointed:—

A committee of ten on invitations; a committee of seven on tickets and finances; a committee of seven on reception; a committee of seven on house and music; a committee of seven on decorations; a committee of seven on toasts; a committee of ten on dinner; a committee of seven on police and carriages; a committee of seven to proceed to Canada to tender the invitation to the Prince and suite.

The following is the Committee to proceed to Canada:

William B. Astor, John A. King, William M. Havemeyer, Hamilton Fish, Robert B. Minturn, Wilson G. Hunt, Robert Kennedy.

The Reciprocity Treaty.—We learn from the *Cleveland Herald* of the 8th instant, that, at a meeting of the Board of Trade of that city, held on the day previous, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. M. B. Scott, (Mr. Merritt being present):—

Whereas,—The Hon. Mr. Hatch, of Buffalo, has lately made a report to Congress, in which he attempts to show that the Reciprocity Treaty is detrimental to the interests of the United States, and recommends its abrogation; and inasmuch as there are usually two sides to such questions,

Resolved,—That the Hon. Hamilton Merritt be requested to publish such facts and documents in relation thereto, as he has within his reach, for the information of parties interested in the Lake and Frontier trade.

The Hon. Mr. Merritt explained his reason for opposing the abrogation of the treaty, and insisted on its being preserved as a stepping-stone to the great end of abolishing all customs duties and imposts between the United States and the Canadas, thus placing the two countries commercially, on the same relations that New York and Ohio bear to each other.

Mr. Scott's resolution was passed, Mr. Merritt promising to lay his facts and arguments before the Board, as soon as he conveniently could.

We insert the following extract from the Court Journal of London:—"The presentation of Dr. Augustus Rawling at the Queen's levee, on the 24th of April, was caused by false representations as to his nationality made to the United States Minister, and is to be considered null, as not hav ing taken place."

Base Ball Club.—On Monday, the 6th August, a Base Ball Club was organized in this city, when it was decided to name it the "Excelsior Base Ball Club" of Montreal, and the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers:—

President—Alex. M'Intosh.
Vice-President—E. Church.
Secretary—D. Townsend.
Treasurer—T. Cuddy.
Directors—A. F. Gourlay, A. F. Eldridge, and G. Aikman.

Their practice ground is to be for the present in the field belonging to Mr. G. Balchin, above the Montreal Cricket Ground.

International Courtesies and Hospitalities.—It will be seen by our advertising columns, that the Military Company of Independent Boston Fusiliers are to be the guests of our gallant Montreal Field Battery, during the visit of His Royal Highness to our fair city. The Fusiliers are expected to arrive—80 rank and file, with their officers—on Thuriday the 23d instant, on which evening a Grand Promenade Concert will be given by their hosts of the Field Battery, in the City Concert Hall, at which, we take it for granted, the splendid Boston Band, known as the Germania Band, said to be one of the best in the United States, and who will accompany the Fusiliers, will form not the least attraction in the amusements of the evening. We have no doubt the invitation of our friends of the Field Battery will be numerously responded to by their fellow-citizens and their families, and that crowds will unite with them, on Thursday evening, in welcoming their Boston guests to "this Canada."

The Prince's Residence.—In our description of the residence of the Prince in Montreal, we fell into a slight error in our description of the carpets. That for the room of the Prince—is a very fine Brussels of a green ground, with a chaste small white detatched flower. That on the Duke of Newcastle's room is the same quality, a small design in green and gold.—The stairs and landing has been changed to crimson and white. The other bedrooms are all *en suite*, a neat white ground, small pattern, Kidderminster. And we notice from an advertisement in another column that our friend Mr. Baylis has still some of these beautiful designs left at his Warehouse, No. 74 Great St. James Street, which he will be happy to show to any one.

Personal.—We are, as usual, indebted to Messrs. Allan Brothers, of Liverpool, and Mr. Irish, of the British and American Express Company, for the latest English papers by the *Anglo-Saxon*. Our thanks for the same obliging attention are due to Messrs. R. and M. Constant.

Another New Fountain.—The new Fountain opposite the Nelson Monument is now completed, and was in play for the first time yesterday. The design of the central ornament is very neat and pretty. There is a figure of Neptune standing on a circular slab, and holding an upright trident, from the teeth of which three tiny *jets d'eau* constantly issue. Underneath there are a pair of dolphins, and other appurtenances of the classical design. The central part of the Fountain and its ornamental accompaniments, are from the establishment of Messrs, Rodden and Meilleur, Great St. James Street.

The Court House Wall.—Messrs. Lawford and Nelson have written to us to say that there are as many men employed on this work, as the circumstances admit of being employed with profit—that it is from the nature of the job impossible to finish it before the Prince arrives; but that all the unsightly material will be removed by that time, Mr. Laberge the builder, using every possible exertion.

Caution to the Public.—It seems that there are a great many pickpockets making this City the scene of their exploits, allured, no doubt, by the harvest expected at the coming festivities. One of these light-fingered gentry yesterday contrived to pick the pocket of Mr. Pierce, the book-keeper at Messrs. Bartley and Gilbert's, of a sum of £11 5s., during a visit by that gentleman to the Post Office immediately after drawing the money at the Ontario Bank. There was a considerable throng at the Post Office in consequence of the delivery of the European Mail, and Mr. Pierce had just used his portmonnaie to pay for the letters he had received when upon retiring he felt a crush that compelled him to lean a little on the partition. Upon extricating himself from the crowd he found that his portmonnaie had been taken from his pocket.

Pickpockets Again.—Mrs. McNiece was eased of her portmonnaie, containing £4 10s., by another of these light-fingered gentry, while on board the St. Lambert Ferry Boat at the wharf on Wednesday night. The thief has as yet escaped detection.

Bonfire at St. Helen's Island.—Among other preparations for the Prince's reception we hear that it is intended to have a large bon-fire on St. Helen's Island on the night of the illumination. Barrels of pitch, tar and other combustible materials are to be furnished by the authorities for the purpose.

Fire.—About noon on Wednesday, some sparks from the chimney of the steamboat "John Mackenzie," at the time coming into port, fell on the awning of the ship "Minesota" and set it on fire. The flames were with some difficulty extinguished by the hands of the ship.

Daring Theft.—Michael Hughes, residing at the corner of Gabriel and Murray Streets, gave information yesterday to the Chief of the Water Police, that about nine o'clock on the previous evening, he was encountered by four men beyond the Wellington Bridge, one of whom snatched a fowling piece from his hands and ran off with it. The Police having been notified, immediately started in pursuit of the thief, but their pursuit was unsuccessful.—Suspicion, however, attaches to certain parties, for whose arrest warrants have been issued.

We are requested to draw the attention of the practical members of the Oratorio Society to the fact that this evening's practice, in the Normal School, takes place at half-past six o'clock, in lieu of eight, as usual.

A Temperance meeting will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, in the Mechanics' Hall, to make the necessary arrangements for the procession on Saturday, the 26th inst., in honour of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The temperance public are respectfully invited to attend.

STEAMER "OTTAWA."

August 14th, 1860.

At a meeting of the Passengers held on board the American Express Line Steamer, "Ottawa," Captain Rankin, upon her arrival at Montreal, Chas. Wall, Esq., of New York, was called to act as President.

G. C. Finney, Esq., Oswego. }
Chas. H. Masson, do, Phil. } Vice Presidents.
Frederick Gerker, do, do. }
G.W. Poillou, New York. }

Geo. D. Lunt, Esq., Secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"Whereas, we, the subscribers, having purchased our Tickets from Niagara via Lewiston, by steamer Bay State, Captain Morley, and Ottawa, Capt. Rankin, and having had made to us various misrepresentations by employees of the Opposition Line, before leaving Niagara—Resolved, that we cheerfully recommend to the travelling public the American Express Line to be, in our opinion, the safest, quickest, and most comfortable route.

Resolved—"That too much praise cannot be given to Capt. Morley of the "Bay State," Capt. Rankin of the "Ottawa," and their officers, for their gentlemanly attentions to the wants of their passengers, also to Mr. Shipman, Agent of the Line, who accompanied us.

Resolved—"That we are agreeably disappointed in arriving so much earlier than the Opposition Line, having been informed by their employees that their boats arrived from 4 to 6 hours earlier.

CHARLES WALL,
President.
GEO. D. LUNT,
Secretary.

Chas. H. Masson, Philadelphia; Fred Gerker, do; Geo. W. Poillon, Jas Spoul, do; C H Masson, do; Osborn Howes, Boston; Chas. T. Barry, Boston; G. E. C. Gifford, New Jersey; L J Brownell, New York; F O Wagner, N.Y; James M Wright, Owichie, Ala; Geo. C. Finney, Oswego, Me.; D. Thomas, New York; Chas. Marsh, Massachusetts; John L Reynolds, Boston; John E. Know, do; C. M. Mathison, Syracuse, NY.; George Janney, Phil; John S. Wex, Jersey City; J. E. Murphy, J. F. Boaz, and 40 others.—
L. L. Whitehouse, Brooklyn, N.Y.

THE EDMONSTONE, ALLAN AND BROWN BRIBERY CASE.

The following letters addressed to Mr. Brown and published in the *Globe*, will we suppose effectually dispose of this subject, which has so long furnished pabulum for the professional slanderers of the Canadian Press.

HON. L. H. HOLTON TO MR. BROWN.

Montreal, Aug. 14, 1860.

My Dear Sir,—I am in the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., and I proceed to state so far as I can recall them, the circumstances of which I was personally cognizant relative to your negociations here in December last, which ended in your obtaining a credit of $20,000 from Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co. As you say, you consulted with me throughout the whole of these nogociations.

You called upon me immediately after your arrival in Montreal in the beginning of December, and explained very fully the object of your visit to this city. You told me you had offers from American lumber dealers at highly remunerative prices, for all the hardwood sawed lumber your mills could turn out during the winter; that you desired to obtain a bank credit through a Commission-house here for $20,000 to enable you to accept and execute those orders; that you were willing to pay a liberal commission for the accommodation; that the proceeds of the lumber would be applied to the payment of the drafts to be drawn under the credit; and that, to protect the acceptors against every possible contingency, you would give them, *as collateral security*, a mortgage on property of much greater value than the amount of the credit. You asked my advice as to the houses that would be likely to entertain proposals for such a transaction, and I recommended the employment of a broker as the means whereby most transactions of magnitude are now effected in this market. You adopted the suggestion, and immediately placed yourself in communication with Mr. T. M. Taylor, of Taylor Brothers, a well-known and highly respectable firm of brokers in this city. You gave Mr. Taylor his instructions in my presence. Their purport was simply to request him to negotiate a credit for $20,000, with a first-class house, on the basis above indicated. I was present during several interviews when Mr. Taylor called to report to you what progress he was making in the execution of his commission. One leading firm who had at first entertained the proposition ultimately declined it. Another prominent house so far assented to it that you were brought by Mr. Taylor into personal communication with them for the purpose of closing the transaction. The negotiation finally fell through, because, as I understood the junior member of the firm considered the transaction out of the line of their regular business. The senior partner then suggested your addressing yourself to Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co. as parties thoroughly conversant with the lumber trade, and therefore most likely to take up the transaction. You conferred with Mr. Taylor and myself as to the probability of their doing so. I knew they had formerly done a large business as general merchants, but I did not know enough of the recent course of their business to enable me to form an opinion. Mr. Taylor said they were among those he had originally included calling upon. It was therefore decided that he should see them.—He did see them. The proposition was favorably considered, but nothing could be determined until the return of an absent member of the firm. On his return the identical proposition which had been submitted by Mr. Taylor to others, was submitted to them, and the transaction was closed on that basis, as you told me, subject, however, to a reservation which showed on what strict business principles the negotiation was conducted on the part of Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co. Their letter of credit was only to be issued when they should receive a satisfactory report from their legal adviser in Toronto, as to the sufficiency and position of the collateral security you proposed giving them. This, so far as I was cognizant of the facts, and I am sure I knew them all, is a brief but faithful history of the origin of what must strike everybody in the least degree familiar with the course of the Inland Produce Trade of the country, as a very simple, straightforward [illegible] was nothing in the nature of the transaction itself, in the mode of its inception, in the progress of its negotiation, or in the character of its conditions, involving the slightest departure from the ordinary usages of this market, with respect to advances on produce.

Your's very truly,
L. H. HOLTON.

Hon. George Brown, Toronto.

MR. TAYLOR TO MR. BROWN.

Montreal, Aug. 14, 1860.

My Dear Sir,—I have your letter of 10th inst., asking me to put in writing, for publication, all I know in connection with the credit for $20,000 negotiated last December with Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co.

Had I been in town you would have had immediate reply, and now I lose no time in stating, as briefly and distinctly as I can, what I know of the transaction in question.

It was in December last, and in the office of the Hon. L. H. Holton, you stated to me your desire to obtain a credit on some first class house here, for $20,000, to get out four or five millions of feet of hard wood sawed lumber, for which you had offers, at remunerative prices, and which you desired to accept.

It was proposed that the lumber, or its proceeds, should be applied to the payment of the drafts, and in addition, as collateral security, you offered to mortgage real estate of very considerable value; and you asked me to undertake the negotiation.

The transaction thus proposed, was reasonable and mercantile, the security sufficient, and the commission adequate; and I had no hesitation in offering it, in general terms, to some six or seven first class houses, whose business and circumstances justified my bringing it before them.

One of these entertained the proposal so far as to warrant my submitting your name; and only after some hours consideration was it declined—one of the partners, however, being favourable. Another of these entertained it still more, and so far as to desire me to introduce you to them, which I did, and the negotiation was afterwards so far closed with them as to lead to the exchange of letters of bargain; when the junior partner interposed an objection which caused its termination. The senior of this firm suggested Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co.

Now, the fact was, I had called, of my own motion, on Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co., without finding any one of the partners within; and *now* I called again and saw two of the firm. The matter was then in course, and in general terms submitted to them, but without mention at the time of your name, and they, in turn, so far entertained it as to say they would consult with a leading member of their firm, then in Quebec, but expected home on the following day. A day intervened, and the following one was Saturday, and as you desired to close your business here, if possible on that day, so as to be enabled to reach Kingston that night, and as it had become late before I had been able to ascertain the return of the partner who had been absent, you went down yourself to the office of Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co., taking with you the letter specifying the terms and details of the transaction, which had been addressed a day or two before to the firm previously referred to, and withdrawn to be submitted to Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co., as the basis of the transaction proposed, to bring the negotiation to issue at once.

The transaction, therefore, although completed by yourself, had been first proposed by me to Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co., and favourably viewed by them, without knowledge of your name, and consequently its inception, as far as with them, was ours.

I have no hesitation, in conclusion, to avow my belief that had not the matter been thus opened to those gentlemen, you would not have thought of them, but would have gone off as you proposed doing—if we were successful here—to negotiate for the desired advance in Albany or New York.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
THOS. M. TAYLOR,
Of Taylor Bros.,
Brokers.

Hon. Geo. Brown, M.P.P., Toronto.

MESSRS. EDMONSTONE ALLAN & CO. TO MR. BROWN.

Montreal, August 14.

Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 10th inst., asking us to furnish you with a statement of the circumstances connected with the credit of $20,000 granted to you last year for carrying on lumber operations at your Mills in Bothwell, we beg to say, that the application was made to us at our office here by Mr. T. M. Taylor, Broker, purely as a matter of business; and we believe that before coming to us, a similar application was made to Messrs. ———, ———, and others.

The credit was granted by us as a mercantile firm, and not as agents of, or in any way connected with, the Steamship Company—on what we were advised by competent parties was good security—for a legitimate business operation (getting out and manufacturing lumber,) and on fair remunerative terms.

No reference—direct or indirect—was made either by you or by us before or during the negotiation, to any matter of politics, political influence or support, in any manner whatever;—and you could not then, nor for long after, be aware of the intention of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company to ask for an increase of subsidy from the Legislature, as it was not referred to in any way—nor did we ever ask you to take or forbear action in Parliament either on this or any other subject.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & CO.

The Hon. Geo. Brown, Toronto

MR. SMITH TO MR. BROWN.

Toronto, 15th August, 1860.

My Dear Sir,—In reply to your note of this morning, I beg to say that early last December I received a letter from Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co., informing me that they had arranged to let you have a credit of $20,000 on receiving certain securities which were to be made satisfactory to me as their Solicitor. A professional gentleman of the highest standing was employed to value the property, who certified its present cash value to be over $60,000. You considered the property worth greatly over that sum, and the valuator admitted that if sold on time it would produce a larger amount. I examined the titles and finding them perfectly satisfactory, and free from encumbrance, I took a first mortgage for the amount of the proposed credit. The transaction was a straightforward ordinary business matter, and I have seen with astonishment an attempt to connect it with your course in Parliament on the Ocean Steamship subsidy.

Yours faithfully,
LARRATT W. SMITH.

Hon. Geo. Brown.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA

We have been favoured with the perusal of an early copy of the minutes of the Synod of this Church, at its Session in Hamilton last June. As many of our readers are interested in the progress and prosperity of this important branch of the Church of Christ in these lands, we have pleasure in laying before them a few of the more important items of information conveyed to us in these minutes.

There are now 1[illegible] regular congregations in connection with the Church. Of these no less than 23 are at present vacant. Five of these vacancies are in the Presbytery of Hamilton, and six in that of London. This, we think, is not a satisfactory state of things, and seems to indicate a dearth of suitable young men. There are about 20,000 communicants or members of the Church, and nearly 40,000 people hear the Gospel preached from Sabbath to Sabbath. 300 Prayer Meetings—in the words of the Report—do homage to a prayer hearing God. Christ's servants are surrounded by seven hundred Elders, and over 2,500 children have in one year been baptised within their pale. This, so far, speaks well for the energy and faithfulness of this branch of the Church.

The tables prepared by the Committee on Statistics, have apparently been got up with great care. They present to us at a glance the actual condition and history of the Church. The Ministers have increased from 110 in 1856, to 150 in 1860. The membership has increased during the same period over 6,000. 78 Ministers were present at the sitting of the Supreme Court in 1856; 112 in 1860. The value of the Church property has increased from $350,000 to $490,000. The debt on that property has however increased at a far greater rate, from $52,000 to $102,000 in three years. This, we think, is an ugly feature; and as Church property is but an indifferent investment, we would not be surprised if a sum of $10,000 is spent annually as interest for this sum. We confess we do not like the idea of the house of [illegible] respect. The Committee, however, seem quite alive to the evils of such a position, for they state their fear "that a leaven is working which in our towns and cities may lead to disastrous results."

We think that the vitality of a Church may generally be very safely estimated by the amount of its pecuniary contribution to the cause of the Gospel. In 1856 the Ministers' stipend was $55,000, in 1860 $76,000. The total congregational contributions in 1856 were $120,000, in 1860, $135,000. It is singular to remark that amongst all this progress, the contributions to the various schemes of the Church have steadily declined during the last five or six years. The College itself, the very heart of the Church, receives from each member only 25 cents yearly. It is very plain that the Presbyterian Church of Canada has fallen asleep over her "schemes," and that a rousing up is needed.

There are now 44 Manses built, leaving about 106 Ministers to be provided with those necessary appendages. This is to be regretted. Every pastor ought to have his Manse. Amidst all the whirl and excitement of this fast age, we love to look back to the quiet Manses of our Fatherland, and the very word itself has an endearing signification.

The next general meeting of this Synod is to be held in this City in the Coté Street Church, on the first Tuesday of June, 1861, at half-past 7 P.M. We presume if nobody forbids the bands, that the much talked of Union with the United Presbyterian Church will then be consummated, and if such be the case, and no firebrands appear, it cannot fail to be a meeting of great interest to all true hearted Presbyterian, in general, and to all in this city in particular. Surely every Presbyterian door will be thrown open to receive these men of God. We have heard it stated, on good authority, that many of the brethren are prevented from attending these interesting meetings by the expense of the journey, and we can well believe it. Now, as the people cannot complain of being overburdened in contributing to the schemes, would it not be well to have a Synodical collection throughout the Church, with a view to ensure the attendance of every Minister at next meeting in Montreal,

We had almost omitted to relate that an average amount of about $7 per head is annually raised by this Church. This measure by the amounts given in other denominations, would be reckoned a very fair rate. The M. E. Church, the wealthiest in the United States, contributes a little over thirty cents a member. Still it is far below what ought to be given. How painful the thought that thousands and tens of thousands can be subscribed in a few days for the entertainment of an earthly prince—whilst that cause which ought to be dear to every Christian heart, and over which the Sovereign of all the earth watches with a jealous eye, is allowed to languish or well nigh expire.

THE YORK ROADS JOB.

(*From the Globe.*)

Of all the numerous cases of Executive malversation and actual *stealing* of the public money, which have disgraced the career of the present Government and ruined the finances of the country, the York Roads Job—completed just on the eve of the last session—is, perhaps, the most daring, and the most flagitious.

A brief history of these Roads is necessary to understand the nature and extent of the robbery which has been jointly perpetrated by Messrs. Galt and Beaty. The three great Turnpike Roads leading into this city, and over one or other of which all the non-railway traffic between the metropolis of Upper Canada and the adjacent country must pass, were sold by Government in 1850, to Mr. James Beaty, leather dealer, for the sum of $300,000.

In a short time the object of the purchase became apparent. Mr. Beaty having secured ample resources in the shape of Tolls upon the public roads, for which he never intended to pay, established a Government newspaper, and called it the Leader. This newspaper has defended every public job, every questionable act of each successive Administration from that day to this. It has been maintained at a heavy annual loss. But what of that? Mr. Beaty has been permitted to replenish his coffers with the proceeds of the heavy tolls levied from the farmers of all the surrounding townships—been permitted to keep the roads in the most disgraceful sta e of repair that his profits might be the greater—the security he gave as the term of purchase has been surrendered to him—and the annual payments due by him to the Government for purchase-money and interest have been allowed to fall into arrear to an enormous amount; while casual advantages and occasional gratuities to his Editors, a Grand Trunk Directorship to himself, and a bountiful flow of Government advertisements to his paper have helped to compensate him for his services in white-washing the Administration and assailing the Opposition.

All this, however, has been long known to the public. What we are now about to relate has not been known. It will be recollected that the manifest collusion between the Government and Mr. Beaty became subject of inquiry by the famous Public Accounts Committee of 1858—but that Government succeeded in breaking up the Committee before the affair was thoroughly overhauled. In 1859 the matter was again brought up in Parliament, and a stringent inquiry demanded. It was fenced off for that session, but the fact was brought to light that an enormous sum was due to the Government by Mr. Beaty. An official return over the signature of the Deputy Inspector General, shows that on the 1st January, 1860, Mr. Beaty was in arrear to Government, the enormous sum of $149,507 80, besides $180,240 for instalments yet to mature—and for all which they had not a shilling of security beyond a lien on the Roads, and these run down to the lowest point of dilapidation! Mr. Beaty actually owed the Government thirty thousand dollars more on the 1st. January, 1860, than he owed on the day of purchase ten years before!

To enforce payment of this sum would have been to kill the *Leader*. To enforce payment, was, therefore, the last thing that Government thought of. And a plea was found. And what does the reader thing the plea was? Why, that Mr. Beaty had been injured in the results of his speculation by the Railways, and that a large ded uction should be struck off his debt in consequ ence! Of course Government received Mr. Beaty's sham with all due gravity—weighed it deeply—pondered over it in Council—and finally passed an order that Mr. Langton and Mr. Worthington should examine Mr. Beaty's allegations and report. These gentlemen heard all Mr. Beaty's representations, and made a full report of strange hypothetical calculations as to what Mr. Beaty might have gained in certain contingencies—or might have lost in others; and concluding with the suggestion that if any relief was to be given to Mr. Beaty, the very utmost he could pretend to claim was that the arrears of interest then due to Government should be presented to him! But with refreshing candour coming from two Government functionaries, they declared at the same time that the York Roads are better property now than the day Mr. Beaty bought them—and that even taking Mr. Beaty's own figures and statements, he had drawn from them in hard cash a considerable sum beyond what he had paid for extensions and repairs of the roads and for interest on the purchase money.

It is useless to waste time in exposing the flimsy pretext put forward by Mr. Beaty, and the absence of even plausible reasoning for the suggestion of Messrs. Langton & Worthington. The Railways were chartered, and one of them in course of construction, when Mr. Beaty made the purchase, and were an element in the bargain. The Railroads have interfered very little with legitimate traffic—much less than was anticipated. Moreover, Mr. Beaty bought these roads subject to the following condition:—

"The tolls to be collected on the said roads shall be fixed from time to time by the directors of the said company under the provisions of the Statute 12 Vic. chap. 84, and shall not exceed the maximum amount of tolls provided in the said Statute."

—but under cover of clauses foisted into subsequent Acts relating to Joint Stock Companies, Mr. Beaty exacts higher tolls than the maximum allowed when the roads were conveyed to him. The claim was therefore utterly baseless.

But mark the sequel. The Government were ready enough to avail themselves of Messrs. Langton & Worthington suggestion—but even that did not satisfy Mr. Beaty. Accordingly, just before Parliament met last session, Mr. Beaty and his editor proceeded to Quebec, and actually whipped the Government not only into granting all that Messrs. Langton & Worthington had suggested, but infinitely more! The scandalous transaction was closed while Parliament was sitting—but no consent was asked, not a word breathed beyond the Council Chamber. Mr. Brown, however, having moved for a return of the arrears due on the purchase money of all the roads sold in Upper Canada, and concealment being no longer possible, a return was brought down showing that *no arrears were due for the York Roads*, but with an obscure note at the bottom to the effect that $29,269 27 had been "allowed" to Mr. Beaty "on certain conditions" stated in an Order in Council, dated 1st March, 1860—or precisely two days after Parliament assembled! [illegible] gave notice that he would move to have this order sent down. No opportunity was afforded to make the motion during the balance of the session, but Mr. McDougall, being a member of the Committee of Public Accounts, moved for its production there, and at the last moment it was laid before the Committee. Under Mr. Galt's direction, the Committee—packed as usual with Government supporters—merely referred to the document in their report without expressing any opinion upon it. They however, reported it for the information of the House in these words:—"The view taken by the Government is given in the concluding passages of the Order in Council on the subject, which will be found in the appendix marked M." This was on the last day but one of the session. Now, will the reader believe, that this report has since been printed for circulation, but the Order in Council does not appear—"Appendix M" has been deliberately suppressed! A rascally job is perpetrated, the money is illegally and unconstitutionally surrendered for the benefit of a private individual under the very nose of Parliament, and when a Committee of that body report the facts, the document is garbled, the most important portion of it suppressed, in order to prevent the damning facts from coming to light! Fortunately, more than one member of the Committee took notes of the document, and we are thus enabled to expose the scandalous transaction for the reprobation of the public, and let us hope, for the speedy and condign punishment of all the parties concerned in so high-handed a proceeding.

And what were the disclosures of this precious Order in Council? Why, we are assured it entirely cancelled the agreement of 1850!—it discharged Mr. Beaty from his liability to pay $120,160 for instalments past due!—it made over to him as a gift the enormous sum of $33,843 65c owing to the country for past due interest!—it made over to him as a gift the entire interest on his whole debt of $300,000 for two years from 1st March 1860, or $30,040!—it reduced the interest, for five years further from 5 per cent. to three per cent., or $30,040!—and it actually discharged him from paying one shilling of the purchase-money until 1st March, 1869! In other words, the Ministry, with the sanction of Sir Edmund Head, but without the sanction or even the knowledge of Parliament, handed over to a newspaper supporter as a *free gift*, in opposition to the recommendation of their own Commissioners appointed to examine the state of his accounts, not less than $93,923 of the people's money—and rechartered Mr. Beaty to levy tolls on the York, Peel and Simcoe farmers, without the liability to pay a sixpence for the ownership of the Roads for nine years to come!

CORRESPONDENCE.

(*To the Editor of the* Montreal Herald.)

Sir,—I notice by the papers that it is the intention to assemble the children of the different Sunday Schools at two points, on the occasion of the arrival of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, for the purpose of welcoming our Illustrious visitor, by singing the National Anthem. Now this would have a magnificent effect, if properly arranged. But in my humble opinion, the very object will be in a great measure defeated, by dividing the company. All the Sunday Schools will not muster over 5,000, and that is certainly a small enough number to be assembled in any one place, to give that grand effect to our National Anthem, which the occasion demands. I would suggest to the Reception Committee, that they should select the most fitting and convenient position for the assemblage of all the children of the different Protestant Sunday Schools, have the girls all dressed in white, and the boys decked out in their best bib and tucker, and not allow a single grown person to form part of the gathering.

My idea of the most proper position, is, to request of the proper authorities the occupation of the enclosed Terrace in front of Christ Church Cathedral, where they would be well accommodated, and altogether isolated from the crowd. Another advantage to be gained by such an arrangement, would be, the assistance that would be obtained, (always with the proper permission) from the accompaniment of the magnificent Organ in the Cathedral, whose deep rolling sounds would lend enchantment to the choir of 5,000 voices, rending the air with our Glorious Anthem.

If this should meet the views of those in authority, my word for it, Halifax will be outdone,

Your Ob't Servant,
SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Montreal, August 10, 1860.

Police Court.—Two unimportant cases of assault were disposed of yesterday morning by fining the defendants five shillings each.

Recorder's Court.—There were fifteen prisoners tried at this Court yesterday morning. The most noticeable case was that of two carters who were fined 20s. each for driving at a dangerous speed.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

From Papers by the "Anglo-Saxon" and "Persia."

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 2d inst., the Government proposition in regard to fortifications was considered. The pending question was that a vote of two million pounds be granted for the works in question.

Mr. Lindsay moved as an amendment, that the defence of the country chiefly rested on the navy, and that it was inexpedient to spend a large sum on land fortifications.

A general debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. Bright made a long and characteristic speech in denunciation of the proposed scheme, and of the increasing burden upon the people for warlike purposes.

Lord Palmerston earnestly appealed to the House to sanction the Government plan for the interests of peace and the security of the country.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 39 against 268, and the vote was agreed to.

The affairs of Syria were debated in both Houses, and Ministers explained that a protocol had been drawn up at Paris, by the Ambassadors of the Great Powers, in which it was determined that on the requisition of the Porte, a force of 12,000 troops should be sent to Syria, half of which would be furnished by France. It was provided that their stay should not exceed six months. Another protocol was also signed, calling upon the Porte to carry out its engagements with respect to the Christians, which it had entered into in 1856, but it was provided that the right of intervention should be granted on future occasions.

Mr. Bright deprecated interference in the affairs of Syria.

Lord Palmerston replied, and asserted that Turkey had made great progress of late, and if left free from interference, except good advice, he believed her dissolution was not so near as predicted.

On the first of August Lord Clyde was entertained by the warden and company of fishmongers in London. In response to a toast Lord Clyde said:—

I have been fifty years a soldier, and I can tell you that the men in England, Ireland and Scotland have not deteriorated; I say it boldly, that they are as obedient soldiers, when properly officered, as ever served in the British army.

Lord Brougham, who was present, also made a speech. He said:—

For one, he had no apprehension that peace would be broken, but mortals could only see but a little way before them. The future was always more or less veiled; but, at all events, it was right to be prepared, and to feel that we were safe. And here he would make the remark that he did not suspect the designs of any particular Power, and he hoped no power suspected us. People did not like to be suspected, but then the best way to avoid being suspected was to be careful that your conduct should not be suspicious. Happen what might, let them rely upon their navy, and trust to the certainty that should an enemy set his foot on the sacred territory of this country, that foot should remain, and that enemy should never take it back again. Much depended upon war, much upon the skill with which our iron walls were drawn around us, and much upon the great artillery with which they would be made to bristle, but he had every confidence in the resisting power of an armed nation—of a nation capable of sending forth a large body of men armed with rifles, which, as the last six weeks had shown, could be brought into an excellent state of discipline, which military men would admit and even admire. These were the absolute and sure defences of this country; for they not only rendered an invasion difficult to be attempted, but impossible of success even should the attempt be made.

The following return of the strength of the British army, militia, volunteers, &c., has been issued during the present month as follows:—

Regular Army: Royal Horse Artillery, 1,738; Household Cavalry, 1,317; Cavalry of the Line, 2,803; [illegible] Military Train, 1,715; Foot Guards, 6,253; Infantry of the Line (Service companies), 30,542; Army Hospital Corps, 686—68,778. Depots of regiments at home, 3,888; of regiments in the colonies, 9,338; of regiments in India (cavalry), 1,317; ditto (infantry), 17,070; of her Majesty's Indian army, 1,689—35,202. Total 102,080. Embodied militia, 15,911; disembodied militia (quota, 113,801), effectives, 52,899; yeomanry cavalry [quota 17,196], effectives, 15,032; enrolled pensioners [quota, 16,120], effectives, 15,000; Volunteer Rifle and Artillery Corps [approximate number], 122,367.—Grand total, 323,259.

SYRIA.

A Paris telegram of the 2nd says:

"In addition to the plan of a convention in six articles which the Conference drew up, the members of the Conference have, at the request of the Turkish Ambassador, drawn up a Protocol, which at this moment is being submitted to the approval of the Great Powers.

The Protocol is for the purpose of precisely defining the object of the intervention in Syria and sets forth that as the co-operation of the Great Powers takes place by the Sultan; and in concert with the Sublime Porte the foreign troops shall act at all times in unison with the Turkish forces. The Protocol stipulates that, as the Great Powers who are giving their asistance to the Sultan, do not seek vengeance, but merely wish to discover the guilty parties, who are to be punished, no rigorous measures shall be taken except after a common inquiry, in which the Porte will jointly assist. The above protocol necessitates an exchange of communications between the Great Powers, and consequent delay in the definite signing of the convention."

It is stated in a Paris letter to the Daily News, that the alleged cause of the breaking up of the Conference is an unexplained split between France and Russia. Russia, it is announced, claimed the execution of certain promises which the Emperor had made some time since, in pursuance of which the Eastern question should be raised on the first opportunity, and, in fact, insisted that the moment had arrived for the partition of Turkey. Russia was ready to send 100,000 men to make a short end of the business, but had no notion of intervention in Syria. It did not, however, suit the Emperor's purpose to come into this scheme just now.

A Paris despatch of the 3d says the following notice was posted up at the Bourse. "All the Powers have agreed upon the condition of an European intervention in Syria. The Conference will assemble at three o'clock, to sign the convention in reference to the measures to be taken in common."

Another despatch gives the following summary of the contents of the Convention, as agreed upon at the Conference.

The intervention will last only as long as the Porte shall deem it advisable.

A previous agreement is necessary for the regulation of all the military operations, and in order to determine the effective strength of the expeditionary forces, who are to be maintained at the charge of the respective powers.

A separate article stipulates that the French troops already on the point of embarkation shall start without waiting for the contingents of the other powers, unless the representative of the Sultan should receive information from Syria which would render all intervention unnecessary.

It is stated that Prussia had demanded that the stay of European troops in Syria shall be limited to six months. This proposition being verbally supported by England had been accepted, and 12,000 men, half of them French, were to be despatched to Syria. The Force will be under orders of the Commissioners of the Powers and the Porte. Russia had receded from her claims as to the occupation of Bulgaria.

FRANCE.

An interview between the Emperor and the Queen of Spain, was spoken of as likely to take place, about the time of the Emperor's visit to Algeria, when the Queen will be in Catalonia.

In a debate on the army estimates in the French Corps Legislatif, on July 16, M. Picard said:—

France is at peace and does not wish for war. Our finances are prosperous. Peace is so assured that the system of our customs and our finances has been reconstructed. That is all in favour of peace. But, then, why peace in the situation and war in the estimates? M. le General Allard himself, in replying to M. d'Andelarre, said, in a previous sitting, that if war should break out it would be useless to ask for 40,000 men, and that the estimate, happily, during many years providing for 100,000, would furnish the necessary resources. He [M. Picard] declared that when, by the side of the introducer of the budget, he found so confidential and energetic an organ of the Government as M. Granier de Cassagnac, who proclaimed the holiness and usefulness of war, and invoked the God of Armies, he was alarmed. He demanded a categorical explanation, in default of which he should be compelled to believe in a want of sincerity. If the Chamber is called on to vote a war budget, let it be said so clearly. He was not an advocate of peace at any price, but in presence of a state of peace he was in favour of a reduction of the estimates, and should accordingly vote against the measure.

M. le General Allard, government commissioner, said it was asked if the measure proposed was one of war or peace? He replied most plainly that it was one of peace. He had already explained that all experienced military men, all who had most carefully watched over the organization of our army, had constantly affirmed that it was necessary for France to have at a given moment six hundred thousand men under arms. Let Austria and Prussia be asked why they take measures to keep 600,000 men on a war footing. Peace exists, it is true, but is there nothing in the state of Europe to warn us that it is necessary to prepare for a case in which war might break out, and that it is necessary to be sure of being able to assume at any given moment an attitude worthy of France?"

M. le Marquis De Pierre said M. Granier de Cassagnac had invoked the God of Armies. He [M. de Pierre] and the orator were on that point by no means of the same religion. The religion which said "the God of Armies" was the Jewish religion. The Christian religion said also "God," but added, "peace and good will among men." If God was, as had been said, the God of Armies, he [M. de Pierre] should feel a strong tendency to atheism. He maintained that the budget did not cost merely 445,000,000f., but 1,341,348f. War, ideas of war, material of war, comprise four-fifths of the entire budget of the country. With regard to anxieties about Europe, he said, "You are afraid of Europe."

Several members rose and protested.

M. De Pierre said he expected as much. No, France is not afraid of Europe, but Europe is very much afraid of France. Now he wished neither to be afraid of any one, nor to make any one to be afraid.—Their army of 600,000 men was causing great disquietude in Europe. They might have a national guard of 400,000, and thus much reduce their army. They ought to strive to counteract that prejudice in France, that the finest title a man could obtain was that of a soldier. Chataubriand has said, "France is a soldier;" but even if France were the best soldier, would not the title of the "best cultivator," the "better manufacturer," be better worth having.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

The text of the Convention signed at Messina between General Clarry and Colonel Medici, is published in the Paris *Moniteur*. It is merely a military Convention for the evacuation of Sicily from motives of humanity. 4,000 Neapolitans would guard the citadel of Messina, but would bombard the city unless Garibaldi attacked the citadel. The outer posts were occupied by Col. Medici. Garibaldi, on entering Messina, was received with great enthusiasm. It is now asserted that the military executions ordered by him at Melazzo were six, and that the men were shot as assassins, not as combatants.

The dispatches state that Garibaldi was preparing to transport troops to the mainland.

The Neapolitan Government was occupied with Convocations of Parliament.

The Naples correspondent of the London Times, under date of July 29, says:—

Here in Naples, we are in perfect repose; and judging from facts on the surface, one might suppose that things are settling down. Talk there is enough of and to spare, and great numbert are in in favour of annexation. Still the party for the constitution, to which rally many of the old royalists, is very powerful. Unless, perhaps, Garibaldi lands, or material assistance comes to them from some other quarter, I feel assured that the Neapolitans will do nothing for themselves. They have from necessity long fallen into a habit of inaction, and are always looking towards themselves and out of the country for redemption. Their principal occupation at present, therefore, is in talking largely, and creating panics, and, and exaggerating and distorting facts so as to interfere seriously with the course of things, and hamper the ministers, who are I believe desirous of carrying out the principles of the constitution,

I have spoken highly of the intentions and honesty of the ministers but at the same time I cannot but acknowledge that they are weak not from any want of inherent force, but from the intrigues of the reactionists, and the suspicions and panics of the liberals. Their efforts to do good are almost paralysed. Orders are given and are not executed, or drag their weary length along. Men high in office oppose the constitution and are simply removed; soldiers rush through the streets and cut down peaceable citizens, and we hear nothing more about bringing them to justice. The camarilla were to be removed, but they still hang about Naples.

The following intelligence, on which you may depend, will be likely to produce a great movement. Garibaldi has entered Messina, and a general fraternization has taken place. It is to be observed that he entered with a flag, from which the arms of the House of Savoy were removed, and on the supposition that the letter of Victor Emanuel has been presented, Garibaldi placed himself at the head of the revolution, and a landing may be expected shortly on the continent. He refuses the truce, and the Neapolitans preserve the citadel. The Neapolitan troops who were in the neighborhood are embarking rapidly on their return.—The "Comitati" generally, setting aside Victor Emanuel, now swear by and follow Garibaldi.

Without assuming any great merit as a prophet, the upshot of it all will be that revolution will be permitted to march forward until it arrives here, and then the French will step in and arrest it and play their game, whatever that may be. Such has been the aim of our neighbors, I believe, from the beginning. Without this impulse from without I am of opinion that things would have gradually settled down into tranquility and confidence; as it is, I think a disembarkation of Garibaldi and his forces may be expected as certain, and of course there will be other combinations. A truce for six months had received the support of France, Piedmont, and England, in order to give time for the consolidation of the new institutions if possible.

ROME.

August 2.—The Pope has addressed an energetic letter to the Bishops of Syria.

His Holiness laments the massacres which have been committed by the Druses, and expresses his horror of the barbarities of the Turks.

His Holiness further speaks in praise of the French expedition and exhorts the Princes to repress the excesses of the infidels, and to arrest the enemies of morality, justice, religion, and social order.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Aug. 3.—Immediatly on his return from Topalitz the Emperor signified to his ministers, his desire that the whole of the reforms, which for nearly a year after the programme of Luxemburg have been in the course of elaboration, should be furnished and promulgated at as early a period as possible.

It is stated that the approaching anniversary of the Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday [August 22 next] will be marked by the solemn promulgation of the reforms which are so impatiently awaited by all classes in Austria.

The overdue mails by the steamer Simla, which had reached Aden with her main shaft broken, had been telegraphed via Trieste, and would reach England in 2 or 3 days.

The dates are Shanghai, May 30, Hong Kong June 7, Melbourne, June 7.

There had been a great panic at Shanghai among the natives, owing to the approach of the rebels. The native banks were closed, and trade was suspended.

The steam transport Assistant had been totally lost, but all on board were saved.

The commercial depression at Melbourne continued. The crops were promising. The gold shipments since last mail were over 130,000 ounces.

No active measures had been taken against the rebels in New Zealand.

Later.—The above mails reached Marseilles on the 3d. The Calcutta dates are to June 18. The indigo prospects were more favorable, and quotations were 4 rupees higher. Exchange 2s 1d. Freights unchanged. Shirtings were dull but mule twist tending upwards.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO THE PRESS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

(*From the New Brunswicker.*)

The visit of His Royal Higness the Prince of Wales, having brought amongst us several of the representatives of the Press of England and America, whose object was to observe and report the most interesting incidents connected with H. R. Highness's tour through these Provinces, the members of the Press of this City and their friends determined on giving them a complimentary Dinner, which according to previous announcement, took place on Tuesday evening at Stubbs' Hotel, at 8 o'clock, James A. Harding, Esq., High Sheriff, in the Chair; the Hon. J. H. Gray and F. A. Wiggins, Esq., Vice Chairmen.

After the cloth was removed the health of Her Majesty the Queen, was proposed from the chair, prefaced by appropriate remarks, and was drank with right hearty and local acclamation.

The next toast was "The Prince of Wales," which was also received with loud and long continued applause. The next was "The Prince Consort and the Royal Family."

The fourth toast was "His Excellency the Lieut. Governor."

5th. "The Army and Navy," which was ably responded to by the Hon. John H. Gray.

6th. "The Press of England and the British North American Colonies."

Mr. Andrews of the *Illustrated London News*, being unwell, Mr. Kinnear, of Montreal, at his request responded; reminding the audience that eloquence need not be expected from the members of the Press, whose peculiar sphere it was rather to report the sayings of others than to speak themselves. His own feelings were quite too deep for utterance, in reference to the reception the representatives of the Press had met with in St. John. He referred to his own connection with the Press of over 20 years, during which time he had never seen such honor so handsomely done to it as in the present instance; he said that the English press had never yet given the Colonies that attention to which they were entitled, and he had no doubt that the presence of such a man as Mr. Andrews would have the effect of bringing us in to more general and favorable notice in the mother country. He referred in the warmest feelings of pride and satisfaction to what New Brunswick had done on the auspicious occasion of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. In reference to the present festive demonstration, he felt grateful, not merely on his own account—but on account of the great Institution with which he was connected. His own feeling were full to overflowing at Her Majesty's condescension in allowing the Heir apparent of the British Crown to visit this portion of Her dominions; and he also dwelt with grateful anticipations on the probable happy effects of the Prince's visit to the United States, in binding together and consolidating more closely the two great branches of the British race; effects which would exercise such a beneficient influence on the liberties of mankind. On his recent visit to Newfoundland he made the acquaintance of Bishop Mulloch, and on seeing one splendid edifice belonging to the Church over which that Prelate presided, he was informed by the Bishop that it was a nunnery, and on enquiring the expense of its construction, the Rt. Rev. gentleman told him it cost $80,000. He afterwards on enquiring the cost of a handsome cathedral belonging to the same church, was informed that it was erected at an expense of $140,000. On expressing surprise at the people being able to raise such large sums of money for these purposes, he was reminded by His Lordship that the secret was, the expenditure was for the people's own benefit. And just so, when the public gave that great Institution, the Press, that support which was necessary for its success; it was not simply for the benefit of its more immediate members that their money was expended; but for their own general benefit.

Mr. Chamberlin, of the Montreal *Gazette*, also responded. He was delighted with the general appearances of this city since he had enjoyed the opportunity during the few last days of inspecting it: spoke of the advantage of a union of the Colonies,—their policy under the present system was necessarily too narrow and and crippled,—which prostrated their arrangements, and precluded that unity and freedom of action, necessary to give full and strong expression to the voice of the people. The people of the Northern districts all possessed those strong and sterling characteristics which always made the inhabitants of Northern latitudes predominant. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, lying as they were in such proximity should never be separated. There should be an union, and he was satisfied from the expressions of sentiment that he had heard that the feelings of the people tended in that direction, and not only towards a union of the lower Colonies, but of the whole North American Provinces. He felt satisfied that the visit of the Prince of Wales would tend to that object. He felt proud at the reflection that when they honored the Press, they at the same time honored themselves.

He most unhesitatingly asserted that the entertainment of this evening was unprecedented in these Colonies; and would form an example for the sister Provinces in all time to come.

Mr. Harker of the Press of Upper Canada also made some very appropriate and pleasant remarks.

The next toast was "the Press of the United States.",

Mr. House, in a brief speeech in responding to this toast, observed that the visit of the Prince was not simply a national, but an international demonstration. He extremely regretted that Mr. Woods of the London *Times* was unexpectedly called away. He spoke of the generous hospitality and kindness he (Mr. H.) had received at the hands of His Worship the Mayor, as well as from other inhabitants of the city.

The Rev. Dr. Blackwood of the *Philadelphia Enquirer*, also responded to this toast. He said it was far in the evening; but he could not refrain from making a few observations; he would be recreant to his own feelings if he did not endeavour to give them vent. He was a resident of Philadelphia, which the New York people were in the habit of calling a *small* village; but as an instance of what this village was, he would say that some of their morning papers circulated 65,000 copies per morning. This would give them an idea of what an American village was. He gloried in a free press; it not only assisted in bringing talent into notice, but was itself a great means of maturing talent. When he visited this city years ago he officiated in a Kirk which more resembled Noah's ark than anything else he could compare it to. Now St. John could boast of some of the finest ecclesiastical edifices to be found on the Continent. He could not help expressing his admiration of this magnificent Province, watered as it is by noble rivers ranking in point of beauty and grandeur among the finest in the world.—He also visited some of the manufactories in this city, where he had seen ore manufactured into the finest pliable iron three hours after it had been dug from the bowels of the earth; and he did not hesitate to say that there was no manufactory in Great Britain which could accomplish the same process with greater facility.—As a native of the Mother Country he was prepared to assert that no railroad in the United Kingdom could surpass that lately constructed in this Province. So far as New Brunswick was concerned it stood pre-eminently higher in respect to its resources than any other of the North American Colonies; it had coal and other minerals, lime and timber in abundance; the Province had a glorious future before it; nature had done great things for it. The demonstration and entertainment that they were then enjoying was a most convincing and satisfactory proof of the high esteem in which the Press—the fourth Estate—was held in this Province. He also spoke approvingly of the loyalty of this Province, manifested during the recent visit of the Prince of Wales, and stated that although he himself was now residing in a foreign country, he still felt as devoted attachment and loyalty to the Queen of England as any inhabitant of New Brunswick, or of any other portion of the British dominions could possibly feel. Before sitting down he would make one more observation: previous to his leaving the United States the whole country was divided and sub-divided by party agitations, and he heard a full-blooded Yankee suggest that as they could not agree among themselves, they had better take the Prince of Wales, and make him President.

The next toast "Our Sister Colonies" was very appropriately introduced by the Chairman.

"The volunteer movement in the British Colonies" was next proposed and very appropriately responded to by Capt. Peters.

The next toast was "Mrs. Manners Sutton; and the fair daughters of New Brunswick." Hon. Albert J. Smith being called upon stated that he was unprepared to speak; and H. T. Gilbert Esq, and Charles N. Skinner Esq. then responded in a few appropriate remarks.

Among an immense number of Volunteer Toasts Wm. Wright Esq. gave the President of the United States, to which W. H. Tuck Esq., responded in his usual happy style.

The health of the Chairman, Jas. A. Harding, Esq., was proposed by one of the members of the New York Press, and received with enthusiastic applause, shortly after which the Company separated, all highly pleased with the evening's enjoyment.

In conclusion we cannot but express our regret at the illness of Mr. Andrews of the *Illustrated News* and at the absence of Mr. Woods of the *London Times*, from whose well known ability we might also have expected eloquence of very high order; and that our space will not enable us to give a detailed report of the speeches, instead of the above meagre outline. And one word more about Mr. Stubbs and the dinner. It was certainly one of the best served up dinners, both in respect to viands, and wines, that a Company ever sat down to in this Province. Too much praise cannot be awarded him for the manner in which he acquitted himself on this occasion.

Upwards of one hundred gentlemen were present on the occasion.

During the evening a torchlight procession composed of the several fire brigades of this city took place. When they reached Stubbs Hotel the procession halted, and the members of it were addressed in very appropriate speeches by Hon. C. Macpherson, the High Sheriff of St. John, the Mayor of Montreal, T. W. Anglin Esq. of the *Freeman*, and Mr. Chamberlin of the *Montreal Gazette*.

Atkins Band attended and discoursed excellent music during the evening.

Trade and Commerce

HERALD OFFICE, }
Montreal, 16th August, 1860. }

During the last week little more than retail business has been doing, which, however, is only usual at this season of the year; nor can we well look for any material change until the "Fall Fleet" arrive, the Grocery market being so very bare of Stock.

SUGAR.—According to the U. S. prices current, has declined ⅛ per cent. Here, however, prices continue much as last quoted, the quantity offering being small, and holders are firm in their demands at prices annexed;—Refined Sugars are unaltered in value. The quotations at "Canada Sugar Refinery" are Loaves 12, Dry Crushed and Ground 11½, Extra Ground 11¾, and Crushed A 11¼ cents. Yellow Refined is firmly sold at 9¼ cents per lb.

MOLASSES.—Demand fair, but at prices unsatisfactory to holders. Sales Muscovado [in quantity] have been made at 29 @ 30 cents per gallon. Barrels bring 32@34c according to quality. Standard Syrup is scarce at 48 cents. Extra Standard sells at 50.

TEA.—Commands attention at steady prices. Although much wanted, owing to lowness of stock, transactions are limited.

COFFEE.—Continues steady in value, with little chance of any concession on the part of holders.

TOBACCO.—Our market is marked with more firmness on the part of holders. Leaf is now held for better prices. Plugs also meet more attention, but are, as yet, unable to wait any lively demand, although the quantity here is much reduced.

RICE.—Good samples Arracan bring 18s 9d in quantity and meets a ready sale; many holders require 19s per 100 lbs. Patna is light in stock and less frequently asked for.

OILS—Although in fair supply, maintain full prices, and holders of Seal look for an advance. Cod brings 52½@54 cents. Olive is very firm at quotations. Salad unchanged. Whale, Pale and W B steady.

SALT.—During the week Liverpool Coarse in bags has been dealt in at 53@55 cents, Exchange Warehouse and from wharf. Stoved is scarce, $1.25 is asked, the stock here being in one hand.

FISH.—Little has been done, excepting in Dry Cod, at 21s 9d @ 22s, which yields but a poor profit to shippers, the Quebec quotations for prime Sable being 20s 9d @ 21s per quintal, cash.

PRODUCE & STOCK MARKET.

Arranged by a Committee of Brokers expressly for the "Montreal Herald"—John G. Dinning, Secretary.

MONTREAL, August 16, 1860.

PRODUCE.

		$ c.	$ c.
ASHES—Pot	⅌ cwt.	5 65	@ 5 70
Pearl		5 60	@ 5 65
FLOUR—Canada Fine	⅌ bbl. 196 lbs.	4 80	@ 5 00
Superfine No. 2		5 30	@ 5 40
Superfine No. 1 United States		5 45	@ 5 50
Superfine No 1 Canadian		5 45	@ 5 50
Fancy		5 50	@ 5 55
Extra Super		6 00	@ 6 25
Double Extra		6 50	@ 7 00
Rye Flour		0 00	@ 0 00
INDIAN MEAL	⅌ 196 lbs.	None.	
OATMEAL	⅌ 200 lbs.	0 00	@ 0 00
WHEAT—⅌ 60 lb.			
Wheat (U. C. and U. S. White)		0 00	@ 0 00
U. C. Spring		1 17½	@ 1 20
Red Winter		1 23	@ 1 26
Milwaukie Club		1 17½	@ 1 20
Chicago Spring, No. 1		1 12½	@ 1 16
BARLEY	⅌ 50 lbs.	0 65	@ 0 70
OATS	⅌ 40 lbs.	0 42	@ 0 44
PEAS—White	⅌ 66 lbs.	0 77½	@ 0 80
INDIAN CORN	⅌ 56 lbs.	0 57½	@ 0 60
PORK—Mess	⅌ bbl.	21 00	@ 22 00
Prime Mess		14 25	@ 14 50
Prime		13 00	@ 13 50
Cargo		0 00	@ 00 00
BUTTER—Inspected No. 1	⅌ lb.	None.	
Inspected No. 2		None.	
Uninspected		0 12½	@ 0 15

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

	Upto Aug 16, 1860.	Upto Aug 18, 1859.	Upto Aug 21, 1858.	Upto Aug 22, 1857.
Ashes, brls	22475	24116	17605	18140
Flour, brls	314970	256276	432162	339904
Wheat, bush	999170	209619	1312385	722576
Indian Corn, bush	55860	71412	29688	228339
Pork, brls	7527	11450	10744	9991
Butter, kegs	17336	7373	6800	3284
Barley, bush	13209	8494	12309	1435
Peas, bush	335121	6597	49440	3413
Lard, kegs	1781	419	2370	1500
Beef, brls	227	316	583	10
Oatmeal, brls	4781	531	986	473
Oats, bush	27670	24355	103196	3044
Copper Ore, tons	—	—	—	245

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE BY SEA.

	Upto Aug 16, 1860.	Upto Aug 18, 1859.	Upto Aug 21, 1858.	Upto Aug 22, 1857.
Ashes, brls	17254	19463	15803	17281
Flour, brls	102205	25724	144648	120834
Wheat, bush	429700	......	644559	371670
Indian Corn, bsh	24387	3015	14967	26417
Pork, brls	365	834	174	295
Butter, kegs	13982	2909	2503	1697
Barley, bush	......	......	300	4
Peas, bush	525945	45864	121229	115440
Lard, kegs	4146	12	156	41
Beef, brls	530	115	37	78
Oatmeal, brls	15826	105	878	124
Oats, bush	198315	......	32160	10
Copper Ore	—	—	—	250

FREIGHTS.

To London, Flour, per barrel,	Stg.	-	4 0 @ 0 0
To Liverpool, do do	Stg.	-	4 0 @ 0 0
To Clyde, do do	Stg.	-	4 6 @ 0 0
To London, Pot Ashes, per ton,	Stg.	-	0 0 @ 0 0
To Liverpool, do	Stg.	-	40 0 @ 47 6
To Clyde, do	Stg.	-	0 0 @ 0 0
To London, Grain, per quarter,	Stg.	-	8 0 @ 8 6
To Liverpool, do do	Stg.	-	8 0 @ 8 6
To Clyde, do do	Stg.	-	8 0 @ 8 6

EXCHANGE.

Bank, 60 days on London	00 @ 10½ per ct. prem.
Private, 60 days on London	8½ @ 9½ do
Bank, on demand, New York	¼ @ ½ do
Private on demand N. York	½ dis. to par.

STOCKS.

DESCRIPTION.	Shares.	Paid Up.	Dividend Last Six Months.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Bank of Montreal	$200 00	whole.	4 per cent.	20 per c prm	20 per c prm
Ontario Bank	40 00	50 per cent.	4 per cent.	6½ per c prm	6½ per c prm
Commercial Bank of Canada	100 00	whole.	4 per cent.	9½ per c prm	10 per c prm
City Bank	80 00	do	3 per cent.	9 per prm	9 do
Bank of Upper Canada	50 00	do	3 per cent.	16½ per c dis	16½ per c dis
People's Bank	50 00	do	4 per cent.	15 per c prm	None.
Molson's Bank	50 00	do	4 per cent.	13 per c prm	None.
Bank of Toronto	100 00	whole.	4 per cent.	1½ per c prm	None.
Montreal Mining Company's Consols	20 00	$15 10	None.	None.	$3 10 pr sh
Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Co.	8 00	4 10	......	do	None.
Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Co.	5 00	0 75	......	do	None.
Canada Mining Company	5 00	1 05	......	do	None.
Huron Copper Bay Mining Company	4 00	0 11½	10 per cent.	35 cts p sh.	45 pr sh
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company	200 00	whole.	None.	84 per c dis	83 per c dis
Grand Trunk Railroad Company	100 00	whole.	6 per cent. per annum.	None.	None.
Great Western of Canada	100 00	whole.	3 per cent. per annum.	do	None.
Montreal Telegraph Company	40 00	whole.	4 per cent., 6 mos.	15 per c prm	17½ per c prm
Montreal City Gas Company	10 00	whole.	4 per cent., 6 mos.	17 per c prm	None.
Government Debentures, 12 years	....	....	6 per cent. per annum.	7 per c prm	None.
Con. M. L. F. Debentures	....	....	6 per cent. per annum.	Par	Par.
Champlain and St Lawrence Railroad Bonds	....	....	7 per cent. per annum.	None.	None.
Quebec Harbour Bonds, 20 years	....	....	8 per cent. per annum.	9½ per c prm	9½ per c prm
Montreal Exchange	400 00	whole	6 per cent. per annum.	10 per c dis	5 per c dis
Montreal Harbour Bonds, (8 years)	....	....	8 per cent. per annum	12 per c prm	None.
Do. Water Works Bonds	....	....	6 per cent. per annum.	1 per c prm	1½ per c prm

Review of the Montreal Produce and Stock Market.

[Prepared by the Board of Brokers for the MONTREAL HERALD.]

BOARD ROOM, EXCHANGE,
MONTREAL, *Thursday*, 16th Aug., 1860.

FLOUR.—We have to report another quiet week, and sales to a limited extent only, at prices ranging from $5,45 to $5,50, the former being for Brands of Oswego Flour; at the higher figure there are, however, still sellers. Since the receipt of news per Persia, there is a better feeling and holders less anxious to engage. Both Extra and Fancy are extremely dull, and our quotations almost nominal, except in retail parcels.

WHEAT.—We reduce our quotations, but even at the reduction there is little disposition to operate. We note a sale of 2,000 bushels U. C. Spring at $1,15; this was a forced sale.

CORN.—Little doing; would command 57½ cents per 56 lbs.

BARLEY.—Receipts thus far moderate, and is saleable at 65c @ 70c per 50 lbs.

OATS.—No transactions to report since our last; we do not, however, alter quotations.

RYE—Would command 65 @ 70 cents, but there is little coming forward.

PEAS—Small sales at 80 cents per 66 lbs., which is still obtainable. Very little of the old crop now remaining.

PROVISIONS. — Transactions moderate, within range of our quotations.

ASHES.—Both sorts are slightly lower, with sales to a fair extent at reduced rates.

FREIGHTS—Have suddenly advanced to 8s 6d, for Grain, for Liverpool, which rate, however, is unwillingly submitted to, and they rule dull accordingly.

STOCKS.

Almost every description of Stocks and Bonds are dull and in limited demand.

BANK OF MONTREAL—Very little doing, and but little Stock offering. Latest transactions at 20@20½ per cent. prem.

BANK OF TORONTO.—Readily taken at 1½ per cent. prem.

ONTARIO BANK.—Sales at 6½ per cent. prem.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—No late sales. Procurable in small amounts at 10 per cent. prem.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA. — Latest transactions at 10 per cent. prem., at which it is to-day heavy and tendency downwards.

CITY BANK. — Has declined to 9 per cent prem, which is the rate of to-day.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA—Sales during the week at 16, and latterly at 16½ per cent. dis. Demand limited.

PEOPLE'S BANK.—Books closed till after payment of 4 per cent. Dividend on 3rd prox.

MOLSONS BANK.—None in market.

MONTREAL MINING COMPANY CONSOLS.—Nothing whatever doing.

HURON COPPER BAY COMPANY.—Procurable at 45 cents on time.

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.—No demand during the last week.

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.—No Stock offered.

GREAT WESTERN OF CANADA.—No Stock offered, nor is there any demand for it.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY STOCK.—None offering. Would command 16 per cent. prem.

MONTREAL CITY GAS COMPANY.—No Stock in market.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.—None offered.

CONSOLIDATED MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND DEBENTURES.—Saleable to a small amount at par.

QUEBEC HARBOUR BONDS.—Quotations unaltered.

IN OTHER STOCKS.—Nothing to report.

EXCHANGE.—As quoted. Amount of first class private bills in market being trifling.

ARRIVED.

August 10.—Steamship Canadian, Graham, Liverpool, July 26, Edmonstone & Co., general cargo.

August 10.—Schooner Caroline, Bertrand, Liverpool, Prince Edward Island, July 10, J. S Noad, plaster.

August 13.—Brigantine Adah, Lenrai, Sidney, July 10, Master, ballast.

SAILED.

August 14.—S.S. Canadian, Graham, Liverpool, 3,050 brls flour, 837 brls pot ash, 82 brls pearl ash, 538 brls butter, 5,144 bush wheat, 1,716 ps staves.

August 15.—Barque Achilles, Smith, Gloucester, 20,970 bush peas, 66 brls flour, 1,150 staves, 800 ps boards.

August 16.—Brig Livingston, Roche, Gloucester, 9,605 bushels peas, 249 barrels flour, 700 pieces staves, 300 pieces boards.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 1, AFTERNOON.

PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar: The demand continues good, and rates fully as high; fair business in refined. Coffee: Several parcels sold; Ceylon and Costa Rica very firm. Tea: Value unchanged; inquiry limited. Rice: Several parcels sold at full rates. Saltpeter very firm; fair business. Tallow, firm; demand on the increase. Jute sales flat and rather easier.—Pepper: 150 bags black Sumatra sold at 4½d to 4¾. On 'Change: Tallow, 53s. on the spot, 52s 6d. last three months, and 53s spring. Linseed oil, 28s 9d. Scotch pig iron, 52s. 60 tons spelter sold at £20 5s. to £20 7s. 6d. on the spot. 3000 bags rice, chiefly Bengal, sold at 12s. to 12s. 3d. A cargo of St. Domingo coffee sold at 61s. 6d. for a near port. Two cargoes of Havannah sugar sold, No. 11 at 27s. 6d. No. 14 at 29s. 5. Recent arrivals of American gold have been taken to-day for export.

The Sugar market continues very inactive, the business being restricted to 550 bags grainy Demerara at 45s., and 600 bags Bengal at 44s. for Gurpattali Date and at 45s. 6d. per cwt. for Balleykhall.—We have nothing to notice in Molasses or Rum.—The sales in Coffee are confined to 20 tierces low middling Jamaica, for export, at 71s. and 35 bags Maracaibo at 60s. per cwt.—There is nothing further to notice in Rice.—120 bags white Pepper have been taken at 6d per lb.

Of Brimstone small sales, at £10 per ton for best seconds. 60 tons Nitrate of Soda have found buyers, at 12s 6d to 14s; 60 bags Calcutta Saltpetre, at 43s for 4 per cent refraction; 1400 bags Myrabolams, at 9s to 9s 6d for repacked and sound; 850 bales Gambier, at 15s 3d to 15s 6d for first class and at 16s 6d for heated; and 25 bales Lima Orchella Weed, at 45s; also a few bags of Galls, at 100s; small sales of Cream of Tartar, at 140s; 100 bags Tyrol Sumac, at 7s 9d to 8s 6d; and 50 bags Palermo, at 13s 9d. Ashes rule at 28s 6d to 29s per cwt for both sorts.

DYEWOODS—50 tons Campeachy Logwood have been disposed of at £7 to £7 5s, 15 tons Spanish Fustic at £5 10s, and 9 tons African black Ebony at £11 2s 6d per ton.

In Palm Oil a good business has been done at £44 to £44 10 per ton. 170 tons Linseed Oil are reported at 28s 3d to 28s 9d, 4 casks Ceylon Cocoanut Oil at £46 to £46 10s, 70 casks Gingelly Oil at 37s, and 10 casks of Rape at £43. In Olive rather more doing, and small transactions in Gallipoli, at £60 per ton.

30 casks Buffalo Tallow sold at 48s. About 500 barrels of Rosin at 4s 2d to 5s for common to low medium, and 60 barrels Spirits of Turpentine at 31s per cwt.

1000 bags brown Bombay Rapeseed are reported at 57s; and 40 sacks Hempseed at 48s.

SCOTCH PIG IRON.—Messrs. William F. Sim & Co.'s circular says:—"Our market for warrants closes at 52s 6d to 52s 9d cash—53s cash one month. No business reported. Shipments from Glasgow, last week, 14,700; ditto corresponding week 1859, 12,405; ditto ditto 1858, 13,113. Shipments from Glasgow from 1st January to date, 313,111; same period last year, 334,660; decrease, 21,549, Price this time last year, 52s 6d."

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

MONTREAL, August 16, 1860.

		$ c.	$ c.
ASHES—			
Pot	⅌ cwt.	5 65	@ 5 70
Pearl		5 60	@ 5 65
BLUE—			
Fig or Button	⅌ lb.	0 07½	@ 0 07½
BUTTER—			
Store Packed	⅌ lb.	0 09	@ 0 14
Dairy		0 13	@ 0 16
COFFEE—			
Laguayra, Green	⅌ lb.	0	None.
Cuba		0 —	@ 0 —
Maracaibo		0 00	@ 0 00
Jamaica		0 17	@ 0 19
St. Domingo		0	None.
Java		0 18	@ 0 20
Porto Rico			None.
Rio		0	None
CANDLES—			
Adamantine	⅌ lb.	0 20	@ 0 25
Belmont		0 31	@ 0 33
Belmont Sperm		0 33	@ 0 35
Sperm		0 60	@ 0 62
Mould, Montreal		0 12½	@ 0 14
COAL—			
Steam	⅌ chaldron	6 50	@ 7 00
Newcastle, Grate		6 5	@ 7 00
Smiths'		6 00	@ 0 00
Sidney		7 00	@ 7 50
Pictou		7 00	@ 7 25
Lehigh	per 2240 lb.	6 00	@ 6 25
Lakawana	per 2240 lb.	8 00	@ 8 50
CORKS—			
1sts, Wine	⅌ gross.	1 75	@ 2 00
2nds		0 70	@ 1 50
3rds, or Beer		0 25	@ 0 60
DRUGS—			
Alum	⅌ cwt.	3 00	@ 3 25
Copperas		1 20	@ 1 30
Aloes, Cape	⅌ lb.	0 17½	@ 0 20
Arrowroot		0 10	@ 0 45
Borax, refined		0 20	@ 0 25
Cream Tartar		0 25	@ 0 40
Carbonate of Soda		5 00	@ 5 50
Soda Ash		4 00	@ 4 25
Sulphur		5 50	@ 0 00
Rhubarb		1 20	@ 1 50
Epsom Salts		2 90	@ 3 00
Crystals Soda		1 80	@ 2 20
Galls, Alleppo		0 33	@ 0 35
Jalap		1 50	@ 1 60
Peppermint, Oil		3 00	@ 3 20
Senna, East India		0 15	@ 0 20
Sugar of Lead		0 17	@ 0 20
Saleratus	⅌ 100 lb.	6 50	@ 7 00
FISH—			
Cod, Dry Table	⅌ 112 lb.	3 75	@ 4 40
Pickled	⅌ bbl.		None.
Salmon, No. 1 per tierce		0	None.
Mackerel, No. 1			None.
Mackerel, No. 2			None.
Mackerel, No. 3			None.
Prime Canso Split Herrings		4 00	@ 4 50
Round Herrings		2 25	@ 3 00
Herrings, Lochfine	⅌ keg.	2 25	@ 2 50
FRUIT—			
Muscatel Raisins, Bunch	⅌ box.	3 25	@ 0 00
Layer Raisins		3 25	@ 3 50
Valentia Raisins	⅌ lb.	0 7	@ 0 9
Lexia Raisins			None.
Sultana Raisins		0 15	@ 0 17
Turkey Black			None.
Almonds, Jordan		0 37	@ 0 45
Almonds, Soft Shell, Valentia		0 14	@ 0 17
Currants, Zante		0 7	@ 0 10
Figs		0 9	@ 0 15
Nuts, Barcelona		0 8	@ 0 9
Walnuts		0 5	@ 0 8
GLASS—			
Beer Bottles	⅌ gross.	4 25	@ 4 50
Wine Bottles		4 50	@ 5 00
Crate Crown	per crate.	7 —	@ 8 00
English and German, 6¼ x 7½	per ½-box.	1 90	@ 1 95
7½ x 8½, 7 x 9, 8 x 10		1 75	@ 1 90
10 x 12		2 —	@ 2 10
10 x 14		2 00	@ 2 10
12 x 16		2 10	@ 2 20
14 x 20		2 20	@ 2 30
18 x 24		2 50	@ 2 75
Case, 28 x 38	per 100 feet.	5 50	@ 6 50
INDIGO—			
Madras	per lb.	0 70	@ 1 00
Manilla		0 45	@ 0 60
LIQUORS—			
Brandy, Hennessy's	per gallon.	3 00	@ 4 20
Brandy, Martell's		3 00	@ 4 75
Brandy, Otard, Dupuy & Co.		3 00	@ 3 50
Brandy, Dulacy, Bellamy & Co.'s		2 70	@ 3 00
Brandy, United Vineyard Proprietors'		2 75	@ 3 25
Brandy, Jules Robin's		2 75	@ 3 25
Brandy, Vine Growers' Company		0 00	@ 0 00
Brandy, Planat's		0 00	@ 0 00
Brandy, Central Societies'		0 00	@ 0 00
Brandy, in cases	per doz.	0 —	@ 0 —
Rum, Jamaica, 16 p. c. o. p.	per gallon.	1 40	@ 1 50
Rum, Cuba		1 20	@ 1 30
Gin, Hollands		1 00	@ 1 05
Gin, Schiedam	per case.	3 00	@ 3 30
Gin, Red		5 25	@ 6 00
Whiskey, Montreal	per gallon.	0 65	@ 0 00
Whiskey, Scotch		1 00	@ 1 20
Do Irish		1 20	@ 1 30
LEATHER—			
Sole	per lb.	0 23	@ 0 27
Split		0 25	@ 0 35
Canadian Calf		0 60	@ 0 72½
French do		0 90	@ 1 05
Dry Hides			None.
Green Slaughter	per 100 lb.	6 00	@ 6 50
Dry Salted Patnas		1 40	@ 1 70
Harness	per lb.	0 27½	@ 0 30
Sheep Skins		0 20	@ 0 25
Buff Leather	per foot.	0 15	@ 0 18
MOLASSES—			
Muscovado	per gallon.	0 30	@ 0 31
Do, in tierces		0 32½	@ 0 33
Clayed		0 28½	@ 0 29½
Sugar House Syrup		0 48	@ 0 50
New York Syrup		0	None.
MUSTARD—			
Durham, jars	per lb.	0 20	@ 0 22
Durham, ½-lb. and 2-lb. bottles	per doz.	3 00	@ 4 00
Wix's, 1-lb.		4 50	@ 5 00
Coleman's	per lb.	0 20	@ 0 22
NAVAL STORES—			
Tar, Coal	per bbl.	3 00	@ 3 10
Tar			None.
Pitch		3 75	@ 4 00
Rosin		2 15	@ 2 50
Turpentine	per gallon.	0 60	@ 0 70
OILS—			
Linseed, Boiled	per gallon.	0 75	@ 0 80
Linseed, Raw		0 73	@ 0 75
Olive		1 25	@ 1 30
Bleach'd Whale		0 47	@ 0 50
Solar Sperm		0 80	@ 0 85
Cod		0 52	@ 0 55
Seal, Pale		0 62	@ 0 65
Seal, Brown		0 58	@ 0 60
Lard, No. 1		1 05	@ 1 10
Machinery		0 75	@ 0 90
Palm	per lb.	0 10	@ 0 11½
Salad	per doz.	3 75	@ 4 35
Mason's Patent Sperm		1 10	@ 0 00
Coal Oil		0 80	@ 1 90
PAINTS—			
Venetian Red	per cwt.	2 25	@ 2 50
Putty		3 25	@ 3 60
Dry White Lead		9 —	@ 10 00
Dry Red Lead		5 75	@ 9 —
White Lead, Ground	per keg.	2 80	@ 3 00
White Lead, No. 1		2 40	@ 2 60
White Lead, No. 2		2 20	@ 2 40
Lampblack	per lb.	— 7	@ 0 08
PORTER AND ALE—			
Porter, London	per doz.	2 10	@ 2 30
Porter, Dublin		2 10	@ 2 30
English Ale		2 20	@ 2 40
Bass' do		2 30	@ 2 60
Ale, Scotch		2 00	@ 2 20
Dow's East India		1 25	@ 0 00
RICE—			
Arracan	per 100 lb.	3 75	@ 4 00
East India Patna		3 70	@ 4 10
ROPE—			
Tarred	per cwt.	9 50	@ 0 —
Manilla	per lb.	0 10	@ 0 —
Kentucky		— 12	@ 0 —
Deep Sea Line		@ 12	@ 0 17
Deep Sea Lines, Common	per doz.	7 —	@ 0 —
Hambro Lines		2 50	@ 3 —
Russian Lines		6 —	@ 0 —

		$ c.	$ c.
SALT—			
Liverpool			None.
Packing, Cadiz, St. Ubes, &c.		0 20	@ 0 25
Liverpool, Coarse	per bag.	0 53	@ 0 55
SALTPETRE—			
Saltpetre		0 10	@ 0 12
SPICES—			
Cassia	per lb.	0 30	@ 0 34
Cloves		— 11	@ 0 13
Nutmegs		0 60	@ 0 75
Ginger, Ground		— 10	@ 0 14
Ginger, Jamaica		0 30	@ 0 35
Pepper, Black		0 11	@ 0 13
SOAP—			
English	per lb.	— 05½	@ 0 06
Montreal, No. 1		— 04½	@ 0 05¼
Montreal, No. 2		— 03	@ 0 04
Mathewson's Pale Soap, boxes 10 cts extra		— 05	@ 0 00
Mathewson's Liverpool Soap		— 05	@ 0 —
STARCH—			
Canada	per lb.	— 09	@ 0 11
American		— 9	@ 0 12½
English		— 13	@ 0 15
SEEDS—			
Flaxseed	per bushel.	1 50	@ 1 60
Timothy		2 25	@ 2 50
Clover	per lb.	— 10	@ 0 12
SUGAR—			
Porto Rico, Bright	per 100 lb.	8 65	@ 8 80
Porto Rico, Fair		8 50	@ 8 65
Porto Rico, Dark		8 00	@ 8 30
Cuba, Bright		8 50	@ 8 70
Cuba, Fair		8 30	@ 8 50
Cuba, Dark		7 90	@ 8 00
English Refined		—	@ 0 —
White Bastards		— 11½	@ 0 —
Dutch Refined		— 11½	@ 0 11½
Crushed		— 11½	@ 0 11½
New-York Crushed			None
Granulated			None
Canada Sugar Refinery Prices—			
Loaves, in tierces of above 400 lbs.	per lb.	— 12	@ — —
Dry Crushed, in brls of 160 lbs		— 11½	@ — —
Ground, for Table use, in brls of 200 lbs		— 11½	@ — —
Extra Ground, for confectionery, do		— 11½	@ — —
Crushed A, or White Bastard, in brls of 250 lbs		— 11½	@ — —
Yellow Refined, in brls of 260 lbs		— 09½	@ — —
Sugar House Syrup, (standard)	per gall.		None.
TEAS—			
Gunpowder	per lb.	0 40	@ 0 65
Hyson, Old		0 40	@ 0 56
Hyson, Young		0 37½	@ 0 60
Twankay		0 32	@ 0 40
Hyson Twankay		0 37	@ 0 46
Congou		— 38	@ 0 55
Souchong		— 35	@ 0 50
Powchong			Nominal.
Bohea			None.
TALLOW—			
American		— 11½	@ 0 00
TOBACCO—			
Upper Canada Leaf	per lb.	— 4	@ 0 5
Lower Canada Leaf			None
Honey Dew, lbs and ½lbs		— 17	@ 0 25
Honey Dew, 5's, 8's and 10's		— 12	@ 0 20
Cavendish, 16's and 18's and 5's and 10's		— 10	@ 0 14
United States Leaf		— 05	@ 0 06¼
TOBACCO PIPES—			
Henderson's T. D.	per ½-box.	1 20	@ 1 25
Glasgow T. D.		1 40	@ 1 55
VINEGAR—			
English	per gallon.	— 40	@ 0 42
Bordeaux		— 40	@ 0 42½
Cider [Packages $1.00 extra]		— 17	@ 0 25
American White Wine		— 13	@ 0 20
WINES—			
Champagne, Jules Mumm's		14 —	@ 20 —
Champagne, Ruinart	per doz.	12 —	@ 15 —
Champagne, Madame Clicquot		20 —	@ — —
Champagne, Jockey Club		12 —	@ — —
Champagne, Perrier, Jouet & Co.		12 —	@ 19 —
Champagne, Moet's		15 —	@ 20 —
Champagne, Bouzy		—	@ — —
Champagne, Max Sutaine & Co.		16 —	@ — —
Champagne, Sparkling Hock		12 —	@ — —
Champagne, Chanoine Frere		1 —	@ 20 —
Champagne, Jacques Georg		14 —	@ 16 —
Champagne, Verzenay		14 50	@ — —
Champagne, Other Brands		10 —	@ — —
Madeira	per gall.	2 50	@ 4 —
Port		1 50	@ 4 —
Sherry		1 —	@ 5 —
Benecarl		— —	@ 0 —

IMPORTS.

Per Steamship "ANGLO SAXON," Wm. Ballantine, Master, from Liverpool, *via* Londonderry, Edmonstone, Allan & Co.

2 cses James Campbell, 8 do Charles Page, 2 do Charles Page, 21 pkges W B Tyle, 5 bales Whan McLean &co, 1 do W Harty & co, 2 cases James Scott, 1 ck 2 cses Johnson & Baines, 1 ck 7 bales 17 cses Buchanan, Harris&co, 2 cses Moffatt, Murray&co, 14 do Jno F Kidner, 10 do 4 bales A Hope, 3 cks Buchl. & Ducharme 1 cs Leng, Bros, 6 do 3 bales McClung, Bros, 1 do 1 do Geo McKeand&co, 17 do 27 do Young, Law &co, 21 do 14 do John Berrell, 3 do John Riddell, 2 do L'Abbe Philberd, 1 bx Harris Evans& co, 4 pkges 23 cks Latimer Colburn, 4 casks Howell Gans&co, 1 cs J G Geikie, 5 cses 4 bles Thos Thompson&son, 2 cses Wm Dessaner, 1 ble Jaques&Hay, 3 do 5 cses Jas Brough&co, 9 do 12 do Robt Walker&sons, 2 cses John Charlesworth, 1 bale Henry Fowler & co, 2 cases Moffatt, Murray & co, 1 do 2 bales Morris Lumley, 13 bales R H Hamilton, 1 do 17 cases Gilmour & Colson, 1 ck nails W Darling & co, 2 cases Dunkelsfrel & Bunne, 3 do J McDonnell, 7 do 1 parcel patterns Elliot&co; 1 hhd e'ware A Harper, 3 cses Order, 10 cks olive oil 3 cks white lead McDonald&co, 1 cse B Dawson&co, 1 bale James Court, 1 cse J Hardman, 120 bxs tin S H Thompson 25 cses Hon. Sydney Smith 10 do do Hugh Hamilton; 1 do 1 bale 1 cse Thomas Thibaudeau&co, 1 cask 1 case Mulholland & Baker, 2 bales 2 cases E McFarlane&co 3 do 7 do Jones, Black&co, 2 cases Hibbard&co, 22 bales 38 cases D McInness&co, 13 cses 5 bales Alex Walker, 1 cse 1 ble Moss Bros, 4 cses J M Thomson, 10 do H&H Merrill, 3 W&H F Adams, 3 do Gibb & co, 6 do 1 bale Moss, Bros, 5 do Ringland&Ewart, 13 do 8 bles Stewart & McIntre, 1 do 1 box candless, Kerr, Brown & co, 11 do 4 bales Robert Adams, 1 do Kerr, Mackenzie&co, 25 do 9 bales Joseph Mackay&Bros, 13 do 5 do, Kerr, Brown&co, 5 do 1 do Kerr, Mackenzie&co, 351 bars 254 bdles bar iron RH Perryn, 3 cases A Amos, 3 do 1 ck lamp oil R H Hamilton, 17 do 4 bales Gillespie, Moffatt &co, 4 cases Savage & Lyman, 9 bales Gordon&Mackay, 7 do W & R Muir, 3 do 6 cses J Morrison&co, 2 cases RH Hamilton, 1 do7 cks Wood&Leggatt, 1 cse Handyside & co 1 ck, 1 A Bryson &co, 30 cs steel James Hutton, 2 cases Wm Benjamin & co, 3 bles Benjamin Bros, 119 iron axles Foley&co, 3 cs 8 bles H Benjamin & co, 3 do 2 do ... Peter Clarke&co, 10 bales John Brandon& co; 200 bxs Canadas Thomas Wilson&co, 16 cs 26 bales McKeand Bros&co, 4 do 1 do Lane, Stirling&co, 5 cs Wm Hobb, jr, 100 bags rice Law, Young& co, 45 bales 58 cases Wm McMaster & Nephew, 2 bdls J Renaud, 2 cs R H Hamilton, 3 do 1 pce Maitland, Tylee&co, 1 ble J L Beaudry&co, 6 do 8 cases J Beaudry, 4 do 9 do J B Beaudry, 1 do 3 do KortoskeBros, 2 cses J Parkin, 49 cs brandy P Clarke&co, 1 cse J Walker, 38 pkgs W D Stowell, 1 cse John Leeming & co, 1 do Dunkelspied & Bannul, 2 boxes J L Beliveau, 1 box Crathern & Caverhill, 1 box Morland & co, 1 csk J H Evans, 5 bales 5 cases Reymour Whitney & co, 5 bales 13 cases N S Whitney, 2 cases A Robertson &co, 15 cases 6 bales Burrett, Lonsdale&co, 20 cases 3 bales Clark, Winks&co, 6 brls J Buchanan, Harris & co, 5 cases 9 bales Muir, Ewan&co, 11 cases 14 James Johnston&co, 28 cases 35 bales William Stephen&co, 49 cases 21 bales Thomson, Claxton&co, 120 bdls Steel Alfred Brown, 2 bales 2 cases J & J Leclaire &co, 19 bales 13 cases A Prevost&co, 23 bales 10 cases P M Galarneau &co, 32 cases wine Henry Chapman&co, 1 csk James Hutton, 22 bundles tub s Rice Lewis & co, 60 bdls hoops 50 bundles shot 86 bdls iron Frothingham&co, 2 casks Mulholland & Baker, 8 bdls wire J H Winn, 1 cask lamps Cunningham, Barclay & Lindsey, 1 bale J Baylis, 3 cases, Murphy Bros, 1 do Childs, Scholes & Ames, 1 do John Lovell, 2 do J Mussen, 12 bxs 4 bales J Baillie & co, 2 do do W D Hamilton, 2 do & 9 do R Campbell & co, 13 do & 4 do Greenshields, Son & co, 1 case Rice Sharpley, 1 cask W Darling & co, 1 box Struthen & Carlisle, 1 box medals J E Blackwell, 1 bale J Baillie & co, 3 do & 11 cases Wm Boice & co, 1 do & 7 do Hingston, McBain & co, 2 do & 7 do Stevenson, Sutherland & co, 7 casks rape oil J M Young, 1 bale Miller, Thompson & co, 2 do & 1 case Dufort & Langliur, 1 do & 2 do Jeillar & Brazeau, 3 do & 6 do J W Yates & co, 1 do& 7 do Lewis, Kay & co, 300 cases candles Havilland, Routh & co, 12 bales 12 cases E Hudon, Son & co, 53 do 52 do J G Mackenzie & co, 22 do 13 do Lewis, Kay & co, 6 do 2 do Desmarteau & Plamondon, 16 do 22 do Adolphe Roy & co, 5 do & 10 do James Donnely, 4 do & 7do wood, Jones & co, 10 do & 38 do Ogilvy & co, 7 do & 8 do Gault, Bros &co 1 do & 3 do Struther & Carlisle, 1 do & 1 do James Watson, 1 do E Evans &co, 8 do & 36 do Ross, Neild & co, 3 cases R A Hamilton, 6 bales & 6 cases W & J Smith & co, 25 do & 16 do, Tyre Colquhoun &co, 1 cask Ferrier & co, 1 case R H Hamilton, 1 Ayrshire bull 1 do heifer 1 bitch & pups Thos Dawes & Son.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.—AUG 15.

S S Anglo-Saxon, Ballantine, 2nd Aug. Liverpool, G B Symes & co, general cargo, 69 cabin and 127 steerage pass.

U S [chartered] steamer City of New York, Lieut. Commanding R B Pegram, 18th July, Boston, via St. John's, N F, and straits of Belle Isle.

Steamer Lady Head, Davison, 11th Aug. Picton, F Buteau, fish, 22 cabin and 2 steerage pass.

.... Arabian, Steen, 10th do, Shediac, P Deniss, fish, 40 cabin and 35 steerage pass.

Ship Veteran, Duncan, 4th July, Island of Ascension, G B Symes & co, ballast.

Bark Die Brant, Hartwig, 3rd May, London, order, do.

.... Isabella, Gardner, 24th June, Southampton, do, do.

.... Infulana, Rickless, 22nd do, Cuxhaven, Ryan Bros & co, general cargo, 143 passengers.

.... Homer, Spiezelberg, 2nd do, Cardiff, Beling & Lamotte, coal.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Lessee and Manager..Mr. J. W. BUCKLAND.

BENEFIT OF MR. C. HALE.

First and only appearance this Season of the Misses R. and A. FRANCE.

Friday Evening, Aug. 17,

Will be presented Bourcicault's celebrated Comedy, in 5 Acts, of

London Assurance

To conclude with the Capital Farce of the

DEAD SHOT.

Admission—Boxes, 75 cents; Family Circle, 37½ cents; Pit, 25 cents.

August 16. 197

50 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR. For Sale by THOMAS GORDON.

August 16. r 197

By Telegraph.

[*Reported for the Montreal Herald.*]
BY MONTREAL LINE.
Office, St. Sacrament Street

New York, Aug. 16.

A dispatch to the Tribune says Taliafaro Hunter, relative of Senator Hunter, is appointed 4th auditor of the Treasury.

A dispute occurred yesterday in Sullivan Street between Joseph O'Connor and a colored man, George Higgins, when the former cut the throat of the latter with a butcher's knife.

Mrs. Holt, wife of the Postmaster General, died at Washington yesterday. Her remains were forwarded to Kentucky.

The Great Eastern had about 7,000 visitors yesterday. She will take about 100 passengers to Liverpool.

A brilliant meteor was seen from this city last evening.

Counterfeit fives on the Bullshead Bank were circulated last night, and several arrests were made.

Counterfeit photograph fives on the Leather manufacturers Bank are also in circulation.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says there is a rumour current that Breckenridge had called a constitution of his friends to decide the propriety of his withdrawal.

The News of the World has a correspondence from Beyrout to the 17th July, and Constantinople to the 24th. In the latter city a serious outbreak had occurred between the Protestant Armenians and a mob, touching the right of the former to the use of burying grounds. The disturbance lasted 5 days. To prevent further disturbance Protestant worship had been suspended. The Turkish Government deny that Protestantism was at the bottom of the outbreak, but that it was got up under Russian influence, for the purpose of causing a collision between the soldiers and the Christian population.

Quebec, Aug. 16.

A portion of the Squadron, the Nile Screw Ship, 90 guns, and the Valorous, paddle steamer, 16 guns, came into port this morning shortly before 10 o clock.

NEW YORK MARKETS—Aug. 16.

Flour dull; sales 1,000 bbls. $5,15 @$5,20 for Superfine; $5,20 @ $5,35 for Extra.

Rye Flour steady. $3,40@$4,20.

Wheat dull and rather lower; sales 40,000 bushels; $1,26 @ $1,28 for Winter Red Western. $1,50 for Choice White Michigan.

Rye quiet at 77c.

Barley nominal.

Corn heavy and easier; sales 50,000 bush; 62 @ 63 for sound Mixed Western.

Oats steady at 36@39½c

Pork.—Frm for Mess and heavy for prime. Mess $18,63@$19,25. Prime $13,12 @ 14,00.

Lard heavy; sales 350 bbls at 12¼@13¼.

Money unchanged.

Stocks less active.

Synod of the Diocese of Montreal.

A MEETING of the Synod of the Diocese of Montreal is appointed to be held on MONDAY, 27th instant, for the purpose of presenting AN ADDRESS to H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES at the Levee to be held in the Afternoon of that day.

The Synod will assemble at the Court House, in the JUDGES' CHAMBERS of the CIRCUIT COURT, previous to the Levee.

(By order of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.)
E. ROGERS,
Secretary.

August 17. Dc Cc 196

HOFFNUNG'S VICTORIA BRIDGE MEDAL

NOTWITHSTANDING the many and various attempts at imitations of this beautiful work of Art, since it was first issued by the designer, HOFFNUNG'S VICTORIA BRIDGE and ROYAL MEDAL maintains its pre-eminent position as the FIRST and BEST article of the kind issued in Montreal. It contains one of the most perfect pictures of the Victoria Bridge in miniature ever executed, also the Canadian and Royal coat of Arms. Singularly faithful pictures of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales. A very complete description of the Victoria Bridge with the names of "Ross" & "Stephenson" appropriately brought in.

Hoffnung's Victoria Bridge Medal has received the most flattering notices from the press throughout Canada and the United States. The demand up to the present date has been far in excess of the supply, in testimony of which the following letter from Messrs. Tiffany & Co., the eminent Jewellers of New York, agents for the Medal in the United States, is respectfully submitted:—

New York, August 10, 1860.

Mr. A Hoffnung, Montreal.

Dear Sir,—Your favor of the 3rd inst. has been received several days, but as yet we have not received the "Medals." *We are losing large sales every day by the delay*,

Very Respectfully Yours,
TIFFANY & CO.

The following gratifying testimony is also respectfully submitted:—

Officers of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada, 21 Old Broad St.,
London, July 12, 1860.

.... of the Victoria Bridge intended for Her Majesty and am now making arrangements for having her sanction obtained to present it. *It is very beautifully got up*, and I have no doubt she will be graciously pleased to accept it. * * *

I am dear Sir,
Yours truly,
JOHN M. GRANT.

A HOFFNUNG Esq.

Hoffnung's Victoria Bridge Medal will be sold to Customers, at his establishment only, at 50 cents each, from the present date till the 1st of September next.

A. HOFFNUNG.
Jewellery & Electro-Plate Warehouse;
170 Notre Dame St.

August 17. 197

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP carried on for some time past at Montreal, by the Subscribers, under the firm of A. & A. RAMSAY, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Alexander Ramsay is empowered to settle all debts due to and by the Firm.

A. RAMSAY,
ALLAN RAMSAY.

Montreal, 16th August, 1860. u 197

WITH reference to the above, the Subscribers beg respectfully to notify their Friends, and the Public in general, that they have entered into Co-Partnership under the name and Firm of RAMSAY & MACPHAIL, and will prosecute the business lately carried on by A. & A. RAMSAY, in the same Premises, and trust, by attention, to merit a portion of Public Patronage.

JOHN MACPHAIL,
ALLAN RAMSAY.

Montreal, August 16, 1860. u 197

THE SUBSCRIBER has great pleasure in recommending Messrs. Ramsay & Macphail to his Customers generally, confident that all orders will be promptly attended to and properly executed.

A. RAMSAY.

Montreal, Aug. 16, 1860. u 197

CARPETING,
AND
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS,
AT THE
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
74 Great St. James Street.

THE Subscriber invites the attention of purchasers to his beautiful selection of Goods in the above line, which are all from the most CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS, and replenished by nearly every Steamer that arrives.

Having been honoured by the Board of Works to SUPPLY the CARPETS for the RESIDENCE of H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES at MONTREAL, OTTAWA and TORONTO, he would respectfully inform his numerous friends that he has still on hand many of the elegant designs, Brussels and Velvets, selected for the Residences of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, to which he invites attention.

J. BAYLIS,
Importer,

74 Great St. James Street, Montreal.
2 Commercial Buildings, Yonge St., Toronto.

Aug. 15. 197

CANADA HOTEL,
St. Gabriel Street, Montreal.

THE Subscriber has newly fitted up this extensive establishment. Visitors may be assured of having every comfort.

S. GIRALDI.

August 17. du 197

SHERRIES.

JUST IMPORTED per Ship "Harbinger," a fine assortment of PALE, GOLDEN and BROWN SHERRIES,
In Butts, Hhds, and Qr-Casks.

FREDERICK KINGSTON,
Wine Merchant.
15 Lemoine Street.

August 16. 197

For Sale.

A Three Year Old BLACK STALLION, out of a Prize Mare by "Champion," stands 16 hands high, and weighs 1660 lbs. Also, a one year old AYRSHIRE BULL, Sire and Dam both imported.

JOHN DODS.

August 17. duD-mC-197

VISIT OF H.R.H.
PRINCE OF WALES!
A GRAND
Promenade Concert,
IN HONOR OF THE
INDEPENDENT ..ON FUSILIERS,
Will be given by the
Montreal Field Battery of Artillery
IN THE
CITY CONCERT HALL,
On the EVENING of THURSDAY,
THE 23rd INSTANT,
Full particulars in a day or two.
August 17. 197

ROYAL MAIL LINE.

THE STEAMER
"JENNY LIND" Captain Childs,
LEAVES FOR
Quebec, This Evening.
AT SEVEN O'CLOCK,
Will connect with the
SS. "CANADIAN."

☞ A Tender will come alongside the CANADIAN to convey Passengers and their Baggage to the Steamship.

The JENNY LIND will also proceed down the River BELOW QUEBEC to meet the Squadron of the Prince of Wales,

And accompany them up to Port.

The JENNY LIND will not leave Quebec until 8 P. M., giving passengers ample time to see the Landing of the Prince, Procession, &c., arriving in Montreal early on Sunday morning.

ALEX. MILLOY,
Agent.

40 McGill Street, Montreal, August 17, 1860. c 197

ROYAL EXCURSION!

THE TERREBONNE and L'ASSOMPTION COMPANY have decided to place at the disposal of the Citizens the Steamboats 'L'ASSOMPTION' and 'YAMASKA,' in order to go to Meet H.R.H. the Prince of Wales leaving the Jacques Cartier Wharf at 8 A.M.

To ensure increased comfort to the passengers, the number of Tickets is limited.

Tickets are for sale at Messrs. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell J. W. Herbert & Co., St. Lawrence Hall, Donegana Hotel, St. Nicholas Hotel, Richelieu Hotel, Canada Hotel, and at No. 38 Commissioners Street.

No one will be admitted on board before he has purchased his Ticket.

Fare for the Excursion ONE DOLLAR—No Half-price.

August 17. 197

Strangers Visiting the City
WILL FIND AT
GRAHAM & MUIRS.
[Near the St. Lawrence Hall,]
THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF
Maps, Guide Books Views in Canada,
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH STATIONERY,
Interesting Books,
&c. &c. &c.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
August 17. 197

PRINCE OF WALES.

C. HEALY invites the attention of LADIES to his large and fashionable assortment of LACE GOODS, suitable for the festivities in honor of H. R. HIGHNESS

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BLACK and WHITE Lace Dresses,
Do do Flouncings, all widths,
Do do Trimming Laces of every description,
NEW LACE and BLOND, BERTHES, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, COIFFURES, HAIR NETS, HEAD DRESSES, BARBES, &c.

C. HEALY, Laceman,
219 Notre Dame Street,
West of French Cathedral.

Montreal, Aug. 17. 197

GENTLEMEN'S
DRESS CRAVATS AND GLOVES
GIBB & CO.

HAVE Just received a case of DRESS KID GLOVES from the celebrated House of JOUVAIN, ALEXANDRE & RICHARD, of Paris. Comprising White STRAW and TINTS, suitable for the approaching BALL, LEVEE, &c., of the Prince of Wales.

—Also—

A large assortment of DRESS CRAVATS, TIES, &c., of the most approved fabrics.

August 17. 197

REUTER BRO. & CO.,
25 LEMOINE STREET,
Agents for

G. Prunier & Co.'s Cognac Brandies
Manuel Paregas' Xeres de la Frontera Wines
Andorsen & Co.'s Bordeaux & Sauterne do
J. M. Tansen's Cette & Burgundy Port do
Roriz & Chamisso's Oporto pale and gold do
Scholts, Bros. & Co.'s Malaga sweet and dry do
L. Meyer & Nauen & Co.'s Manheim [Rhine] do
Duc de Montebello, Mareuil [Champagne] do
Van Bloom & Co.'s Scheidam "Excelsior" Gin
Atlantic Co., New York } Pure White Leads,
Brooklyn Co., do. } "Eagle" & "Star" brands.
Hamilton Co., do., } Cheap White Leads
Troy Lead Co., do., }

IMPORTERS of the following favourite brands of Wines, Brandies, Gin, and Segars, offered IN BOND OR DUTY PAID at the option of the purchasers, viz:

BRANDIES—Hennessy, Martell, Otard and Planat & Co.'s pale and dark of sundry vintages

GIN—De Kuypers "Anchor" brand, the celebrated brands of double-berried Gins, viz., "Excelsior," "Lily," and "Snow" drop, finer than *any one imported into this market*.

PORT — Cockburn's, Hunt's, Sandeman's, and others, of the various qualities and vintages

SHERRIES—Gordon, Duff & Co.'s, Pemartin's, Carasquedo's, and Thorby & Co's, in h'eads, quarters and Octaves

CHAMPAGNE — Moet & Chandon. Mumm & Co's, Heydsieck & Co's, Red and Green Seals, Bouché Fils & Drouet

SEGARS — HAVANA & BREMEN in various brands, viz, Figaro, La Salvadora, Superior Carlota, La Viola, Corono Ducal, Aromaticos Prensado, La Fris and other standard and fancy brands

SARDINES in Oil } from Phillippe &
GREEN PEAS in tins } Canaud and Roedel
FRUITS & PRESERVES } fils, Begou freres at Bordeaux and others

Aug. 16. 3m-197

Sabbath School Music.—"The Golden Harp."

THIS new Music Book for Sabbath Schools, contains 500 Hymns, Choruses, and Select Pieces, for Sabbath School Services, Social Gatherings, Picnics, and Home Circles, including the best of all previous collections, with a large number of new pieces. The OLIVE BRANCH, (Boston) remarks: "We have never met with a book of Sabbath School Music which we could so unreservedly recommend to the special attention of pastors, superintendents, and teachers, and to all persons interested in the moral and religious culture of the young." Price 25c, $3.50 per dozen. Copies mailed, post-paid. Published by

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
277 Washington Street.

August 16. c 197

NEW GOODS.

SAVAGE & LYMAN.

TAKE great pleasure in announcing that they have now received their full assortment of Goods, most of which have been made with special reference to the requirements of the Public for the approaching Festivities. As it is quite impossible to enumerate all the varieties in an advertisement, they merely mention a few of the leading articles, and solicit a call to inspect their Stock, which will be found to be the most SELECT, RICH and VARIED in Canada, and in prices defy all competition.

Special attention is called to the

Gold and Silver Prince of Wales, Plume, Brooches & Bracelets

Full sets of Bracelet, Brooch and Earrings

Sets of Bracelet and Brooch

Sets of Brooches and Earrings

Necklaces, a large assortment

Bracelets,

Brooches,

Rings,

Hair Pins, Fans, Scent Bottles, Bouquet Holders, etc.

Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Rings and Opera Glasses

Gold and Silver Watches

Gold Chains in every variety and style,

CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
Notre Dame St.

MEDALS! MEDALS!!

THE ONLY REAL
PRINCE OF WALES
AND
Victoria Bridge Medals
PUBLISHED
For sale at low price of
25 CENTS.

SAVAGE & LYMAN.
Cathedral Block, Notre Dame Street.

August 16. 196

GRAND
STEAMBOAT EXCURSION
TO MEET
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE
PRINCE OF WALES.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN intending to participate in this interesting Excursion, are respectfully informed that

S. HOFFNUNG & CO.,
OPTICIANS,
Corner Place d'Armes and Notre Dame Street,

For Sale or Hire,

On MODERATE TERMS, a very fine assortment of

Marin, Tourists', Opera and Race Glasses and Pocket Telescopes,

Of a very powerful description, which will be found highly useful and interesting companions.

An early call is respectfully solicited.

S. HOFFNUNG & CO.,
OPTICIANS,
Corner Place d'Armes & Notre Dame Street.

August 16. 196

Mrs. Gordon's Establishment
FOR THE
BOARD and EDUCATION
OF
YOUNG LADIES,
5 & 6 Argyle Terrace, St. Catherine Street,

WILL be RE-OPENED on 3rd SEPTEMBER next, when the AUTUMN TERM will commence.

August 16. 196

MUSICAL.

MISS GIFFORD'S Fall Term, for instruction in Singing and Piano, will commence WEDNESDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER.

For terms, &c., enquire at the residence of C. Brown, Esq., Abbotsford Terrace, St. Catherine Street, Montreal.

August 14. 1 tf 194

MISS WHYTE

WILL (D. V.) RESUME her CLASSES about the 10th of SEPTEMBER.

Particulars in a future advertisement.

August 15. du mwf 195

EDUCATION.

MR. and MRS. G. WILKES' PUPILS will meet for RE-ORGANIZATION on MONDAY, SEPT. 4TH.

Applications to fill existing Vancies may be made at their residence, on and after the 20th August.

A limited number of Boarding Pupils received.

434 Lagauchetiere Street, }
Montreal, August 2, 1860. } 1m mwf 184

McGill Normal and Model Schools

THE next SESSION of these SCHOOLS will COMMENCE on SATURDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER.

For further information, application may be made to the Principal, or to the undersigned.

W. C. BAYNES, B. A.,
Secretary.

August 14. dr 194

THE POLKA OF THE DAY

JUST PUBLISHED,
PRINCE ROYAL POLKA
Composed by CHARLES GROBE,
With beautiful lithograph of the Prince of Wales
At
A. & S. NORDHEIMER'S,
59 Great St. James Street.

Mailed to any address, post-paid, on receipt of 50 cents.

August 16. 196

ADDRESSES
TO THE
PRINCE OF WALES,

ENGROSSED on PARCHMENT, in a highly ornamental manner. Apply at Mr. Pickup's Newspaper Depot, or at 45 Little St. James Street.

August 13. 1 193

ALEXANDRES
WHITE KID GLOVES.
Wm. BENJAMIN & Co.

HAVE just received 200 DOZEN of ALEXANDRES BEST WHITE FRENCH KID GLOVES in all the differeat sizes.

August 15. r 195

Notice to Consignees.

THE S.S. ANGLO SAXON is entered at the Custom House. Consignees are requested to pass their Entries without delay.

EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & CO.

August 16. m 196

CELEBRATION NOTICE.

THE
CRYSTAL PALACE,
WELL KNOWN AS THE
CRYSTAL BLOCK,
SITUATED IN THE
Centre of Notre Dame Street,
WILL BE
OPEN
FOR
PUBLIC EXHIBITION,
FROM THE
20th Instant
UNTIL THE
DEPARTURE
OF
H. R. H.
THE PRINCE OF WALES.
AND WILL BE
Brilliantly Illuminated
EVERY EEVNING DURING H.R.H's. VISIT,
WHEN THE
RICHEST
FANCY GOODS,
OF ALL NATIONS,
WILL BE
EXHIBITED.
ALSO, ONE OF THE
Largest Displays
OF
MANUFACTURES
AND
FINE ARTS,
ON THE
CONTINENT OF EUROPE & AMERICA,
WILL BE
BROUGHT INTO COMPETITION.

AMPLE ARRANGEMENTS HAVING BEEN MADE FOR THE
Accommodation and Comfort
OF THE
MANY THOUSANDS
WHO ARE EXPECTED TO VISIT THIS
CENTRAL
CRYSTAL PALACE;
AND, AS A
FURTHER INDUCEMENT.
ALL
Articles Exhibited
WILL BE
DISPOSED OF AT
UNPRECEDENTED
LOW PRICES.

R. Sharpley,
193 NOTRE DAME STREET.

August 16. 196

BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES
FOR LOWER CANADA.
INAUGURATION
OF THE
EXHIBITION BUILDING
BY
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE
PRINCE OF WALES.

SUBSCRIBERS to the FUND in aid of the erection of the EXHIBITION BUILDING, are HEREBY NOTIFIED, that PLANS of the

RESERVED SEATS,

on the Main Floor and First Gallery, are NOW PREPARED, and they are requested to call at the OFFICE of the BOARD, Mechanics' Hall, to select their Seats, from THURSDAY, at TEN A.M., to

SATURDAY, the 18th instant,

after which date Subscribers will select places in the order of their subscription.

The Tickets issued will be limited to the number of Seats exhibited on the Plan.

Subscribers of $20 are entitled to Reserved Seats for a Gentleman and two Ladies.

Subscribers of $10 to a Reserved Seat for a Gentleman only.

Subscribers of $5 to admission to the Inauguration Ceremony, but without a seat.

The above Subscriptions also entitle the parties to admission to the present Exhibition at any time while it is open.

None but Subscribers will be privileged to be present at the Inauguration. Parties intending to subscribe are requested to do so as early as possible.

☞ Office Hours from TEN A.M. to FIVE P. M., daily.

B. CHAMBERLIN,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 14, 1850. ws 195

BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES
FOR LOWER CANADA.

THE ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the BOARD will be held at the BOARD ROOMS, Mechanics' Hall, Montreal, on FRIDAY EVENING, the SEVENTEENTH of AUGUST, at SEVEN o'clock.

(By Order,)
B. CHAMBERLIN,
Secretary.

August 15. 195

PRINCE OF WALES
FESTIVITIES.
A GRAND
SOCIAL BALL

WILL BE GIVEN, by the MEMBERS of the MONTREAL

Young Men's Association,
ON THE EVENING OF
Monday, 27th August,
AT THE
CITY CONCERT HALL,

In honor of the Visit of H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES to Canada.

The Committee of Management are in hopes that, by sparing neither exertion nor expense, they will be enabled to ensure the comfort and pleasure of all who will honor them by their attendance upon the occasion.

An excellent BRASS BAND, and LISTON'S QUADRILLE BAND, have been specially engaged.

Gentlemen's Tickets $1,25; Ladies' do, 75c; refreshments included.

REFRESHMENTS of the first quality will be supplied by Messrs. BURRELL and MORRISON.

Particular attention will be paid to the care of visitors' clothing, and every accommodation provided for ladies.

Tickets to be had at Nordheimer's, Prince's, Herbert's and Seebold's Music Stores; at Dawson's, Pickup's, and Constant's; and at all the principal Hotels.

Doors open at eight o'clock, and dancing to commence at nine.

Early application should be made for tickets, as the number is limited.

August 16. 196

VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE
PRINCE OF WALES.
A GRAND
CONCERT AND BALL,
IN HONOR OF
H. R. H. The Prince of Wales,
WILL TAKE PLACE
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
1st Battalion Volunteer Militia Rifles of Canada,
IN THE
City Concert Hall,
ON THE
Evening of Wednesday, August 29.

A Splendid Programme is in preparation, particulars of which will be given in another advertisement.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

August 11. 192

MONTREAL ORATORIO SOCIETY.

THE next Rehearsal of this Society takes place on FRIDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at

Half Past Six O'clock.
IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL,
BELMONT STREET.

A punctual attendance of all Vocal and Instrumental Members is particulary requested.

JAMES NORRIS, Sec.

August 16. 196.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY,
MONTREAL.

ALL ENGLISHMEN, and DESCENDANTS of ENGLISHMEN, whether Members of the Society or not, are invited to unite with the Society in the PROCESSION in honor of the ARRIVAL of H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Gentlemen joining with the Society on the occasion will be expected to wear the SAINT GEORGE'S BADGE, which may be obtained, at

1s. 3d. EACH,

of Mr. IRELAND, 26 Great St. James Street.

☞ To prevent disappointment, such gentlemen as require Badges are requested to leave their names with Mr. Ireland on or before MONDAY, the 20th instant.

W. TURNER,
Secretary.

August 16. b 196

Sons of Temperance.

EASTERN STAR DIVISION, No. 49, holds its REGULAR WEEKLY MEETING THIS EVENING (Friday), at EIGHT o'clock, in Mr. BECKET'S HALL, No. 38 Great St James Street. 1y F 155

Grand Trunk Railway.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN
TO
QUEBEC

LEAVES POINT ST. CHARLES STATION at 4.00 P.M., and arrives at Quebec at 9 45 P.M.

☞ Tourists availing themselves of the 3.00 P.M. Special Train to view the VICTORIA Bridge return to Point St. Charles in time to proceed to QUEBEC by the EXPRESS TRAIN.

W. SHANLY,
General Manager.

July 2. 2m 157

WANTED,—A LAD to carry Newspapers Apply at the Herald Office.

August 15. 195

MONTREAL HERALD
PANORAMIC VIEW
OF THE
CITY OF MONTREAL.

WILL be PUBLISHED, THIS DAY, a PANORAMIC VIEW of the CITY of MONTREAL, giving a detailed View of the City from HOCHELAGA BAY to the VICTORIA BRIDGE, with the SHIPPING and STEAMERS in the HARBOUR.

A PORTION OF ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.
MOLSON'S COLLEGE.
THE BARRACKS.
ARRIVAL OF AN OCEAN STEAMER.
THE BONSECOURS MARKET.
THE BONSECOURS CHURCH.
NELSON'S MONUMENT.
THE COURT HOUSE
JACQUES CARTIER PLACE.
SPIRES of ST. PATRICK, DR. MATHIESON'S, ZION and other CHURCHS, in the distance.
THE FRENCH CHURCH.
THE ISLAND WHARF.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP OFFICE.
ENTRANCE TO THE LACHINE CANAL.
MILLS IN FRONT OF THE RIVER.
GRAND TRUNK WORKS.
NORTHERN END OF VICTORIA BRIDGE.
&c., &c., &c.,

☞FOR SALE at the "HERALD" OFFICE, PICKUP'S, DAWSON'S, and other Booksellers.

PRICE 12½ CENTS.

August 8. 189

PRINTING.

BUSINESS CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL LETTERS,
FANCY SHOW BILLS,
POSTERS,
DRUGGISTS' LABELS,
VISITING CARDS,
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,
PERIODICALS,
BANK FORMS,
RAILWAY FORMS,
LEGAL FORMS,
INSURANCE FORMS,
BILLS OF LADING,
PRICES CURRENT,
RECEIPTS, WAY BILLS,
CATALOGUES,
And every other kind of
JOB PRINTING,
Executed at the
"HERALD" JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

July 26. 178

A GRAND CHANCE
TO MEET THE
PRINCE OF WALES
AND
ROYAL SQUADRON.

The magnificent Iron Steamer
"MAGNET,"
LEAVING
Quebec for the River Saguenay,
ON
Friday Morning, Aug. 17,
WILL MEET THE
PRINCE OF WALES!
AND THE
ROYAL SQUADRON
IN THE
Saint Lawrence below Quebec.

ALEX. MILLOY.

August 16. 196

ROYAL
LEVEE AND BALL
OF
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE
PRINCE OF WALES.

THE undersigned would respectfully call attention to his

MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
JEWELLERY,

Now on hand, and expected by next steamer, comprising a very choice selection of
DIAMOND, EMERALD, OPAL, PEARL and RUBY NECKLETS, RINGS, BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS and BRACELETS, singly or in suites to match
STANDARD GOLD CHAINS, DIAMOND WATCHES
THE NEW ALUMINUM JEWELLERY, in BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS, &c
MARQUISETTE STEEL BUCKLES and ORNAMENTS
LADIES' HEAD DRESSES, CAP PINS, BOUQUET HOLDERS, MAGNIFICENT FANS, &c., &c
GOLD MOUNTED JET BRACELETS, BROOCHES, &c

And a very large assortment of
OTHER JEWELLERY,
Suitable for
Ladies and Gentlemen.

The whole of which will be offered at a small advance on the Manufacturers' cost prices.

A. HOFFNUNG,
170 Notre Dame Street.

August 14. 194

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IN ORDER to meet the requirements of those desirous of adding to their Table Furniture during the approaching Festivities, the Undersigned begs to announce that he has imported an extra supply, and has just received a Magnificent Assortment of

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Comprising:
Tea and Coffee Services,
Cruet and Liqueur Frames,
Cake Baskets and Salvers,
Tea and Coffee Urns and Kettles,
Spoons and Forks,
Ice Pitchers,
Rodgers' Table and Dessert Knives,

And a most Complete Assortment of everything that is required for the Table.

NOTICE.—The designs of the above Goods being perfectly new, and highly superior for richness, excellence of quality, and cheapness, intending purchasers will find it to their interest to call before purchasing.

A. HOFFNUNG,
Jewellery and Electro-Plate Warehouse,
170 Notre Dame Street.

August 14. 194

HONEY! HONEY!!

20 BOXES
Finest Virgin Honey in the Comb.
—ALSO.—
FINEST STRAINED HONEY,
In 6lb and 12lb Jars.
For Sale by
J. GARDNER,
Chemist & Druggist.
295 West End, Notre Dame Street.

August 16. 196

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

BURNING Fluid in barrels
Albertine Coal Oil in do
Belmontine Coal Oil in cases
Olive Oil in barrels
Finest Olive Oil in do
Rape Seed or Colza Oil
Refined Lard Oil
Canary Seed in barrels
Sal. Soda in Tierces

—Also, just received—

One case 4 cwt. Extra Sup. Gum Arabic
And 100 lbs. Finest Oil Peppermint.

JOHN GARDNER,
Druggist.
Notre Dame Street.

August 16. 196

FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE LET,

DURING the Prince's Visit, a short distance out of the town. Apply by letter only to A. O. at this office.

August 16. r 196