Montreal Herald.
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXI. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1869. NUMBER 152

HOTELS.

SEA SIDE RESORT.

OTTAWA HOUSE,
CUSHING'S ISLAND,
Portland Harbor, Maine.

The above celebrated Summer Resort will be opened June 21st, 1869. The table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and the subscriber will spare no pains to make it a FIRST-CLASS SUMMER RESORT.

Steamers ply hourly between Portland and the Island.

N. J. DAVIS,
(Recently of the U.S. Hotel, Portland)
Proprietor.
Portland. June 10. 1m-138

SEA BATHING! SEA BATHING!

ST. LAWRENCE HALL, CACOUNA.

This HOTEL is now open for the Season. During the past winter the following additions and improvements have been made:—Large Ball-room; Ladies' Parlor; Gentlemen's Reading and Smoking Rooms; Enlargement of Dining Room and Sixty additional first-class Bed-rooms, with other extensive alterations, which now make the Hotel replete with everything conducive to comfort and convenience.

A first-class stable has been built in connection with the Hotel for the board of private horses.

The rates of board for families will be as moderate as possible; arrangements for which can be made with H. HOGAN, Proprietor of the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, or at the Hotel in Cacouna.

An Omnibus and Baggage Wagon are in attendance at the Boats and cars. Teleraph station in the office of the Hotel
2m-140

ST. CATHERINES, ONT., CANADA.

THE STEPHENSON HOUSE, AND BATHS,

In connection with the Original Celebrated Artesian Well of Saline Mineral Water, so justly renowned throughout the Western Hemisphere,

WILL BE OPEN
For the Reception of Visitors,
ON
THURSDAY, 20th MAY, 1869.

The numerous patrons of this commodious FIRST-CLASS HOTEL will find that the House has been THOROUGHLY REPAIRED, and partly RE-FURNISHED; the Grounds have been tastefully and elegantly laid out and planted, admirably adapted for Croquet and other games; a new BOWLING-ALLEY and BILLIARD-ROOM have been erected, and every care has been taken to secure comfort and amusement for the Invalid or Tourist.

Parties desirous of engaging Apartments, or transacting any other business with the Establishment, will please address the Proprietor,

BEVERLY TUCKER,
ST. CATHERINES,
Ontario, Canada.
May 22. 1m ts 121

1869.

THE CANADA HOUSE, Caledonia Springs,

WILL BE OPEN for the reception of Visitors about the 15TH JUNE next. Arrangements will be made with families for board, either by the week or month.

Return Tickets will be issued at reduced rates the Springs, including the Stage fare.

Any further information can be had by applying at the Office, 10 Bonaventure Street
DW. SCOTT,
Secretary.
April 15. 2m 89

REVERE HOUSE BOSTON MASS.

This noted Hotel has been thoroughly modernized. The house has been completely remodelled, painted, and newly furnished. Suites of rooms for large and small families,—water, bathing-rooms, &c., introduced,—so that it now offers unsurpassed accommodations for travellers. The "Revere" has always been celebrated for its table and the attention paid its guests, and its high reputation in these particulars will be maintained.

Mr. GARDNER WETHERBEE, late of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, has become one of the proprietors, and will be pleased to welcome the travelling public at the above Hotel.

WRISLEY, WETHERBEE & CO.,
Proprietors.
June 5. t t s-ddb 133

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASS.

The new and elegant ST. JAMES HOTEL is situated on Franklin Square, and combines in its construction every modern domestic convenience and luxury. The notable characteristics of the house are its broad, light, and well-ventilated corridors and vestibules, its cheerful and well-arranged apartments, and its domestic conveniences from basement to dome. The house contains the largest and most approved Passenger Elevator ever erected, which lands the guests on any floor, from parlor to attic, in one minute Horse Cars from the Depots and all parts of the city and environs, pass within a rod of the Hotel continually through the day. pecial Coaches, attached to the ST. JAMES ill be found at all of the Railroad Stations new carriages and attentive drivers at ouse.

Nearly a million dollars has been expended in erecting and furnishing this spacious structure, in order to produce one of the largest and most perfect Hotels in the country. The travelling public are especially invited to give the ST. JAMES a call, when visiting the city, where a cordial welcome will always await them.
May 8. 2m.ws-109

HOUSES, &c., For Sale or to Let.

Store for Sale or to Let,
In the Immediate Vicinity of the Exchange.

The Proprietor of the Building, Nos. 22 and 24 Hospital Street, is prepared to treat with parties desirous of either PURCHASING or LEASING those beautiful premises.

Apply to
JOHN FAIRBAIRN,
BROKER,
No. 6 Corn Exchange.
June 7. 134

TO BE LET,

With immediate possession, a HOUSE and STORE, in McGILL STREET, No. 198.
—ALSO,—
A new Cut-Stone HOUSE, in CRESCENT STREET, West of Mountain Street, with all modern improvements.
Apply to
CHAS. PHILLIPS.
June 3. 1m-131

FOR SALE,
A Beautiful Villa Residence,
WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS,

Fronting on the St. Lawrence and on the Line of the City Cars, 386 feet front on St. Mary Street, 420 feet on the River, by 200 feet depth:

STONE BUILDING, Two Storeys high, with a Patent Steam Furnace in good order, and all the modern improvements; extensive Grounds tasefully laid out, lofty shade trees, rare shrubbery plants, great variety of FRUIT TREES, large VINERY in full bearing; Stables, Coach, Wood, and Coal Houses, Ice and Root Houses,—all in good order.

Title perfect. Terms very liberal.
Apply to
Messrs. LAFRAMBOISE & LAMOTHE,
No. 34 Little St. James Street.
May 31. 1m-128

TO LET,

For the Summer months, TWO excellent COTTAGES at ST. LAMBERTS, situate near the Railway Bridge, having commodious rooms, neatly papered, and in good condition.
Apply to
JOHN LEEMING & CO.
May 10. 110

TO LET,

No. 1 PRINCE RUPERT PLACE, McTavish Street.
Apply to
S. H. & A. S. EWING,
102 King Street.
February 15. 38

FOR SALE,

That magnificent first-class COTTAGE situated upon the high road to Lachine, two minutes walk from that Station, containing 11 apartments, with Storehouse, Stable, and Ice-house, a large Garden, with two large flower beds in front of the House. Title perfect.

For conditions, apply to the undersigned Proprietor upon the premises.
FRANCOIS CUSSON.
Lachine, 5th February, 1869. 31

TO LET,

IN THE "HERALD" BUILDING
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
TWO ROOMS in the Second Story.
—ALSO,—
A LARGE ROOM in rear, now occupied by MR. BISHOP, Engraver.
Apply to
MR. WILSON,
HERALD OFFICE.
February 17. 49

CORPORATION NOTICES

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL

MILK---MILK.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, according to the terms of By-Law No. 23, passed on the 7th JUNE instant, no person shall be allowed to sell milk in this city from and after the THIRTIETH day of JUNE instant, unless such person shall have obtained from the Chief of Police a license to that effect, and paid the sum of ONE DOLLAR therefor; which said license must be renewed every year.

Persons selling adulterated, unwholesome or diluted milk are liable to a fine of twenty dollars, or an imprisonment of thirty days for each offence.

(By Order,)
CHS. GLACMEYER,
City Clerk.
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, June 17th, 1869. 144

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL

DOGS---DOGS.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that according to the terms of By-Law No. 22, passed on the 7th JUNE instant, every owner or keeper of a dog in this city is held, under severe penalty, to have it registered, numbered and licensed at the office of the Chief of Police, on or before the THIRTIETH JUNE instant, and to provide the said dog with a collar, to which shall be attached, by a metallic fastening, a circular metallic plate, with number of license, &c., inscribed thereon, to be had at the said office of the Chief of Police; the said license to be renewed exery year.

All dogs found running at large after the FIRST JULY next, not licensed or collared as aforesaid, shall be killed or destroyed.

Licensed dogs found in the streets unaccompanied by their owner, may be taken up and impounded.

The terms of the license are:—
TWO DOLLARS FOR A MALE DOG,
THREE do FOR A FEMALE DOG.
(By order)
CHS. GLACMEYER,
City Clerk.
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Montreal, June 17th, 1869. 2w twt-144

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tenders for a Sewer," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the Office of the City Clerk, City Hall, until MONDAY the 5th of July next, at noon, for the construction and erection of a BRICK SEWER on that part of the PIPE TRACK of the Montreal Water Works, adjoining Judge Coursol's property.

The whole of the work to be done according to plans, sections and specifications, to be seen in the office of the undersigned.

The Tenders to be made according to printed forms, and under the conditions therein stated, as no other will be noticed. The printed forms may be had at the office of the undersigned.

The Water Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest nor any of the Tenders.

(By order,) LS. LASAGE,
Supt. of W. W.
WATER WORKS OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, June 23, 1869. 149

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

ROAD DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Drain in Little St. James Street," will be received at the office of the City Clerk, until noon, on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., for the construction of a sewer in LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET, from ST. GABRIEL STREET to PLACE D'ARMES, according to the plan and specification on view in the office of the undersigned.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on common sewer is proposed to be constructed in the above street, during the present season, and the inhabitants or proprietors on the said street may, during the time of construction of said sewer, avail themselves of the opportunity to make their private drains from their houses or yards into the said common sewer; and proprietors in the said street having any objection to the construction of such sewer, are hereby notified that such objections must be fyled with the Road Committee or City Surveyor, on or before the said TWENTY-FIFTH June instant.

(By Order,)
P. MACQUISTEN,
City Surveyor.
CITY HALL, Montreal, 21st June, 1869. 147

West, St. Ann, and St. Antoine Wards.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have completed their Assessment Rolls of the WEST, ST. ANN, and ST. ANTOINE WARDS of this City; that copies thereof have been left with one of their number, at their Office in the City Hall, where the same may be seen and examined by any person interested until THURSDAY, the 8th day of July next, and that the said Assessors will meet, at their Office aforesaid, on FRIDAY, the NINTH day of July next, at TEN o'clock A.M., to Review their Assessments of the Real Estate set down in the said Assessment Rolls; and that they will then and there hear and examine all complaints in relation to such Assessments of Real Estate that may be brought before them.

JAMES C. BEERS,
JEAN BTE. ALLARD,
WILLIAM DOUGLAS,
P. H. MORAN,
DAVID BROWN,
J. T. DILLON,
Assessors.
ASSESSORS' OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, June 16th, 1869. mwf-148

STEAMERS.

Canadian Navigation Company.

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE for BEAUHARNOIS, CORNWALL, PRESCOTT, BROCKVILLE, GANANOQUE, KINGSTON, COBOURG, PORT-HOPE, DARLINGTON, TORONTO and HAMILTON, Direct without Trans-shipment.

This Magnificent Line comprises the following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMERS, one of which leaves the Canal Basin, Montreal, every Morning (Sundays excepted), at NINE o'clock, and Lachine on the arrival of the Train, leaving Bonaventure Station at Noon, for the above Ports, viz.:—

SPARTAN, ... Capt. Fairgrieve
PASSPORT, ... " Sinclair
KINGSTON, ... " Farrell
MAGNET, ... " Simpson
CORINTHIAN, ... " Dunlop,
CHAMPION, ... " Carmichael

Making direct connections at Prescott and Brockville with the Railways for Ottawa City, Kemptville, Perth, Arnprior, &c.; at Toronto and Hamilton, with the Railways for Collingwood, Stratford, London, Chatham, Sarnia, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Green Bay, St. Pauls, &c.; and with the Steamer "City of Toronto" for Niagara, Lewiston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, &c.

The Steamers of this Line are UNEQUALLED, and from the completeness of their present arrangements, present advantages to Travellers which none other can afford. They pass through all the Rapids of the St. Lawrence, and the beautiful scenery of the Lake of the Thousand Islands by daylight.

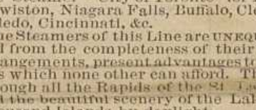
The greatest despatch given to Freight, while the rates are as low as by the ordinary boats.

Through rates over the Great Western Railway given.

Through Tickets, with any information, may be obtained from WM. PALMER, at the Hotels, ROBERT McEWEN, at the Freight Office, Canal Basin; and at the Office, 73 St. James Street.

ALEX. MILLOY,
Agent.
ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE, Office, 73 St. James Street, Montreal, 24th May, 1869. 122

RICHELIEU COMPANY.



Daily Royal Mail Line of Steamers between Montreal and Quebec.

On and after MONDAY, the 3rd May, the new and magnificent Iron Steamers QUEBEC and MONTREAL, will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier Place as follows:—

The Steamer QUEBEC, Captain J. B. Labelle, will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at SEVEN o'clock, P.M.

The Steamer MONTREAL, Captain Robert Nelson, will leave every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at SEVEN o'clock, P. M.

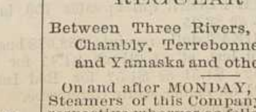
OF PASSAGE.
Cabin (Supper and State-Room Berth included $3.00
Steerage 1.00

Tickets and State Rooms can be secured at the Office on Richelieu Pier only.

This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

J. B. LAMERE,
General Manager.
Office of the Richelieu Co., 203 Commissioners Street, Montreal, 1st May, 1869. 102

RICHELIEU COMPANY.



Royal Mail Line of Steamers between Montreal and Quebec, and

REGULAR LINE

Between Three Rivers, Sorel, Berthier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption, and Yamaska and other Way Ports.

On and after MONDAY, the 3rd May, the Steamers of this Company will leave their respective wharves as follows:—

The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J.B. Labelle, for Quebec, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at SEVEN o'clock, P. M.

The Steamer MONTREAL, Captain R. Nelson, for Quebec, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at SEVEN o'clock, P.M.

The Steamer TROIS-RIVIERES, Capt. J. Duval, for Three Rivers, Sorel, Maskinonge, Yamachiche, River du Loup and Port Saint Francois, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at two P.M.

The Steamer MOUCHE-A-FEU, Capt. E. Laforce, for St. Aime and Way Ports on Yamaska River, on arrival of Steamer Trois-Rivieres at Sorel.

The Steamer VICTORIA, Captain Charles Davelney, for Berthier, Sorel and Way Ports, very TUESDAY and FRIDAY at two o'clock, P. M.

The Steamer CHAMBLY, Captain Francois Lamoureux, for Vercheres, Chambly and the Way Ports, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at THREE o'clock, P. M.

The Steamer TERREBONNE, Captain L. H. Roy, for Terrebonne and L'Assomption, every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY at THREE o'clock, P. M.

Passage Tickets for Quebec will be sold at the Office on the Wharf. State Rooms can be secured by taking Tickets at this Office only.

This Company will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of Lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. B. LAMERE,
General Manager.
Office of the Richelieu Co., 203 Commissioners Street, Montreal, 1st May 1869.

The Ottawa River Navigation Co.

MAIL STEAMERS, 1869.

MONTREAL to OTTAWA CITY, Daily (Sundays excepted), stopping at St. Anns, Oka, Como, Hudson, Point aux Anglais, Rigaud, Carillon, Point Fortune, Grenville, L'Orignal, Majors, Papineauville, Browns, Thurso, and Buckingham. The splendid new fast sailing Steamers, *Prince of Wales*, Captain H. W. Shepherd, *Queen Victoria*, Captain A. Bowie.

A train leaves Bonaventure Street Depot every morning (Sundays excepted) at SEVEN o'clock, to connect, at Lachine, with the Steamer *Prince of Wales* (Breakfast) for Carillon, passing through Lake St. Louis, St. Ann's Rapids, and Lake of Two Mountains, from Carillon, by Railroad, to Grenville, join the Steamer *Queen Victoria* (Dinner) for Ottawa City.

DOWNWARD—The Steamer *Queen Victoria* leaves Ottawa City at 6:30, A. M.; passengers arriving at Montreal, 4:45 P. M.

The comfort and economy of this Line is unsurpassed, while the route passes through one of the most picturesque districts in Canada, and is the most fashionable for tourists.

Parties desirous of a pleasant trip can obtain Return Tickets from Montreal to Carillon, valid for one day, at single fares.

Passengers for the celebrated Caledonia Springs will be landed at L'Orignal.

Parcel Express daily from the Office to Ottawa and Intermediate Landings.

Single, Return and Excursion Tickets to Ottawa and Intermediate Landings may be obtained at the Office, Mercantile Library Buildings, Bonaventure Street, or on board the Steamer.

Single and Return Tickets to Ottawa can be also obtained at the Bonaventure Depot.

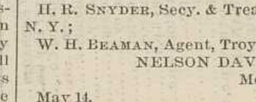
Market Steamer, DAGMAR,
Captain McGOWAN.

UPWARDS.—Leaves Canal Basin, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 A. M.
DOWNWARDS.—Leaves Carillon, Mondays and Thursdays at 6 A.M.

R. W. SHEPHERD,
May 8. 109

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE

BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND MONTREAL,
Via "ROUSES POINT."
Also, between New York & Montreal,
Via CHAMBLY CANAL.
Incorporated Capital, $200,000



Particular attention given to the Transportation of Property in BOND.

L. G. N. STARK, President, 33 Coenties Slip, New York;
N. T. ILLSON, Vice-President, Whitehall, N. Y.;
H. R. SNYDER, Secy. & Treas., Whitehall, N. Y.;
W. H. BEAMAN, Agent, Troy, N. Y.
NELSON DAVIS, Agent, Montreal, P.Q.
May 14. 114

Sparrow's Washing Crystals,
50 CASES JUST RECEIVED.
Rimmer, Gunn & Douglas
May 12. 112

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, Consumption, Insanity or Epileptic Fits ensue.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE OF URINE, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder, or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick-dust deposits, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, or Dropsical Swellings,

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT and unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and improved ROSE WASH.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH. Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH cure all delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

Helmbold's FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is a certain cure for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF ALL ORGANS,

Whether existing in

Male or Female,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of

How Long Standing.

Diseases of some organs require the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the

Health and Happiness,

And that of posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU,

Established upwards of 18 years.
104 South Tenth-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Price, $1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
DRUGGIST.
594 Broadway, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

NEW PRINCIPLES OF CURE OF ALL WASTING, SCROFULOUS, AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE EYES, NOSE, MOUTH, THROAT, EARS, HEAD, LUNGS, KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER

THE SKIN MADE PURE, CLEAR, SMOOTH, AND BEAUTIFUL.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT!

Establishes a new principle of cure of all chronic diseases, and proves to the medical world that consumption and all other scrofulous diseases are curable. This fact has been demonstrated in over ONE HUNDRED cases of confirmed *Consumption*—where *one Lung* IN *over seventy cases* was destroyed and dried up—and in over 500 CASES OF SUSPECTED *Consumption*.

Dr. RADWAY, three years since, published to the world his analysis of the blood in the several stages of Consumption, and found that where tubercles became deposited in the lungs and other organs, as in the Kidneys, Liver, Spleen, Bronchial Glands, Intestines, establishing Consumption of these organs, the BLOOD is *thin, weak, pale watery*, and is *deficient of such constituents as fibrin, albumen*, phosporus and the rich red colouring discs of the blood *Corpuscles* In the absence of these constituents in the blood, the blood is exhausted of strength and nourishment, and wherever there is inflammation it deposits tubercles and decayed matter. It has not the power to hold in solution its natural constituents, and ulcers, sores, tumors, cancers, and virulent humors are formed, the presence of which causes inflammation, *gathering, and consequent suppuration*. This, reader, is the true cause of the formation of tubercles and consumption.

Dr. RADWAY was the first to advance this theory of the cause of consumption and its kindred diseases, and prepared the RADWAY'S RESOLVENT to supply the blood with such constituents it was deficient of in this condition of system, and to give it the nourishment and strength to hold its natural constituents in solution.

Dr. RADWAY'S theory was published in England, France, Germany, and South America, and was seized upon by the scientific medical men of both hemispheres. From *his text* medical books have been since published by medical writers claiming to have discovered the cause of consumption, but have *failed* to produce the remedy to cure. Dr. Radway was the first and only discoverer of a medicine that will cure. In RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIN RESOLVENT the public have a remedial agent that will cure consumption and all diseases of the Lungs—BRONCHIAL, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, WHOMB, THROAT, GLANDS, and other ORGANS.

In *all wasting discharges*, such as involuntary loss of sperm, emissions, weakness of the glands, leecorrhea, and all uterine difficulties, gravel, lime stone, brick dust, uric acid, and calculous secretions, the "Sarsaparillian Resolvent" is a positive cure. In dropsy, diabetes, uncured veneral, syphilis in its many forms, it cures when all other medicine fail.

EVERY DAY

an increase of flesh, weight, and strength is experienced. It is fat tissue, caloric, or heat-making. It is to the blood what oxygen is to the atmospheric air—it supplies the life principle. It swiftly removes from the surface all spots, blemishes, pustules, tetters, rash, flesh-worms, sores, &c., &c., IMPARTING A CLEAR AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION TO ALL.

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

At this season every one is more or less troubled with impurities in the blood that exhibit their appearance on the surface, as boils, black spots, pimples, tetters, worms in the flesh, salt rheum, &c. A few doses of Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian will make the skin smooth, clear, and beautiful.

CERTIFICATE OF BEAUTY.

The following letter is from a higly gifted lady, well known in the "circles of our best society":—

LAFAYETTE, Feb. 23, 1869.

I had not much confidence in your Sarsaparillian Resolvent. Having been disfigured for the last four months with BLOTCHES and PIMPLES, I resolved, at all events, to try it, and took two TEASPOONFULS three times a day, as directed. It is not quite ONE MONTH since I commenced its use. To-day there is not a BLOTCH, spot, blemish, or defect of any kind on my person. * * * A young lady wishes you to send her a copy of your medical book, "False and True."

SARAH A. TREMONT,
Jersey City P. O.

BLIND LADY CURED.

Gravel, Dyspepsia, Sore Legs, Bleeding from the Lungs, cured.

Mr. George Mortimer, a commercial traveller in Canada West, writes us, under date of April 17, 1869, from Woodstock:

"The SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT is in great demand, and working wonders Mr. Hoag, of Straffordsville, merchant, told me of a case where a woman WAS BLIND, but, by the use of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, can now see to read. She would give a certificate, but does not wish to be bothered with people writing. Hundreds call to see her. The case is regarded as wonderful.

"Messrs. WHITE & SCOTT, principal druggists here, inform me of a person of note—high social standing—who for years was afflicted with DYSPEPSIA and GRAVEL, who has been entirely cured by RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT."

Mr. Hoag reports another case of Chronic Sore Leg, that resisted all other advertised medicines, cured by a few bottles of SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

"Mr. Jonathan Freeland, of Widder Station, cured, by one bottle, of Bleeding from the Lungs, Night Sweats, Threatened Consumption.

"In every town I visit I hear of wonderful cures by the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. For every kind of Humour, Sore, Skin Eruption, and all weakening discharges, the people use it and become cured; so with Fits, Scrofula, White Swelling, Sore Heads and Eyes, Nose and Mouth, all kinds of Sores. This wonderful remedy acts so powerfully on the blood that all who take it become strong, sound, and healthy."

GEO. G. MORTIMER,
Commercial Traveller.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT is sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers, and at

DR. RADWAY'S MEDICAL WAREHOUSE,
439 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
June 15. 141

RARE TOILET ARTICLES.

BOGLE'S ENAMEL COMPLEXION POWDER.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY.

A new, elegant, and agreeable preparation for beautifying the Complexion and rendering it fresh, clear, pure, and of marble delicacy, yet ENTIRELY FREE from anything which can possibly be injurious to the cuticle. It eradicates Tan, Discolorations, and all Eruptive Affections of the Skin. One trial will decide its superiority over any other article, either liquid or powder, whether of foreign or home manufacture. At the sea-shores, where the skin is effected by the sun, it will prove invaluable; and equally so in cold weather, when the skin is liable to be chapped. It is soothing for children, and the nursery should never be without it. BOGLE'S ENAMEL COMPLEXION POWDER must take first rank among cosmetics, and its effects be seen in the domestic circle, in society, and wherever eyes of beauty come to grace the light and form. Price, cents. Done up in two separate colours—WHITE and ROSEATE.

So bright the te in Beauty's eye,
Love half regrets to kiss it dry!
So sweet the blush of bashfulness,
E'en pity scarce can wish it less.

W. BOGLE, Proprietor, Boston.
And for Sale by his Agents everywhere.
May 21. DSW 122

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Thousands of cripples are now lingering unrelieved, under a false system of treatment, who would be speedily in a condition to cast away their crutches if HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT were applied to their stiff joints and ulcerated limbs. No other lubricant has such penetrating power. Indurated ligaments and contracted muscles relax under its influence, and discharging sores are healed by its disinfectant and tonic principles with a facility that almost transcends belief. Sold by all Druggists.
r DSW 110

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only TRUE and PERFECT DYE—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 15 Bond Street, New York.
April 9. 1y DW 84

THE PERFECTION of PREPARED COCOA

MARAVILLA COCOA.

Sole Proprietors, TAYLOR BROTHERS
London.

THE COCOA (OR CACAO) of MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA of LINNÆUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homepaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."
See following Extract from the GLOBE of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguished the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA and SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.
Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.
January 19 1y t 15

UNITED STATES NEWS.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Cuban affairs have not as yet been a subject of consultation in the Cabinet, nor according to present aspects is it probable that any official action will soon be taken. The Government has no information that the opposing forces have ever met in the open field, but that what little fighting has been done amounts to nothing more than skirmishing. The operations have been confined to a few local points, with no marked political results, and the Cubans have not succeeded in establishing themselves in a single spot. Therefore, as no case is presented which calls for recognition of belligerent rights, no member of the Cabinet has expressed a desire in that direction. The Spanish Minister has been informed that, although the people of the country sympathize with the Cubans, the Neutrality laws will be enforced. The recent arrests in New York were made on information furnished to the Federal officers through Spanish sources. The cause of action was open boasting by Cubans of their success in landing men and arms on the island. The Government has been selling arms to all parties, without distinction, asking no questions.

INSURRECTION IN PORTO RICO.

Intelligence has been received by a com to the effect that a revolution had broken out in Porto Rico.

LOSS OF AN EXPEDITION.

It is painful to read of the loss of the Patrie, a vessel which sailed from Philadelphia for the island, bringing reinforcements. About 2,000 Spencer rifles were saved, and a quantity of powder. Only 100 men succeeded in reaching the shore safely. The others were lost, though the number I have not been able to ascertain.

A GLOOMY PICTURE BY A SPANISH NEWSPAPER.

The *Bandera Espanola* of the 10th inst., one of the official papers of the Spanish Government published in Cuba, although professing to believe—as in duty bound to do—in the eventual triumph of the Spanish arms, gives the following account of the condition of things in the department of Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo: "The rural property is either destroyed or reduced in its production. Town property is without value, bears but a nominal value. Money is exported in large sums; credit is extinct. Capital and the circulating medium remain in the hands of the usurer; failures, hunger, misery, indigence, even mendicity, are now the lot of those who, for want of work, find themselves without the resources of living. Every one appears bent upon saving all he can from the final catastrophe, and upon making as much from it as possible.

The examination into the charges against Col. Ryan and others, of violating our Neutrality laws, came on for hearing before Commissioner Osborn, yesterday. The Commissioner said he would fix the amount of bail in the case of the parties arrested on Tuesday night. The Commissioner called on the case of Ryan.

Mr. Bell said he had reason to suppose that all the parties charged had been indicted, and, if such was the case, the Commissioner's jurisdiction ceased.

The Commissioner then said the examination in all the cases was at an end, and that all the bondsmen were released. All the accused, with the exception of Sternberg, Ackerman, and Alfaro, were then taken into the custody by the Marshal under the bench warrant.

EXCITEMENT IN TOWN LAST NIGHT—RESCUE OF COL. RYAN—A DEPUTY MARSHAL BUCKED AND GAGGED—PROBABLE DEPARTURE OF FOUR HUNDRED MEN FOR CUBA—THE SPANISH SPY ON THE LOOK-OUT.

It was rumoured last night that Col. Ryan had escaped from the custody of a United States Marshal. After diligent inquiries, the following facts were ascertained:

It appears that after the proceedings yesterday afternoon a lady had offered to go Ryan's bail to any amount, but he refused to permit her to sign a bail bond, and asked that a deputy Marshal might be sent with him to the house of a friend, where he would get trustworthy parties to become his bondsmen. This request was granted, and Deputy Marshal Dawley was ordered to accompany Ryan. The first place they visited was the Metropolitan Hotel, where sundry drinks were indulged in, and Ryan, with Dawley, proceeded to a saloon near Broadway, where Ryan said he wished to see some friends. Both went in, and the first thing in order was drinks. After taking several, Ryan's friends became very friendly toward the Deputy, and insisted that he should spend the night with them. This, of course, the Marshal objected to, and endeavoured to keep as near the Colonel as possible. Ryan ordered a champagne supper, and declared that they would have a good time before they visited his friend's house. The Deputy insisted that the Colonel should accompany him to Ludlow-st., as he suspected that they were endeavouring to stupefy him with liquor. He advanced toward Ryan, and attempted to lay hands upon him. This was the signal to the Colonel's friends. Dawley was seized, "bucked" and "gagged," and stowed away. All this happened about 5½ o'clock. Ryan and his friends at once left. After about two hours' confinement, Dawley was released and allowed to depart. He did not let the grass grow under his feet before the facts were reported. Steps were at once taken to get on the track of the fugitives. In a short time it was discovered that Ryan had joined a large party, and gone to Jersey City. It was also reported that Ryan, with 400 men, had gone down the bay in tugs, and from Cuban sources comes the report that the men were embarked on board the Virginia or Fulton.

ANOTHER ARREST.

Last night, about 10½ o'clock, a carriage was driven up to the Casino in Houston street, and from it alighted Deputy Marshal Davis, who went and arrested Charles Currier, one of the indicted parties. Currier, who is an immense specimen of humanity, resisted, and gave his captor much trouble. Finally he was forced into a carriage, but here, too, he showed fight. Laying back upon the seat he sent his foot with terrific force through the window, and striking one of the deputies in the face, stretched him at full length on the sidewalk.

HUDSON RIVER BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The Hudson River Baptist Association (South) commenced its 19th anniversary in the Tabernacle Baptist Church on Second-ave. yesterday at 10 a.m. About 150 delegates were present. The Rev. J. W. Buckland of Calvary preached the sermon and was afterward elected Moderator. A letter was read from the First Swedish Baptist Church, Oliver-st., soliciting the prayers of the Association on behalf of their starving brethren in Sweden. Prayers were accordingly offered up in their behalf, and a motion to grant pecuniary relief was withdrawn after some discussion. A discussion then took place on the subject of church extension. At 1 o'clock a recess was taken until 4. On reassembling, after singing and prayer, Mr. Rhodes, Chairman of the Committee, read the report of the Committee, recommending resolution, which after some sharp discussion, were adopted in the following form. That the Church Committee consist of 10 members, viz.: Edward Bright, Peter Balen, A. Denicke, William Phelps, S. S. Constant, J. F. Wykoff, G. H. Andrews, J. B. Trevor, and Mr. Stephens; that the Committee be authorized to procure such act of incorporation as shall give the body the annual election of at least the majority of its members.

Brother Andrews proposed that a collection be made there and then, which was carried. The roll of the Churches was then called with the following result: Madison-ave., $200; Stanton-st., $50; Cannon-st., $50; Tabernacle Church, $100; Calvary, $25; First German, $50; Warburton-ave., $100; Aerean, $25; Macdougal-st., $50; Pilgrim (New-York), $55; Mount Olivet, $25; First Church, Melrose, $10; Trinity, $25. Total, $760. A resolution was passed to the effect that the Association rejoiced in the union of the American Baptist Publication and American and Foreign Bible Societies, and hoped that the churches which had hitherto been backward in contributing would commence to act more liberally. The Rev. Mr. Simmons delivered a short adress, in which he urged the necessity of educating the coloured population of the South. Adjourned.

INTERESTING DECISIONS IN NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE CASES.

(From the Cleveland Leader, June 22.)

In the Court of Common Pleas before Judges Foote and Prentiss, have just been decided the cases of N. Fansler vs. The American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, and same vs. The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company. The cases were interesting on account of the description in the policies as applied to the building containing the property insured.

The description was the same in both policies, and read as follows:—"On his stock of merchandise, consisting principally of crockery and glassware, contained in the brick, metal roof store, three stories, situate on the easterly side of East River street, No. 56, Cleveland Ohio."

The evidence showed that originally a three story building, ninety feet deep, had been erected on the easterly side of East River street; that later a two story building had been erected on Meadow street, immediately in rear of the building on River street; that a space of twenty feet had been left between the two; that in material and roofing they were alike, and differed only in the number of stories; that some fifteen years ago they had been thrown together, making one store, with continuous outside walls, and an office put in the open space, with skylight, thus connecting the two; that the store had thus been used as one for many years up to a few years ago, when the office connecting the two portions of the building was torn away, and the whole space from River to Meadow street was thrown into a single room, with no obstruction from River to Meadow street; that it was in this condition when the plaintiff rented it and when the policies were issued; that the building was numbered on the River street side, with no number on the Meadow street side; that No. 56 River street was known and understood as including the whole building from street to street and was always so occupied.

Under this state of facts the plaintiff claimed that by a fair interpretation the policy covered the whole of the building and that it was the intention of the parties to insure the whole stock of goods in that store. The defence claim that by confining the description to the three story portion of theb uilding the policy only covered that portion This was the main question.

Judge Prentiss held:

That the language of the description in the policies must be considered as embracing the stock in the rear of the building as well as that in the front of the building; the language, "his stock of merchandise," showed that it was not the intention of the insured or insurer to insure only a part; that the stock was in both front and rear, and also in the intermediate portion of the room, which, under the evidence, had been all considered.

A judgment was rendered for the plaintiff against both companies.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITIONS TO THE NORTHWARD.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

(From the San Francisco Alta.)

Some public mention has already been made of the proposed expeditions to Alaska and Bhering Sea during the present season. That to Alaska, in charge of Professor Geo. Davidson, of the United States Coast Survey, has been undertaken not only in the general cause of science, but especially to assist in those geographical determinations for which the Coast Survey has organized. The main object is for the determination of the longitude of some point within the Territory of Alaska, where the totality of the solar eclipse of August 7 will be central. At the same time every effort will be made to observe all the physical phenomena visible to the eye only upon such rare occasions. The total eclipse of last August, as observed in India, was the occasion for remarkable discoveries in cosmical phenomena, and of improvement in the means of observation in spectrum analysis. We can only hope that the coming event may as happily elucidate other scientific questions.

The United States Quartermaster's steamer Newbern, upon which General Thomas has promptly given the party transportation, will touch at Tongas, Wrangel and Sitka, where local surveys and geographical determinations will be made. Thence the party will take canoes for one hundred and sixty miles to the Chilkaht River, in latitude 59 degrees 15 minutes, at the head of Chatham Strait. This river will be followed until a position is found on the path of central totality. The Indian tribe of the Chilkahts numbers in all about two thousand souls, and some trouble may be experienced in dealing with them and penetrating their country; but General Davis has already actively interested himself with the chief, and it is believed that his well-known decision of character and honesty of purpose have prevailed.

On the Chilkaht the party expects to reach some point 5,000 feet above the sea, and to beyond the reach of sea coast fogs The Great St. Elias mountain range bordering the coast one hundred miles west of them will give some advantages of weather. It would be cruel to suggest the possibility of bad weather. The party has a large number of chronometers, chromograph apparatus, equatorial telescope, and a meridian instrument invented by Professor Davidson and constructed by the Coast Survey especially for this expedition. Photographs of striking scenery, headlands, etc., will be taken, but these are secondary matters.

The party is small, numbering only six persons—almost too small for such an undertaking—but the leader, Professor Davidson, was at the mouth of the Chilkaht in charge of the scientific expedition of 1867 and appears less anxious about the Indians than the weather. His assistant is S. R. Throckmorton, Jr., aid in the Coast Survey.

The naval expedition to the Bhering Sea to observe the eclipse will consist of two parties—one on the path of central totality in Norton Sound, Alaska, the other southward of East Cape, Asia. Whalers ascribe continuous fogs to the whole of the Bhering Sea, resulting from the warm Kamschatka current from the great Japan stream striking the cold waters of the Arctic, and the great outflow of the Youkon and other streams. Westward of the peninsula of Kamschatka lies the great sea of Ochotsk, having waters of uniform temperature, and the Codfisher's Bay is generally traversed by the winds of the continent lying on the northward and the westward. A glance at the chart shows two or three Russian settlements nearly on the line of totality; but, unfortunately, the eclipse commences only a few minutes before sunrise. In all the expeditions we earnestly trust that good weather and successful results may reward them and the government.

UNITED STATES ITEMS.

—Gen. Sherman remarked the other day that, in his opinion, the shortest way to compel the Indians to settle down to civilized life was to send ten regiments of soldiers to the Plains with orders to shoot buffaloes until they became too scarce to support the redskins.

—Laura Farina, a young lady of 21, now owns the genuine Cologne factory, and is worth 2,000,000 thalers.

—Cherries were received in New York yesterday from California, having come through on the Pacific Railroad as fresh looking as if picked in Jersey two days before.

—The Duke de Persigny, in his recent letter to the French Emperor, recommends entire liberty of the press and of meeting.

—Miss Garrett has passed the second examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the University of Paris. The subjects were medicine and surgery.

—The Rev. Mr. Speke, whose mysterious disappearance last year threw England into a turmoil, was recently married. Now we hope he will stay at home.

—The Prince of Wales has been made a Mason by the King of Sweden, and wishes to join one of the lodges in London, It is intended to make him a Past Grand to start with.

—*The London News* notices Lord Bateman as "a Peer whose title is more closely associated with the ballad literature of England than with its political history or its Parliamentary eloquence."

Mr. Motley has been for some time the guest of Mr. Charles Dickens. On the 9th of June, accompanied by Mr. Dickens and Mr. Wilkie Collins, he paid a visit to the Chatham Garrison, where he dined with Gen. Murray.

The conduct of the Viceroy of Egypt in the matter of the Suez Canal is strongly censured by the semi-official journal of Constantinople. It says that the Viceroy "gives himself the airs of an independent sovereign," and that "he contemptuously ignores" the suzerain rights of the Porte.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society Sir Roderick I. Muchison pronounced a warm eulogy upon Mrs. Mary Somerville, to whom the royal Victoria medal had recently been voted for her writings on physical science. Mrs Somerville, who is now in her 89th year, still occupies her time with abstruse mathematical studies.

The Duke of Newcastle's embarrassments are overrated. The real facts are these: The Duke owes Mr. Padwick, as stated, £89,000, he also owes a Jewish gentleman £123,000. But if, for the next three years, he is content to live at the rate of £10,000 a year—his wife's income—all these debts will have been paid off; the estates bringing in £70,000 a year. One of his friends testifies that he had unfortunately "backed up" another bankrupt nobleman.

M. Thiers received the news of his election with sensibility. After M. Dufoure apprised him of it at the head of a committee, M. Thiers embraced M. Dufoure; he atempted to reply, but the old man was nervous and agitated, and could only utter the following words: "I wish I could reply to you, but strength fails me to thank you for the precious assistance you have given me. All I can do is to promise to you that I will invariably act as a good and loyal citizen."

Letters from Lisbon announce the morganatic marriage of Don Ferdinand, the ex-King of Portugal, with Fanny Elssler. "This," says *Galignani*, "must be a second union, as the celebrated danseur had accepted in 1854, if we remember rightly, the hand of a rich Prussian banker." The other sister, Theresa, surnamed the Majestic, became the wife of Prince Adelbert, brother of the King of Prussia. Fanny was born in 1810, so that she has now arrived at the age of fifty-nine. Rumour, when she was young, placed the Duke de Reichstadt among her warmest admirers.

STILL ANOTHER ASSAULT ON A NEWSPAPER MAN.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Charles D. Wood, Hiram Rogers, and W. D. Rogers were on Monday fined, in the Police Court of St. Paul, Minn., for an assault upon S. B. Woolworth of the *Pioneer* newspaper of that place. The trial grew out of a publication of Wood's alleged embezzlement of $6,000 in railroad funds.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

George Barnes, a brakesman on the Boston and Albany Railroad, was killed almost instantly at Chatham Four Corners, yesterday afternoon, while in the act of coupling cars. Dennis Conroy, a track hand employed on the Boston and Albany Railroad, was instantly killed at Pittsfield by a switch engine running over him, completely severing his body, and mangling it in a horrible manner. He was 38 years of age, and was unmarried.

EMIGRATION FROM THE MERSEY.

Emigration from the Mersey during the week ending June 5 has again been large, and, as been the case for several weeks past, the majority of the emigrants were from the German States, Sweden and Norway. On Tuesday last the Cunard Company despatched two steamers—the Hecla, direct for New York, with 650 passengers, and the Siberia, with 646 passengers, inclusive of those who embarked at Queenstown. On Wednesday the Guion Company's steamer Minnesota left with 1,071 steerage passengers, and the National Company's steamer Pennsylvania sailed with 1,017. Both these vessels called at Queenstown, where the latter steamer took on board 200 passengers. On Thursday three steamers left for the United States and Canada. The Inman Company's steamer City of London had 800 steerage passengers on board, and as she was to call at Queenstown a large addition would be made to the number of emigrants to New York. The Allan Company's steamer Germany sailed for Quebec and Montreal with 1,034 passengers, and the Prussian for the same ports with 953 passengers. The latter vessel called at Greencastle, Londonderry, where about 200 more emigrants joined the ship. Among the passengers by the Prussian were 634 emigrants from London, who have been sent out by the agency of the East London Emigration Fund, managed by Mrs. Hobart and the Rev. Stileman Herring, of Clerkenwell, and a similar fund which has been got up by Miss McPherson and Miss Logan. On Friday another Allan steamer left for Quebec and Montreal, with about 800 passengers on board, and on Saturday the Inman steamer City of Washington sailed for Halifax and New York via Queenstown, where a large number of emigrants had been booked for her, with 900 steerage passengers. The Cunard steamer Cuba also sailed on Saturday for New York via Queenstown, with seventy-five saloon passengers, but no steerage passengers. The total number of emigrants from Liverpool by steamers during the week nearly 7,800.

NEW USES FOR PAPER.

(From the Mechanics' Magazine.)

A new branch of industry has just been introduced. We have for some time been familiar with novel applications of paper. But now the uses are much extended by a patent process by M. Pavy. The paper is of a peculiar kind. It resembles that used by the Japanese for pocket handkerchiefs, and is susceptible of the same application The patentee calls it "felted." Both animal and vegetable materials are employed in its production. Among the vegetables we find New Zealand flax, jute, plants of the mallow, and flax, hemp, and cotton. The animal matters are wool, silk, skins, and other material. These matters are reduced to pulp and bleached, and then "felted" as in ordinary paper making. It will be understood that the mixture of such material gives a paper of extraordinary pliancy, flexibility and strength. It can be sewn together with as much ease, as makes as strong a seam as the woven fabrics it is intended to replace. The uses to which this paper is put are innumerable. We may mention a few. First, petticoats, which no girl of the period could resist. These may be printed like the skirts now so fashionable, or may be white, and have open work stamped out in patterns, which scarcely any labour with needle could imitate. The marvel is that they can be sold retail for sixpence each—little more than the cost of washing. We have next bed furniture, of imitation cretonnes and chintzes, printed with patterns of great beauty, and a set of curtains will only cost five shillings. We have also quilts which, besides being non-conductors of heat, have a very genteel appearance. White day-covers for beds are made with embossed patterns equally cheap. White table-cloths, with patterns in remarkably good taste will soon ornament many a dinner table, and serve to light the fires the day after, unless the host be of an economical turn and resells them to the papermaker. But the material is applied to articles of more substantial character. Very good imitation leather is formed of it, furniture-covering, and even shoes. The last can be made impermeable to wet by oils and India-rubber. Paper collars have already had a sensible influence on the linen trade, and the extensive substitution of paper for woven fabrics must produce still greater changes.

MORMON ASSASSINS.

From the Salt Lake Reporter.

A certain number, said to be twelve, of the most desperate characters in the Church, were selected from among the Danities to commit such assassinations as might be found necessary by the prophet for the "welfare" of his *holy cause*. The murder of Governor Boggs, and many others, was planned in the secret conclaves and executed by the chosen "twelve." The attempt to murder Governor Boggs failed, and one of the would-be murderers is now know to live in Utah. *Both of these secret societies now exist in Salt Lake City.* The discipline is more perfect under Brigham Young than under Joe Smith, and consequently the aims are more sure. No sooner does a Gentile enter Salt Lake City than he is placed under the surveillance of the secret police. A member of the Danite organization is deputed to watch him. The day has been when expression of opinions inimical to the Mormon leaders would result in assassination to the bold defender, and sometimes even the mere suspicion that a Gentile was opposed to Mormon rule would produce such a result.

The true secret of Brigham's great success in controlling the discordant elements of which his church is composed is due to fears of the Danites. The Mormons know that certain death by assassination awaits the violation of their oaths, and that, although the day of their doom has been postponed it is sure to come. It is true that many apostates have escaped assassination, but this was owing to the fact that they used subterfuge; but even then instances are not wanting of Danites having followed apostates into the different cities of the United States, hoping for a favorable opportunity to assassinate. Others escape because for the time it is deemed inexpedient to kill them. Recent mysterious deaths of Gentiles near Salt Lake City have excited comment, but they have been forgotten. The government must, sooner or later, throw a protecting banner over her citizens in Utah, and not allow it to be scoffed at and spat on by a vile lecherous priesthood.

A CAUTION TO MERCHANTS.

The New Orleans *Delta* tells a good story of a sagacious country gentleman who came to that city a few days ago with a bill on a highly respectable firm of the place. The bill was duly presented for acceptance and a young member of the firm, a fashionably showily dressed gentleman, who had cultivated a very dainty moustache, wrote with a gold pen his endorsement on the bill, giving his name in full, thus, J. Templeton Tompkins. The countryman looked at the signature, read it slowly, glanced at the fashionable merchant who was fantastically twirling his whiskers, and handing the bill over to him remarked:

"Here Stranger, cash this document."

"What!" indignantly replied the merchant, "discount my own paper, it is a positive insult."

"Wall, I can't help it, said the countryman; if you dont, I must get somebody else to do it."

To prevent his paper from getting on 'Change, the merchant concluded to cash the bill, and paying over the money to the countryman, asked him quietly:

"Why, my, friend do you offer me this gratuitous insult of requiring me to discount my own paper."

"I don't mean any harm stranger, but I have jest got an idear in my skull, that when you see a merchant with that har on his upper lip, and who writes his middle name, out in full, and indorses bills with a gold pen, you may put him down as to burst up in a week.

THE PARIS FASHIONS.

PARIS, June 7, 1869.

If a sober second thought could dawn upon our women, and induce them to regulate and tame down their fancies, decrease their toilet expenses, add a little decorum to their costume, and give them the certainty that fastness is neither becoming nor attractive (at least after twenty), what a welcome second thought it would be.

Paint is no longer used by those who do the thing delicately; there is a powder called Veloutine which replaces the *rouge* of other days, and the white enamel also. There are two shades of pink—one destined for blondes, and the brighter hue for brunes

All our modistes are busily employed in getting up costumes for the country, the watering places and chateaux life. The modes for the summer differ but little from the extravagant and highly decorated style which is now in vogue for a winter campaign. Long furbelowed skirts are trailed over green-swards and sea-beaches as well as in the Parisian saloons. Muslin gowns, white jaconet, nankeen as well as silk dresses, are very much embroidered in colours ("mauvais gout, par parenthese.") A prettier style is that of white pique, trimmed with English embroidery. For instance, an underskirt of pique, with a nankeen ground sprinkled over with bouquets of violets, has a tunic festooned up at the sides, and trimmed all round with a band of English embroidery; the tunic forms behind a pannier decorated also with the same embroidery. The corsage is a chemise russe decorated around the throat, the sleeves and down the front with the embroidered bands; over this chemise is worn a short paletot with pagoda sleeves, the whole finished with the same decoration as that on the skirt and corsage. For the trimming of silk dresses there is a new style of passementerie, so light that it resembles embroidery; that of white and black finished with a white and black fringe may be placed on all coloured silks with a very charming effect.

A DECEPTIVE PETITION.

Our attention has been called to an address to the Hon. A. A. Dorion, that is now being circulated for signature throughout the counties of Brant, Norfolk, and Waterloo, by Dr. Brown, of Paris, an avowed annexationist, and to which, we are sorry to learn, a large number of signatures are being attached. The paper is headed "Testimonial of thanks to the Hon. A. A. Dorion;" and while the main object seems to be an expression of desire for "Free Trade with the United States," the real end is an endorsal of the recent speeches of Mr. Dorion and Hr. Huntington. It is doubtful if one in twenty of the parties who have been seduced into signing the document by their respect for the character and past services of Mr. Dorion, have ever seen the speeches either of that gentleman or of Mr. Huntingdon, or have the least conception of the disloyal spirit which Mr. Brown, and those who put him up to circulate the address, hope to promote by it. We warn all our friends that the speech of Mr. Huntington, of which this address approves, was directly in favour of Annexation to the United States, and Mr. Brown is trying to make them appear as favoring his own views on that question.—*Expositor.*

We don't know which to admire the most in the above paragraph, the coolness of the warning which the editor gives his friends, or the *naivete* with which he says that Mr. Huntington's speech "was directly in favor of Annexation to the United States." The writer of that paragraph probably never read the speech—if he did he would find that Mr. H's. remarks were of a character to warn the Government, that unless they pronounced their policy upon Independence—the danger of Annexation would confront them. That was its purport—and nothing but a malicious perversion of the facts can make them read anything else. We are not at all sure that the advocates of continuance of British connection are in a majority in the Dominion, and it does not need a very close observer of public opinion or of events to see that a change of some kind is demanded by the people of this country. It will moreover be found, we believe, that the true policy consists in meeting the question, in a fair and business-like way, and not in the invidious selection of party opponents in order to make them the scape-goats of pithy paragraphs which argue at one and the same time, that your friends are poor fools who can't read and understand for themselves, and that you are terribly afraid that they will. If the *Expositor* carries out the denunciation of the advocates of Independence strictly, he must not only include the name of Mr. Galt with that of Mr. Huntington, but also some of the leading English statesmen. It is poor logic to a colonial mind to say, that what is right and proper to be said in England is wrong and improper to say in Canada. It is but another illustration of the poet's idea:

"That in the captain's but a choleric word
Which in the soldier is flat blasphemy."
—*Waterloo Advertiser.*

PERILOUS VOYAGE OF AN INDIAMAN.—*Gallant Conduct of her Crew.*—An illustration of the perils of the sea and of the value of a calm judgment and determined will in a season of danger is afforded by the history of the *Westminster*, 1434 tons, belonging to Messrs. Edmiston and Mitchell, of Glasgow, commanded by Capt. Berryman, now in Liverpool. The ship sailed from the Philippine Islands, on the 9th of November, with 2398 tons of sugar. All went well till the 16th of November, when the ship entered the Balabec Straits. Two men were then aloft on the look-out for "green water," and a man was in the chains with the lead going, when, to the astonishment of every one, the ship struck on a coral reef, not noticed in Imray.s chart, or any other chart with which nautical men are acquainted. The ship remained striking very heavily, but, by throwing overboard a portion of the cargo, she floated at midnight, making a considerable quantity of water. Next day, Captain Berryman made a survey, and had the position of the reef marked, so that in future the Admiralty might insert it in their charts to guard against the recurrence of a similar disaster. It was then expected that the vessel would become a wreck, and arrangements were made to take to the boats if necessary. Provisions were placed in the boats, and accommodation was made for the captain's wife, who had been confined only five days, it being the captain's intention, if the ship foundered, to make for Singapore, distant about 900 miles. He was, however, fully resolved to adopt every possible means of saving his vessel and her valuable cargo; and to the clear judgment and determination of Captain Berryman, aided by an indefatigable crew, the preservation of the *Westminster*, is attributable. Whilst at the entrance of the Balabec Straits, five pirate prows were seen bearing down, the pirates, no doubt, being under the supposition that the ship was then upon the reef, but fortunately she had floated into 16 or 18 fathoms, where she lay at anchor, the pumps going every two hours. Several of the crew were Manilla sailors, who, knowing the sanguinary character of the pirates, besought the captain to put to sea, urging that if the pirates once gained possession, they would murder every soul on board. For six months in the year, in that part of the world, the wind blows from the north-east, varied occasionally by strong westerly squalls. Providentially one of these squalls sprang up as the pirates were approaching; and became the means of safety for the ship and crew. The piratical vessels could not approach because of the blinding surf, and were compelled to anchor near the reef, which afforded Captain Berryman an opportunity to lift his anchor and sail away before the wind, although his ship was in a fearfully damaged condition. The vessel did not at first make so much water as was expected, and it was found necessary to keep the pumps going for only 15 minutes in every two hours, but the quantity increased as the ship went into the Indian Ocean, which was reached on the 27th December. When off the Cape she encountered a fearful gale, and her decks were partly swept by the seas which swept over her. At this time the vessel made so much water that fears were entertained that after all she would founder, but she reached St. Helena, and sailed for this port on the 5th of March. The crew, who had worked with praiseworthy diligence at the pumps, becoming exhausted, four extra hands were shipped to assist in pumping the vessel during the remainder of her voyage. When three days from St. Helena the water in the vessel increased so rapidly that it was necessary to pump 20 minutes in every hour during the remainder of the voyage, and in consequence the men were unable to attend to their regular duties as sailors, and for a month before the arrival of the ship in port the decks were not washed. For five weeks the ship's carpenter was engaged trying to rig a windmill to drive the pumps, but there was no material on board strong enough to stand the strain, and the experiment failed. A strong spar was, however, rigged from side to side of the fore part of the ship, on which were placed two 32-foot wheels, which were kept in motion by the progress of the vessel, and these were connected with other wheels and bonds with the pumping gear, and thus a little relief was afforded to the men, but the progress of the ship was considerably impeded. Between the West India Islands and this port the ship fortunately fell in with the *Sarah and Emma*, which supplied Captain Berryman with much needed provisions, the stores of the *Westminster* being almost exhausted. The ship was insured for £12,000, the freight list was £10,500, and the value of the sugar about £70,000, making in all £92,000, which has been preserved through the efforts of the Captain and crew. The entire keel had been torn away the copper stripped off her bottom for yards in length, and her timbers so cut to pieces that in some places they were scarcely an inch in thickness. To bring a vessel in so disabled a condition and so heavy a cargo into port is regarded by seafaring men as little short of a miracle.

The ship *Westminster* was built by the Hon. E. Gingras, at Quebec—Mr. James Gillespie, son of the late James Gillespie, Esq., of this city, shipped in the *Westminster*, before the mast, and returned third mate of that ship. He arrived in Quebec in the bark *Rivoli*, on the 18th inst.—ED. *Quebec Chronicle.*

WHAT most clogs a commercial traveller?—His patte(r)ns. What is an annual crop of hair?—An year wig. What is the use of a cradle?—For kid napping. How can you sing waterproof?—By pitching your voice.

LIES.—If only people could stop lying! Were people truthful we should know our friends as we can never know them now. Women would not kiss other women with lips through which words of slander have but just dropped. Men would not vow to "love for ever," when they only mean, I will amuse myself for a little while." People would not utter sentiments they do not feel, nor repeat sectarian or party cant, because it sounds well and is applauded. Dishonesty would be at an end. Everything would go smoothly. Not that it will ever be done. Each one will wait for the other to stop lying first—because a truthful person seems so defenceless in a world of lies. And Satan will have it his own way, as he has ever since that apple was plucked in the garden of Eden.

"WIFE! why in the name of goodness did you not make the washerwoman put starch in my shirt collar?"

—"Why, my dear," said the wife, "I thought it a useless waste of the article, for I can get your *choler* up so easily without it."

A SHOPKEEPER had, for his virtue, obtained the name of the "Little Rascal." A stranger asked him why this appellation had been given to him.—"To distinguish me from the rest of my trade," quoth he, "who are all great rascals."

A GALLANT GENTLEMAN, hard pushed for a compliment to a fair lady whose face was marred by an undeniably flat nose, remarked, "Madam, you are an angel fallen from heaven, but you fell on your nose."

IF you see half a dozen faults in a woman, you may rest assured she has half a dozen virtues to counterbalance them. We fear your faultless women. The power of concealing the defects which she must have, is, of itself, a serious vice.

AN ENGLISHMAN in Naples made a bet with some young Italians that he could set running all the lame and paralyzed beggars crouching in a certain corner of that city. Matters having been arranged the Englishman retired, and after a while came rushing wildly around the nearest corner, followed by a rabble, all shouting, "The tiger is loose! The tiger is coming!" and dashing madly past the beggars, they, in their terror, forgot their professional trickery, and leaping to their feet fled with the crowd.

BRIGHT. A boy is said to be coming to London who is so exceedingly bright that his father uses him instead of a looking glass to shave by.

—A Good Excuse.—A member of a temperance society excused his frequent drinks by saying that the doctor told him to take liquor as a medicine, and he never told him to stop.

—To what town should incorrigible scolds be sent?—To *Shrewsbury.*

—Mr. Miggins says there is no country in the world where wives are more worshipped than in France. He regrets, however, that all the adoration comes from somebody else's husband.

TO THE LADIES.

Professor Blot, who is good authority, says: "Great care should be used in selecting genuine Flavouring Extracts, and Burnett's are the purest and the best." For sale by Alex. McGibbon, and all grocers.
June 1. trs D cow W 129

"CLEANSING THE BLOOD," upon which charlatans have harped so much, is not a mere catch-word and delusion. The microscope shows that some diseases exist like parasitic growths upon the globules of the blood, and it is further known that some subtle substances destroy or expel them. These substances have been combined to make Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which does effectually expel the disorders that breed and rankle in the blood to rot out as it were the machinery of life. (Mercer, Pa.) Whig.

HEALTH IS STRENGTH.—To prevent or conquer disease is one of the grandest attainments ever aimed at by man; and BRYANT'S PULMONIC WAFERS will assure cure coughs, colds, tickling in the throat and pulmonary complaints, as war and pestilence will destroy. Severe colds if not attended to sooner or later lead to incurable consumption, and the strength of the strongest soon fails if neglected. The readiest and best means known for the cure of these complaints is BRYANT'S PULMONIC WAFERS, which have been thoroughly tried for the last twenty years, and have never been known to fail. Singers and public speakers will also derive great benefit from the use of them. Sold by all medecine dealers ants per box. r DSW 122

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS

This well known medicine is no imposition but a sure and safe remedy for female difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, fatigue, on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, hysterics, and whites, these pills will affect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N.B.—$1 and postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle taining over 50 pills, by a return of mail.

JOB MOSES, N.Y., Sole Proprietor.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS are extensively COUNTERFEITED. The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on the package. All others are worthless.

For Sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, General Agents for Canada. Sold by all the Druggists in Montreal, and medicine dealers everywhere.
June 10. DSW 1y 30

THE MONTREAL HERALD

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1869.

APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Annual Meeting of the Montreal Fish and Game Protection Club, in the Montreal Assurance Company's Building, at 8 p.m.

TEMPERATURE

In the Shade, by Standard Thermometer, observed at C. Hearn's Optical Establishment, 242 & 244 Notre Dame Street,

8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
65.°	74.°	71.°

Recorded by Patent Register:—

MAX.	MIN.	MEAN
76.°	63.°	69.°5

Montreal, June 26, 1869.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL IN THE LORDS.—The Lords are treating the disendowment bill very much as we supposed they would do. We imagined that they would see too clearly the hazards of a flat rejection to make such rejection probable. We foresaw also that they would be sorely tempted to a course still more embarrassing to the Ministry, that of moving amendments, which would reduce the law in its very enactment to a mere attempt at palliation for a wrong rather than a great and complete act of justice; or on the other hand would diminish in one direction the evil complained of only to set up a new evil in another. There have been already several proposals for altering the whole character of the proposal of Mr. Gladstone, since the House of Lords formally agreed to its principle, by giving the bill its second reading. One nobleman desires to disestablish but not to disendow the Church, which would leave the most practically offensive part of the existing system exactly where it is—that is, would leave the Irish priest and the Irish peasant in sight of a Church with few adherents, but maintained by a legal provision; while their Church must be kept up by subscriptions for the most part wrung from the toil of a very indigent population. If anything the insult under the new system would be worse than now, because more illogical and more gratuitous. If the Anglican Church be established—if in fact it be a Department of the State—the State must support it, like any other portion of the machinery of Government. But if the Church be an independent body, upon what grounds can the State interfere, in support of one such body rather than of any other especially of that other, which in right of its popularity seems to possess the best claims to consideration? Another hereditary legislator is anxious, whatever other effect the Gladstone bill may have, that the bench of Spiritual Peers shall not have its numbers diminished. Yet we all know historically that the Bishops do not sit as such, but because being Bishops, they, in the early times of the constitution, possessed during their lives estates like those of the lay peers, for which they had to render the same sort of lay service to the State. If they cease to hold the estates they cease to have the only historical title that ever belonged to them, to take their seats in the House of Lords, and we do not imagine that in the present state of public opinion it would be possible to find a title in the fact of their clerical office. The Parliament of England is not now a place to decide on articles of religion, and the bench of Bishops has with few exceptions wholly failed to bring either special professional information or general personal talent to reinforce on secular subjects the aristocratic languour for which the House of Peers is remarkable. If the Bishops have any proper episcopal work they can certainly find quite enough to do, without taking part in legislation, for which there are so many men better fitted by more varied experience and more leisure from engrossing pursuits. We suppose that the most insidious of all the amendments is that of Earl Russell, who proposes the old Whig scheme, once quite possible, but now gone to the Limbo of vanities, that the Anglican Church in Ireland shall not be disendowed; but that all the other Churches shall be so endowed as to be placed on an equality with her. Earl Russell having been a professed liberal all his lifetime has over and over again showed at the moment for action that his liberality was just short of that standard, which was necessary in order to accomplish the business that lay immediately before the liberal party. When the liberals had brought the question of free trade in wheat to the point at which it became impossible that the corn laws should be longer maintained, Lord John Russell halted like the cripples at the pool of healing, and let Sir Robert Peel step down first and carry off the honours, by the aid of Lord John's own friends. Now when at the close of his career his party are about to accomplish one other great reform to which his own life has largely contributed the means, he refuses to partake the satisfaction and to share in the triumph of his friends. He has been only a short time in the House of Lords, but he already sympathizes with the spirit of the body; and he therefore makes spiteful attacks upon Mr. Bright, whose policy thoughout his life has been more than justified by events; and leads the forlorn hope to the most serious assault which will be delivered upon the great party which has so often placed their confidence in him, and conferred its honours upon him. But after all it is a forlorn hope. A few days ago when we expressed an opinion that some flank movement of this kind would be made upon Mr. Gladstone's advance, we added our firm conviction that it could not possibly succeed, and that any such attempt would be looked upon and dealt with precisely in the same way as a rejection of the bill on the second reading. Earl Russel, if he could appreciate the developement of liberal doctrine, since the model days of Fox, would know that it is emphatically disendowment, and not endowment, that the aggregate voice of the Kingdom demands; and that the continuance of such established injustice until it can be remedied would be preferred to an attempt at equality, which would extend the application of a system, which the public mind is learning to regard as essentially erroneous. We do not imagine that it is possible for Mr. Gladstone to accept any of the modifications of his great measure, which would be produced by either of the amendments now before the House of Lords. The conviction that this is so will no doubt force itself on the minds of the members of that body before the time comes for decided action, and we imagine that the same sense of their true position which has made them abandon the main position, will induce them to decline a certain and damaging defeat in the attempt to retain some comparatively valueless ground. In other words we have no idea that the majority of the Peers will vote for any of the amendments of which we have yet received notice.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN.—The announcement reported to have been made by Mr. Manning, one of the Directors of the Bank, a few days ago, to the effect that the Directors had the reins in their hand and would drive the coach to the end without reference to the wishes of the shareholders, must have struck most persons as an autocratic expression of intention, which, under the circumstances, was exceedingly unseemly. It is becoming daily more and more of a question with the general public, how far the power of Directors of Joint Stock Companies as against the ordinary shareholders can with propriety be maintained at the point which has been usually asserted for it by Directors. We think it likely that in the present collapse of joint stock undertakings in England, and the profound distrust with which all investments in them are regarded, there will be an effort by future projectors to reassure the takers of their stock, by offering larger and more frequent expositions of the condition and progress of the companies which they propose to form. In the mean time, we may be pretty sure that the average holders of joint stock shares in established concerns will not be very anxious for investigations that are disagreeable to their Directors so long as they receive flourishing dividends. That will generally be accepted as a sure mark of good management, and no questions will be asked. But it is quite otherwise when the circumstances point exactly in the contrary direction, and if they prove anything, prove bad management instead of good. Directors who in a very few years of banking, with no large losses of a kind which can be put down to mere calamitous accident, and who are yet obliged to close their doors, are not in a position to declare themselves the masters of their shareholders, and to undertake a continuance of their business, implying calls for more of the capital, part of which they have already dissipated or locked up. Of course if any one believed that the Montreal Bank could and would ruin all the Banks of Ontario, no matter how well managed, that faith might be reason for going on with the old Directors as cheerfully as with new ones, if it were not a reason for going on at all. But we see that the *Globe* itself has abandoned this theory and after writting columns to prove that it was the Montreal Bank which ruined the Royal Canadian, now says, with a great deal more truth and good sense, what the *Herald* has always asserted, that "The stoppage of the "Bank arose from the want of public con-"fidence in the management." The Directors in fact closed their doors under circumstances than look more than nearly like a confession instead of conviction of failure, if we may use legal distinctions here, although the conviction would undoubtedly have been pronounced if it had not been forestalled. Under these circumstances there is but one graceful—we may say but one honest course—to resign the trust to which they have proved incompetent into the hands of their constituents. We are glad to find that that is the intention of the Directors. It will be a matter of general congratulation, if the Bank shall be able to resume its business; but in order that it should do so with any hope of success, it must be placed in new hands. Persons who have shown that they possess so great an "alacrity in taking" property which others have confided to them ought to be replaced by others, if the Bank is to go on and command the confidence which is essential to its continuing business after it shall have recommenced.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The negotiations with the Government of Prince Edward Island, carried on informally it is true and in such a way as to avoid unpleasant questions should a hitch occur, would appear to be considered sufficiently ripe for discussion by the Island papers. The terms mentioned by them as likely to be acceptable to the people there, are the complete settlement of the land question, the assumption of the debt created by the purchase of proprietary rights, the acquisition of all the remaining leasehold estates and the settlement of the tenants in fee simple upon fair and liberal terms. There is very little doubt that these were the terms brought before the Dominion Government, as those which would be accepted, and the journal in which they are reproduced, bears a very close political relationship to the gentleman through whom the correspondence is said to have been conducted. The resolutions as originally introduced by Mr. Rose, asked authority to negotiate for the admission of the Island "including in such arrangements provision for the acquisition of the disputed proprietary rights of the original grantees of the Crown of the lands in the said Island, for the purpose of effecting a commutation of tenure in favour of the tenants of such grantees on fair and liberal terms." The second resolution set forth the desirableness of authorizing the Governor in Council to raise such a sum by loan or otherwise as might be considered necessary for the purpose. These resolutions were agreed to in Committee, as well as a third to make the arrangements subject to the approval of Parliament, a provision which was of no value, seeing that the Government had full power to complete the arrangements, and once completed it was not probable that the Legislature would refuse to sanction arrangements which the national faith was pledged to fulfil. Fortunately before these came up for concurrence the Ministry had been made to feel that they were not invulnerable, and that it was just possible a strain might snap the weak tie that bound their followers together. The opposition, warned by the result of the Newfoundland settlement, resolved that, if it were possible to prevent it, no such wide latitude would be given for the acquirement of Crown land as had been taken in that case, and quietly but firmly declined to allow the resolutions to pass when the vote for concurrence came up, unless some very serious modifications were made in them. Very unwillingly these were made. The Ministry would have preferred to have been allowed to keep the resolutions as they were, with a verbal agreement that nothing definite should be fixed till Parliament could be consulted. It was pointed out that it was necessary to take a vote in supply before money could be raised either by loan or otherwise, and the Ministry yielded and allowed the resolutions to be amended, and brought into one, which is as follows:

"That it is expedient to authorize the Governor in Council, &c., to enter into such negotiations, and to make such fiscal and other arrangements as he may deem expedient, with the Government and Legislature of P. E. I., with a view to the admission of that Colony into the Dominion; but all such arrangements must be submitted to Parliament for its approval before any action is taken to give them effect or to pledge the public faith to their fulfilment."

That this was a wise step on the part of the Opposition is rendered evident by the article in the Island journal which advocates the acceptance of the original terms; as it appears by it that the purchasers of the properties already acquired by the Prince Edward Island Government are already in arrear for the purchase money, and that there is no prospect of the arrears ever being paid. For our Government, therefore, to obtain the possession of these lands for the purpose of selling them to the present tenants would only be to transfer the elements of discontent from the present to any new system which might be inaugurated. It is clear that the indemnity to the Island must be paid, to the amount probably of $1,000,000, and it is best at once to know the extent of the obligations to be incurred rather than to attempt to conceal them by professing to base them upon the acquisition of land which can yield no return, and which would cost a yearly expenditure for management. The straight forward way is to put the matter in its true light, buy out the present grantees and get rid of the irritation which has led in former years to the employment of military force for its repression. We presume it may be taken for granted that the scheme of confederation being accepted as a settled policy, Prince Edward Island must be induced to come in to round off the Dominion. The Island is fertile, and may repay the sum which it is likely to cost; it lies close to the Nova Scotia coast and, it may be, that relieved from the pressure of debt which has kept down so many of the tenants of the grantees, and has crippled the efforts of those who have purchased, but have never been able to pay their instalments, it may become more prosperous than it has hitherto been, an anticipation which does not seem likely to be realized in the case of Newfoundland, our latest transaction in real estate. At all events the modification of the resolutions will give an opportunity for the arrangements to be considered and discussed by our legislators, untrammelled by the declarations of the Ministry, that they had full authority to treat, that they had done so, and had borrowed money on the public credit, so that there was nothing left but to approve of the arrangements however bad they may be. This much has been gained.

ANOTHER MARRIAGE OF EMINENT DWARFS.—Miss Minnie Warren, one of the two eminent female pigmies of the season, has become Mrs. Nutt, being married to that illustrious male pigmy called Commodore Nutt. Among the distinguished party present at the bridal were General Tom Thumb and his wife. Barnum may have one more triumph in the match making line if the Siamese twins should unhappily become widowers. Could he only unite that couple to the double-bodied girl recently exhibited in Boston he need sigh for no more monstrosities to marry; but might do at once that which the philosopher suggested to Alexander the Great—instead of conquering worlds—might sit down at once and enjoy life, as having accomplished more than enough for fame.

MUMMERY.—If the art of making modern mummies had been known in Belzoni's time, the address to a mummy and reflections on the changes which had taken place since the living Egyptian had passed into the mummified state, as seen in the British Museum, would have appeared very ridiculous. There is now a manufactory of mummies in Paris whence they are exported to Egypt and with the seal of hoar antiquity returned to the modern world as the renowned Cheops or his kindred. It is said that a skull, two fillets of veal, a dog skin and some linen bands are sufficient for one of these valuable relics.

DOMINION DAY.—It will be seen from advertisement that His Worship the Mayor has issued a request to the citizens to pay all proper respect to the proclamation of His Excellency the Governor-General, appointing Thursday next the first of July (Dominion Day) a public holiday. Such a request will, no doubt, be generally complied with.

STEAMER "MERRITT."—This steamer, from the telegrams we have received, appears to have met with a series of accidents, and to have caused a considerable amount of damage to other vessels while on her last trip to the Lower Provinces.

DR. DAVIES' ORGAN RECITAL.

All lovers of good music who were present at the organ performance at the Church of St. James the Apostle, on Thursday evening, must have been gratified by the manner in which the very pleasing selection of pieces was rendered. The programme was one requiring not only executive ability on the part of the player, but also judgment and taste in the combination of stops and style of treatment of the different compositions, all of which qualities Dr. Davies displayed in no ordinary degree.

The choruses from "Sampson," "Then round about the Starry Throne," and "Then shall they know;" "Placido e il mar," from Mozart; "But the waters overwhelmed," from "Israel in Egypt,"—in which the pedal playing was really fine, smooth, accurate and distinct; the Andante from Beethoven, and the Funeral March from Mendelssohn, pleased us most. The Beethoven Andante was taken faster than we have been accustomed to hear it, but the choice of stops was varied and pleasing, and the changes were rapidly and neatly effected. Dr. Davies is decidedly original in his combinations, and by them shows his listeners that he has bestowed much care and study upon this particular feature of his playing. Although in some parts of this symphony movement, it might be said that he did not adhere as closely to the instrumentation of the orchestral score as other organists would have done, yet it is an open question whether by doing so he would have produced any finer effects than were produced by his own treatment of the composition. The organ is, after all, but an imitator of the orchestra, and the judgment and good taste of the organist must decide whether distinct and independent stops are not at times preferable to unsatisfactory and ineffective imitations. Of course his decision will always be open to criticism, but the educated musician has little to fear at such a time.

We were somewhat disappointed in the "Serenato," sang by Braga. As is generally known, this song is written with violin *obligato*, and in order to produce the proper effects upon the organ the voice and violin parts must be played on two different manuals. The (apparent) impossibility of doing this, requiring the omission of much of the vocal part, left the impression of an incomplete performance. Doubtless, a little study and contrivance would overcome this difficulty, in which case a very pleasing solo could be made of it. As it was, chief prominence was given to the violin part, which instrument was extremely well imitated, and the result greatly enjoyed by all present.

Without noticing in detail each number of the programme, it is safe to pronounce the concert wholly successful. The many beautiful features of the very fine organ were well exhibited, and the general feeling on the part of the audience seemed to be one of pleasant satisfaction. The last piece, however, a march, by Gounod, although possessing merit, was not a fitting close to so excellent an entertainment. Besides this, it was so hurriedly played at the last, and the closing bars so "rushed" through, that the performance ceased to be enjoyable, in any sense. There is a point of rapidity beyond which an organ cannot be forced. Unlike the piano, it fails to be distinct and clear, however well the fingers may do their work. This point Dr. Davies passed, and the result was as we have said.

We will not close our notice thus ungraciously, however, because there was too much during the evening to speak well of, to allow a single inadvertence to overshadow it all; and although we do not agree with a contemporary who, on Thursday, spoke of Dr. Davies' "astonishing accuracy," as an organist, and "wonderful" powers of improvising, forgetting that the men who have attained to these superlative qualities are among the musical rarities of the world, and may be numbered on the fingers of one hand,—yet we do not hesitate to give him an elevated position among our musical men, and confess to a feeling of profound satisfaction at the thought of having so very able a gentleman residing among us.

—Bismarck says that he always intrusts difficult commissions to men with spirited and ambitious wives.

High School.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

On Saturday afternoon the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils in the High School took place. Mr. George Moffatt presided. On the platform were Rev. Dr. Wilkes, Rev. Jacob Ellegood, Principal Dawson, Professor Cornish, Mr. P. Redpath, Mr. Handyside, Mr. J. H. Molson and the Rector and Masters of the School, and W. C. Baynes, B.A., Secretary. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ellegood, the Rector Mr. Howe, remarked upon the rules of the school as to the eligibility of boys to compete for prizes, and said that by some persons it was thought unfair that a boy two years in one form should receive a prize. The only cases in which this rule was observed were when the boys were positively unfit for removal up. In cases where the boy was kept back at the desire of the parents he was declared ineligible to compete. He then proceeded to call over the names of the prize takers in the different forms to whom Mr. Moffatt presented the prizes.

PREPARATORY FORM—30 PUPILS.

Dux: James Russell A. Murray, son of George Murray, B. A., Montreal.

1, Murray, 3,765 marks.
2, Smith, 3,616 "
3, Reid, 2,998 "
4, Bernard, 2,458 "

Latin Roots—1, Murray; 2, Reid; 3, Smith; 4, Innes.
English Grammer—1, Murray; 2, Smith; 3, Reid; 4, Bernard.
Reading and Spelling—1, Smith; 2, Murray; 3, Reid; 4, Bernard.
Geography—1, Darey; 2, Murray; 3, Smith; 4 Reid.
Arithmetic—1, Davis; 2, Lovell; 3, Glidden; 4, Bernard.
Scripture Lessons—1, Smith; 2, Darey; 3, Murray; 4, Bernard.
Writing—1, Reid; 2, Smith; 3, Esdaile; 4 Lovell.
Drill and Gymnastics—1, Lovell; 2, Darey; 3, Murray; 4, Cameron.
Punctuality—Lovell.
Good Conduct—Reid.

Hamilton then recited the "Street Musician," which he rendered uncommonly well. The prize taking representatives of the different forms were called up in order, and received their "rewards of merit" at the hands of Mr. Moffatt.

FIRST FORM—43 PUPILS.

Dux: Henry John Cowie, son of Mrs. L. Cowie, Montreal.

1, Cowie, 3,914 marks.
2, Orr, 3,418 "
3, Roy, 2,900 "
4, Robertson, 2,806 "
5, Hubbell, 2,751 "

Latin—1, Cowie; 2, Smith; 3, Robertson; 4, Dawson; 5, Orr.
English—1, Orr; 2, Roy; 3, Robertson; 4, Dawson; 5, Cowie.
Elocution—1, Baker; 2, Hamilton; mi.; 3 Brush; 4, Robertson; 5, Roy.
History—1, Hubbell; 2, Cowie; 3, Muir; 4, Mc Farlane; 5, Orr.
Geography—1, Dawson; 2, Orr; 3, Goodhugh; 4, Cowie; 5, Shaw.
Scripture Lessons—1, Orr; 2, McFarlane and Hubbell equal; 4, Roy; 5, Kirby.
Arithmetic—1, Shaw; 2, Brush; 3, Cowie; 4, Roy; 5, McFarlane.
Writing—1, Christian; 2, Shaw; 3, Roy;
Drilling and Gymnastics—1, Brush; 2, Lovell; 3, Goodhugh; 4, Shaw.
Punctuality—Glass.
Good Conduct—McFarlane.

SECOND FORM—37 PUPILS.

Dux: Charles Henry Gould, son of M. Joseph Gould, Montreal.

1, Gould, 5570 marks.
2, Abbott, 3387 "
3, Edwards, 3078 "
4, Fair, 3062 "
5, Parkin, 2686 "

Latin—1, Gould; 2, Taylor and Fair; 4, Abbott.
English—1, Gould; 2, Abbott; 3, Parkin; 4, Fair.
Elocution—1, Gould; 2, Edwards; 3, Abbott; 4, Lindsay.
History—1, Gould; 2, Edwards; 3, Atwater; 4, Parkin.
Geography—1, Gould; 2, Abbott; 3 Muir; 4, Thomas.
Arithmetic—1, Edwards; 2, Lindsay, 3, Gould; 4, Atwater.
Writing—1, Gould; 2, Rudolf; 3, Edwards.
Drill and Gymnastics—1, Linsday; 2, Brush; 3, Thomas.
Punctuality—Muir.
Good Conduct—Fair.

THIRD FORM—26 PUPILS.

Dux: George Macdonald, grand-son of Mr. George Macdonald, Montreal.

1, Macdonald, 4,382 marks.
2, Childs, 3,049 "
3, Glass, 4,341 "
4, Campbell, mi, 3,049 "

Latin—1, Childs; 2, Macdonald; 3, Glass.
English—1, Campbell, mi.; 2, Glass; 3, Macdonald; 4, Abbott.
Elocution—1, Prince; 2, Campbell, mi.; 3, Claxton.
French—, McIver; 2, Abbott; 3, Childs; 4, Glass.
History—1, Macdonald; 2, Campbell, mi. 3, Childs; 4, Glass.
Geography—1; Macdonald; 2, Glass; 3, Childs; 4, Campbell, mi., 5, Parkin.
Arithmetic—1, Macdonald; 2, Glass; 3, Childs; 4, Mitchell; 5, Campbell, ma.; 6, Parkin.
Bible Lessons—1, Macdonald; 2, Campbell, mi; 3, Campbell, ma.; 4, Childs.
Writing—1, MacIver; 2, Campbell mi.; 3, Abbott; 4, Macfarlane; 5, Mitchell.
Punctuality—1, Glass.
Conduct—1, Glass.
Special Prize for Map daawing, Campbell, mi.

FOURTH FORM.

Dux: George Alexander Mooney, son of Mr. John H. Mooney, Montreal.

1, Mooney, 5,239 marks.
2, Ritchie, 4,105 "
3, Fraser, 3,338 "
4, Burland, 2,760 "

Latin—1, Mooney; 2, Ritchie; 3, Fraser; 4, Burland.
Greek—1. Ritchie and Mooney, equal; 3, Fraser; 4, Burland.
English—1, Mooney; 2, Burland; 3, Ritchie; 4, Fraser.
Elocution—1, Reid; 2, Robertson; 3, Young; 4. Mooney.
French—1, Fraser; 2, Mooney; 3, Ritchie; 4, Walker.
History—1, Mooney; 2, Ritenie; 3, Fraser.
Geography—1, Mooney; 2, Fraser; 3, Burlsnd; 4, Ritchie.
Arithmetic—1, Fraser; 2, Mooney; 3, Burland; 4, Stanway.
Geometry—1, Robertson; 2, Mooney and Fraser, equal; 4, Ritchie.
Bible History—1, Mooney; 2, Burland and Platt, equal; 4, Walker.
Writing—1, Fraser; 2. Empey; 3, Young; 4, Platt.
Drilling and Gymnastics—1, Cushing; 2, Fraser; 3, Robertson.
Punctuality—1, Walker.
Good Conduct—1, Barnston.

FIFTH FORM—31 PUPILS.

Dux: Archibald Taylor, son of Mr. T. M. Taylor, Montreal.

1, Taylor, 4,539 marks.
2, Ferres, 4,213 "
3, Dawson, 1,923 "
4, Stephens, mi., 1,666 marks.
5. Greenshields, 1,466 "

Latin—1, Ferres; 2, Taylor; 3, Greenshields; 4, Stephens, mi.
Greek—1, Taylor; 2, Ferres; 3, Walsh; 4, Stephens, mi.
English—1, Mitchell; 2, Taylor; 3, Ferres; 4, Huntington.
French—1, Ferres; 2, Taylor; 3, Smith; 4, Jones.
History—1, Robertson; 2, Ferres; 3, Smith; 4, Taylor.
Geography—1, Taylor; 2, Dawson; 3, Shepherd; 4, Walsh.
Arithmetic—1, Ferres; 2, Taylor; 3, Walsh; 4, Dawson and Stephens, mi., equal.
Algebra—1, Dawson; 2, Walsh; 3, Ferres; 4, Taylor.
Geometry—1, Dawson; 2, Taylor; 3, Greenshields; 4, Ferres.
Bible Lessons—1, Taylor; 2, Macduff; 3, Smith; 4, Walsh.
Drilling and Gymnastics—1, Dawson; 2, Cowan; 3, Campbell.
Writing—1, Muir; 2, Jones.
Punctuality—1, Campbell.
Good Conduct—1, Capron.

SIXTH FORM—14 PUPILS.

Dux: Simon John Tunstall, son of Mr. Gabriel C. Tunstall, Montreal.

1, Tunstall, 4,914 marks. (Davidson Medal.)
2, Ritchie, 4670 marks. (Dr. Dawsons Prize.)
3, Irving, 2,744 "
4, Baynes, 2,043 "

Latin—1, Ritchie; 2, Irving; 3, Tunstall.
Greek—1, Irving; 2, Tunstall; 3, Ritchie.
English—1 Tunstall. 2, Fleet; 3, Ritchie.
French—1, Tunstall; 2, DeSola; 3. Ritchie.
German—1, De Sola.
History—1, Tunstall; 2, Ritchie; 3, Fleet.
Geography—1, Irving; 2, Tunstall; 3, Miller.
Arithmetic—1, Ritchie; 2, Tunstall; 3, De Sola.
Algebra—1, Tunstall; 2, Ritchie; 3, Baynes.
Geometry and Trigonometry—1, Tunstall; 2, Ritchie; 3, Baynes.
Natural Philosophy—1, Ritchie.
Bible Lessons—1, Tunstall; 2, Baynes; 3, Ritchie.
Writing and Book-keeping—1 Kay.
Drilling and Gymnastics—1, Baynes; 2, Kay; 3, Tunstall.
Punctuality—1, Irving.
Good Conduct—1, Irving.

In the intervals between the presentation of the prizes the pupils gave a number of recitations and readings, some of which, from the excellence with which they were rendered, may fully be called dramatizations. Campbell, junior, and Handyside as Brutus and Cassius produced very effectively a scene from "Julius Cæsar." In a selection from "As you like it." Abbott, Gould and Edwards were highly distinguished, particularly the two latter. Master Smith, a junior, recited "Bishop Hatto." His rendering of this may fully be said to be the "suiting the action to the word, and the word to the action." It was one of the finest efforts of the afternoon. "The Day of Misfortunes" showed Parkin and Handyside to be well up in the art of declamation. Baynes read a selection from Pickwick, which did him very great credit. This part of the exercises was brought to a close by a selection from Henry IV. Campbell, senior, as Falstaff and Prince and Leishman, as Prince Hal and Poins was excellent. Campbell's personification of Falstaff was a magnificent production.

The RECTOR then delivered his annual address. He said that if the education imparted to a scholar were to be judged by the applicable knowledge of the student when he had completed his course, the conclusion would be come to that a great deal of money had been thrown away. Only a few make practical use of it, and the rest forget all they have previously learnt. Few brought Algebra or Geometry into practical use, and the number who bring into actual use their French except in commercial patois with the *habitant*, are just as few. This, however, was not the whole standard by which to measure a school's efficieiency. Every lesson helps to develop the moral and intellectual faculties, and if the pupil is made to appreciate what is right and true, much is achieved. School training is a discipline to prepare the mind to receive truth, and each branch of knowledge prepares for the reception of another branch. The study of Geometry may be an excellent preparation for the study of Latin and Greek, and mathematical Cambridge has produced better classical scholars than classic Oxford herself. He had been led to dwelling upon this through the recollection that last year a merchant had said to him that he could not agree with a remark he had heard that unless the Montreal merchants bestirred themselves to give their sons a good education, they would become servants of those rough and unpolished young men who come to the city from the country to improve their minds. He instanced himself and others who had risen from the uneducated ranks, but added that he had improved himself by attending [illegible] Schools. He also said that [illegible] really did work better than those who had been educated, and made fortunes whilst the others dissipated them. This is somewhat overdrawn, you will doubtless say. The uneducated, had they the opportunity, would spend just as much as the educated. The possession of a comfortable home and wealth are things not the most conducive to industry. Addressing these about to enter upon commercial pursuits Prof. Howe said: Be not ashamed to work for if you are the uneducated who work will become your superiors. The knowledge you have obtained is not great, and if you become vain and proud of it, will it be not much learning, but a little has driven you mad. The merchants have always spoken well of our scholars, be sure that you do not detract from the good name of the school, and whatsoever your hands find to do, do it with your might. Some of you are about to enter upon a collegiate course. Professor Cornish will doubtless give you some good advice. To those who remain—a number of you have received prizes or honourable mention, down to the fifth in the class. Of those who have received neither, and more especially the sixth on their form, it may be asked, "Why did you not make a little more effort?" Strive not only for the reward, but for the knowledge which shall prove useful in after years. When you come back to school commence at once to work in earnest, for it generally happens that the first boy at the commencement is the first at the close of a term. He then spoke of dunces, of which there were two kinds,—natural and idle dunces, with the former of whom he had every sympathy. To the latter he would say, they were not doing their duty either to God or to their neighbour. He thought parents might remedy this to some extent by stopping their son's amusements until they had learnt their tasks. As to the school itself, two former pupils (Greenshields pnd Clarke) had won University medals, thereby adding to the honour of the school, and giving evidence that it was doing its work effectually. There were 220 pupils in the school with an average attendance equal to last year.

Rev. Dr. WILKES congratulated the School on the excellence of the examination and the happy nature of the day's proceedings. He cautioned the boys against idleness, and said that the majority of idle boys grew up idle men.

Prof. CORNISH said without doubt there were a few idlers in the school, but he was sure there were no sneaks, unmanly or untruthful boys, and such being the case he believed a little laziness might be forgiven. He advised those who left school not to forget their studies, telling them it was no disgrace to be called "bookish." To those who were going to College he would say there are prizes there, and a fair field and no favour for competitors. He expressed great satisfaction with the results of the examination with which he had had to do. He had felt sorry that so few parents had been present. He concluded by urging upon mothers the necessity of interesting themselves in their sons' studies.

Prof. HOWE said that what Prof. Cornish had said about the truthfulness and manliness of the boys was perfectly correct. There was more than that, a brotherly affection subsisted between them. He alluded to the departure of Prof. Duff from the school. He paid a high compliment to that gentleman's efficiency, and called for cheers for him.

Cheers were then given for the Chairman and the Masters, after which the proceedings were brought to a close.

MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE.

The Atlantic Cable.

BREST, June 25.—Advices have been received through the cable from the steamship *Great Eastern* up to this afternoon. Some difficulty had been encountered but everything was favourable at the last accounts. At noon on Friday the steamer had made 497 knots from Brest and paid out 542 knots of the cable. At 4.30 to-day a fault was detected in the communications through to the shore. The steamer was instantly stopped and measures taken to find out where the fault lay. This was found impossible, but as the signal soon afterwards became perfect again it was resolved to proceed, which was done. The signals since up to this time have continued good.

SPAIN.

Exciting Debate in the Cortes.

MADRID, June 26.—There was an exciting debate in the Cortes to-day on the policy of the Government towards the Republicans and the arbitary conduct of the civil Government. Sagosta said that the Government was determined to punish all unconstitutional manifestatidns.

ITALY.

Quiet in Florence.

FLORENCE, June 26.—The official newspaper contained the following:—The country is tranquil every where—the attitude of the population and the vigilance of the authorities will prevent further disturbances.

UNITED STATES.

Sailing of the Dauntless.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The yacht Dauntless sailed this afternoon for Europe.

No new case of yellow fever reported.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, June 26.

Arrest of Government Official.

Mr. G. C. Ruffenstein, Confederation Clerk in the Receiver General's Department, was arrested and lodged in jail this evening, on the charge of larceny or appropriating public money without authority. The case will be up on Monday.

The Governor General and Lady Young will leave for Quebec on Friday next.

Mr. H. McLelan is gazetted Senator in room of Mr. Weir.

Militia Orders.

Militia orders give the following allowance for 1st July:—For instruction in day of each troop of cavalry, $40 per annum; for instruction in each field battery of artillery, $200; for each battery Garrison artillery, or company of engineers, or infantry, $40; for drill instructions in rural brigades, $25; for care of arms $40 per company, and $60 per troop for postage and $5 per company.

Discount on American invoices 27 p.c.

TORONTO.

Toronto Grey and Bruce Railway.

TORONTO, June 26.—The President of the Toronto Board of Trade, the Vice President, Miles McKee, President of the Toronto Grey and Bruce Railway, A. R. McMaster, and Mr. John S. Blaikie, left by the Passport to-day for Montreal as a deputation on behalf of the Toronto Railway Company. It is expected that they will receive audience at Monday's session of the Montreal Corn Exchange.

Rifle Association.

The fifth day's meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association Match is now closed, the first prize, a silver cup, was presented by the Governor General. It was won by Mr. Bell of the Queen's Own, Toronto. The President's prize was won by Capt. Thompson of St. Catherines. The firing closed at 4 p.m., to be resumed on Monday morning. The prize list in the Affiliated Association Match was revised. The first prize falls to Hamilton, each competitor in the prize list takes a step up. The same in the All-Comers Match. The officers of the Association today entertained C. S. Gzowski read a letter from the Secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association, stating the impossibility of holding the annual match at Halifax account of the imperfect organization of the Nova Scotia volunteers. A meeting of the Council was called and a resolution passed offering every assistance to the Dominion Rifle Association. Weather mild and cloudy. Rain to-night.

Inland Steamers.

Two boats of the new supplementary Canadian Navigation line, Athenian and Abyssinian arrived to-day. They commence running to Montreal on Monday.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The War in St. Domingo.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The *Herald's* Havana special says: In St. Domingo, General Catral and Luperon have joined their forces against President Baez.

Col. Ashby who was leader of General Wade Hampton's troops, arrived at Nassau last Monday, on his way to Cuba.

Release of the "La Have."

The Schr. "La Have" has been released as a British vessel. Her Captain demands £100 damages for each day of her detention.

An Assassination to be Investigated.

Commodore Phillimore has gone to Matanzas to investigate the assassination of the English boy, Robinson, by the volunteers. The English there regard the outrage as an evidence of the inability of the authorities to protect foreigners.

Defeat of Spaniards.

Advices from Nuevitas report another engagement between Delpadre and Las Tunas. The Spaniards, 800 strong, under Gen. Ferrell were defeated and lost their convoy, and retreated to Tunas.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Steamer "Castilla," from Liverpool, has arrived.

CITY ITEMS.

MORTALITY.—The mortality among the animal creation is somewhat alarming; see the Police Reports. What will it be when the "male" and "female" dogs have not had their tax paid.

RUNAWAY.—About 9 o'clock on Saturday a horse ran away down Wellington street, but was brought to a stand by running against a gas lamp which it broke.

POLICE COURT.—William Clifford for stealing a pocket book and papers from the office of Captain Short of the "Beaver" was remanded. Bridget Devany for stealing wearing apparel was sent to gaol for three months.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Peter Reardon carter for cruelty to his horse was fined $5 or one month. Daniel Dillon, James Rodden, James Dooner, William Amily, Patrick Monaghan and John Kelly carters were fined for loitering off their stands. Johanna Murphy and Eliza Burns for loitering were fined $5 or a month. Marie Mauricette for a similar offence was fined $5. John James got drunk and assaulted the Police. He was fined $5 or a month. Fanny Patton for being drunk in St. Paul Street was fined $5 or a month. The rest of the cases were for drunkenness.

RECORDER'S COURT.—No. of persons tried before the Recorder's Court during the week ending the 26th June,—199.

THE ACCIDENT AT ST. LAMBERTS.—We understand that the man Gagne, who lost his life on Friday whilst engaged in operations in connection with the floating of the "Maid of Canada," had been engaged by the parties interested, and had undertaken the job on his own account, although in the employ of Captain Auger, who was from home when Gagne was engaged.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—On Friday the driver of the Chambly stage was brought up at the Recorder's Court charged by the Agent and Inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with driving two horses in the above stage when they were suffering from sores and unfit for work. The Recorder fined the owner, one St. Germain, $5 or one month, and told him that if he used the same horses in the stage until the sores were healed, he would be again arrested and punished. This warning of the Magistrate had its effect, as the poor horses were seen that afternoon at the Longueuil Ferry, being taken out to Chambly, tied, free of harness, to the back of the stage. On Saturday, the same Agent prosecuted Peter Reardon, for driving a horse which had very bad large raw sores on the back, and also on the neck. He was fined $5 or one month.

MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL.—The sessional examinations of the classes of this school commenced on Thurday the 3rd June and ended on Wednesday the 23rd. The students were examined on the following subjects, from which it will be seen that the education imparted is very thorough, one day being devoted to every subject, viz: Grammar and compositions, Geography, History, comprising English, Canadian, Ancient, Sacred, &c.; Education—Geometry, Arithmetic, Chemistry, Algebra, French, Zoology, Drawing, Music, Elocution, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Natural Philosophy, Latin, Agricultural Chemistry, Literature, Geology, Book-keeping, double and single entry, &c. On Wednesday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, those who have passed successful examinations will be presented with their diplomas by the Principal of McGill University, when the hall of the school, Belmont street, will be open to the friends of education.

DOMINION NEWS.

—The girls brought out by Miss Rye have all found places, and she is urged to return with more. The last batch are considered as superior to any that have arrived.

—A terrible encounter took place in St. Catharines, on board the schooner Welland, between the captain and mate of the vessel. The captain, whose name is Coolahan, who had been indulging pretty freely in liquor, went into the cabin about 6 o'clock to supper. While seated at the table, the mate, Norton, came in, and was ordered by the captain to take off his hat. The mate replied that he would not remove his hat at the command of anybody. This roused the captain's fire, and he launched a knife at Mr. Norton. A slight scuffle ensued, without injury to either. The mate sat down to supper, when the captain got his arm around his neck, and holding him fast, savagely bit a large piece completely out of his lower lip. The piece was entirely severed, as though with a sharp knife, leaving a ghastly wound. The mate freed himself, and ran to procure a weapon. He returned with a revolver, and finding the door locked, fired several shots through it, the captain being hit twice in the neck and once in the leg. He then got an axe, smashed in the door, and gave Captain Coolahan a castigation. Dr. Goodman restored the piece of flesh to the man's lip by sewing it on, and is sanguine that the operation may prove successful. The captain and mate were subsequently arrested.

—Davis Cline, while walking along the track of the Great Western Railway, about two miles east of Ontario Station, was struck by a passing train and horribly mutilated, two trains having passed over his body. The head and legs were completely severed from the body and scattered around the track.

—Pocket picking and shop lifting are chronic in Hamilton. A soap peddler has been caught at the former, and a woman made a raid in broad day light on a jeweller's shop, whence she stole a quantity of rings. After a chase she was apprehended.

—A Swedish emigrant was killed on the Great Western Railway, by being struck by a bridge while sitting on the top of a car. He was to have been married in Chicago on arriving there.

—Clarke, tried at the sessions at St. Thomas for an assault on Mr. Arkell, of Port Stanley, was found guilty, and sentenced to seven months in the common gaol, with a fine of $50 and costs.

—A brutal murder was committed in Colchester, County of Essex, on an old negro, named Solomon O'Banayan, who lived in a shanty far from neighbours, and who was reported to have money laid by. When found he was lying in his own yard, dead, with a terrible gash in his head, inflicted with a small axe. Appearances indicated that a severe struggle had taken place both in the house and out of it.

—A splendid salmon was netted at Mr. McGee's fishing grounds, about eight miles above Newcastle, N.B., weighing thirty-six pounds.

—There is a great scarcity of seamen in St. John, N.B. A large number of vessels is here and sailors can not be had to man half of them. Wages are high, fifty dollars for the run being paid. A number of Newfoundlanders were shipped. They can neither read nor write, but are strong, hearty looking men. More of the same kind can obtain employment as seamen.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—From the *Fredericton Farmer* we learn that two Frenchmen named Gimanche and Levois were drowned at St. Francis a short time since. Their canoe in which they were coming down the river, was upset by a log, and the unfortunate men thrown into the river, from which their bodies were not recovered till life was extinct. A blacksmith, named McFadden, who lived down on the railway some fifteen miles from Fredericton, was found dead in his shop a short time ago. It is supposed he was killed by a shot from his gun which he had been handling, as he was found lying on his face with the gun underneath him, and the whole top of his head blown off.

—Mr. McRossie received five additional young women, immigrants from the head office, Quebec, who were at once furnished with suitable places. Mr. McRossie informs us that he has yet city applications for about twenty more servant girls, and can find places for double that number in the country in the immediate neighbourhood of the city. A large number of English, Scotch, and Irish agricultural labourers and mechanics passed up in the train for the western part of Canada, and this afternoon several hundred Norwegian immigrants passed up in the steamer for the Western States.—Kingston News.

ACCIDENT.—A woman named Fitzgibbon, residing in Kingston, left her dwelling, locking up her small children in the house. During the woman's absence one of the children took a baby of eleven months to the window of an upper room, and unfortunately let it slip out of her arms while holding it at the window, when it fell to the street beneath. There is no prospect of its recovery.

—An infant son of Hugh Claery, Grand Trunk Station, Kingston, aged 17 months, managed on Saturday to wander unobserved to the track, and was run over by an engine. His right foot was mangled in a horrid manner. Dr. O. Yates, amputated it a little above the ankle.

CABLE TO P. E. ISLAND.—We understand that on Saturday, the laying of the New Telegraph Cable between Cape Tormentine, in N. B., and Cape Traverse, P. E. I., was successfully laid, and telegraphic communication with the Island, which had been suspended for about a year, has been again resumed.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

—The Victoria, Vancouver Island, *British Colonist*, says:—A number of gentlemen representing families, arrived on the *California* yesterday for the purpose of pre-empting and settling upon farms upon the Island and Mainland. Some of these emigrants are from California and others from Canada.

—The fruit crop on the Island—especially plums—will not reach the average. Sharp frosts in the first part of last month nipped many i' the bud.

—There was a Fenian "scare" at Victoria on the 5th inst. A special despatch to a California paper says—"It is reported that on account of the threatened Fenian invasion, HMS Zealous has been ordered back to Esquimelt, accompanied by the gunboat Boxer. Indian scouting parties are being organized for service about the coast, and to furnish early information of the landing of any large body of men.'

ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

J M Foss, St Albans; Mrs Dodge, Omaha; J Leviscomte, Richmond, N S; Mr and Mrs Goodeville, Cleveland; J J DuBois, New York; J F Simott, wife and three children, Philadelphia; N Neat, Barnsbury; R C Neat do; Mrs do; Mrs J T Shuler and son, Lockport, N Y; Miss Wolverton, Albany; Grange Sand, Chicago; J W Sherman, Utica; F L Sherman, do; M L Sherman, do; J S Sherman, do; G F Fox, Detroit; C Gilbert, do; S C Hamersley, New York; Gordon do, do; W Youngblood, do; W and Miss Baker, Chicago; Mr and Mrs O T Knight, Providence; Mr and Mrs S Dorrance, do; Mr and Mrs Pierson, New York; Miss Sumner, Boston; Mr C H Hawes, do; W P Tylee, do; Dr Gordon, Brockville; T A Ennis, St Louis; Hon Mr Miller, N S; Capt Weare and son, N Y; N Y Buck, Pennsylvania; Miss Fanshawe, O Y; Mr and Mrs Jos Leduc, Chicago; Mr and Mrs C Fuller, Mr and Mrs E S Smith.

OTTAWA.

Mr and Mrs J A Harmon, Adams, Mass.; A Garrett, N S; A M Howe, Worcester, Mass; H O Roberts, Philadelphia; J K Gemrig, do; J M Carver, England; W. Canver, do; A H Rayner, Cobourg; Mrs A Williams, N S; Thomas Williams, do; Mr and Mrs Thos Earle, Worcester, Mass; Franklin Bonber, Pennsylvania; F Child, Hudson, Vt; Mr and Mrs Moore, do; G F and Mrs Kingman, New Bedford; Mr and Mrs F H Colby; D McLaughlin, Arnprior; H M Wetherell, Plattsburgh; T W Angell, do; H Pomeroy, Chicago; N Turner, Cornwall; W W Hope, Brockville; C H Peirce, St Johns; C V Peirce do; Luke Moore, Montreal; Mr and Mrs James Keane, N S; John Beatson, do; David Beatson, do; Mr and Mrs Bradley, Springfield, Mass; A McAdams, London; Jas Quinlan, N. Y.

ALBION.

H. Gillen, Portland; W. Glen Murray, Island Pond; Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Sheldon, Westport; D. McAlpine, Lancaster; H. J. Sutton, Bradford; H. F. Fosbrug, Peterboro; Mrs. do; W. A. Wright, St. Albians; Mrs. A. Town, Toronto; Miss do; J. H. Ackerill, Buckingham; H. M. Small, Portland; Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Jewitt, West Farnham; F. H. Boynton, Boston.

AMERICAN HOUSE.

C H Brooks, Lennoxville; M. Leonard, Leonard's Hill; E F Buck, Boston; Jesse and Mrs EcElteny, N Y; D Coruth, Boston; Rev J S and Mrs Evans, Durham.

PASSENGERS.

Per S S PRUSSIAN, from Quebec for Liverpool, June 26th, 1869:

Mr and Mrs O'Brien, Mrs Clarke and three children, E B Bossarge, H B Bossarge, Mr and Mrs Grasett, Hon Mr and Mrs Ferrier, Mrs John Torrance, jun, Miss McFarlane, Hon John Touro, Mr Warnock, Major Alexander, Mrs Alexander and two children, Miss Gibb, Mr Prevost, Mr. Hudon; F Smith, J B Hill, Miss Ashworth, Miss Hunter, Mr and Mrs Stuart, F X Giguerre, Mr Davidson, J D Ham, Mrs Ham, Mrs Mortimer, Miss Whitehead, Mrs Col Thackwell and family, Mr Cameron, G F Le Jeuno, Mr Mortimer. D Beattie, J W McFarlane, Capt Vincent, John Coil, D Cowan, Mr. Moore, Mr. Whalley, Mr Dunne. Lieut. Innee, 60th Rifles; Lieut. R C Davies, 60th Rifles.

Trade & Commerce.

ARRIVALS FROM SEA.

QUEBEC, June 26.

Shipping Intelligence.

The hull and materials of the "Glinter," on Bird Rocks, were sold yesterday to F. H. Julien & Co., for $121.

REPORTS.—Ellen Oliver, off Brandy Pots, on Wednesday; Nepaul, off L'Islet, on Wednesday; four others off Green Isle. Steamer Merritt run into Princess of Wales at Shediac last week, causing considerable damage. It is reported also that the Merritt ran into a schooner in Charlottetown Harbour, and met also some accident since coming into Pictou, which delays her for a few days.

SPOKEN, June 4th, lat. 41 49, long. 52, Argonaut Christiana, to Quebec. New York, June 22nd, cleared, Eliza, for Quebec. Halifax, June 23rd, str. Her Majesty, now on her way from Pictou to Halifax, while coasting at Pictou was run into by the stamer Merritt, which compelled her to run on the flat to escape sinking. A large portion of the cargo was under water. The damage will rapidly be repaired.

Arrivals.

Minnesota, Oregon, Waverley, and Condor

QUEBEC, June 26

The S. S. "Prussian" sailed from Quebec for Liverpool at 9:30 this morning, taking fifty-six cabin and eighty-two steerage passengers.

A few days ago we had occasion to draw attention to the projected narrow gauge railways in Ontario, and to the probability that they would, when built, effect a complete revolution in the whole system of railway building in this country. We learn now from Toronto that the whole of the stock required by the charter for the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, viz: One hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) dollars has been subscribed, and in addition as much as seventy-five thousand (75,000) dollars, over the required amount. The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Company have also been very successful in raising the stock for their line. Of the three hundred thousand dollars required to be subscribed by the charter, two hundred and sixty thousand (260,000) dollars have already been secured. Toronto has thus subscribed nearly half a million dollars to the two roads, which speak well for the popularity of the undertaking among capitalists there, and their faith in the soundness of the narrow gauge principle as applied to their locality. That these roads are all that is required for the wants of a new country like Canada there can be little doubt. They have been proved by actual experience to work admirably in Norway, Sweden, Australia, India and elsewhere, and there is no reason why they should not also in Canada. Not the least argument in their favour is that, while they are capable of doing all the local traffic that would be required of any Railway in this country they can be built at about one half the expense of an ordinary broad gauge line. There is nothing which we can think of to prevent these roads from being financially successful. In addition to the cost of construction being so low, only fifteen thousand dollars per mile, as competent and eminent engineers assert, the companies have been voted bonuses or absolute aifts by the municipalities through which the roads are to run—the Toronto, Grey and Bruce road to the amount of $500,000, or fully seven thousand (7,000) dollars for every mile of its length, which leaves but eight thousand dollars per mile on which a dividend will be payable. With a traffic equal to that of other Railways in the West, with broad gauge, which this new line is almost certain to command, it is evident that the stock will show a fair return for the capital invested. Capitalists in Toronto having done so well in the way of subscribing stock, it is proposed we understand to ask Montreal to take up the last $30,000 or $40,000 required for the Grey and Bruce road. Three or four of these gentlemen will, we understand, in the course of a few days pay this city a visit with that object. Montreal is undoubtedly greatly interested in the opening up of the Western country by railway and is likley to benefit greatly thereby. We hope the Toronto men will receive every encouragement from our capitalists. There should be no difficulty in obtaining here the small amount required by them. Mr. Fox, of the eminet engineering firm of Sir Chas. Fox & Sons, London, England, has, by the latest account, arrived in Toronto to take charge of the engineering department of the two roads.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.—For week ending 26th June,—$48,487.12.

The following is from the Toronto *Telegraph*:—

THE BEARD ESTATE.—We are pleased to be able to state, that the matters in litigation, in this estate, have all been arranged to the entire satisfaction of the parties interested; and the official assignee, Mr. Thomas Clarkson, has transferred to the Messrs Beard the whole of the estate, both real and personal. We understand that it is their intention to continue the prosecution of the business, both in Montreal and Toronto, which was temporarily interrupted by the serious disasters which fell so heavily upon them.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, June 26.

The gold market this afternoon has been heavy, and sales have been made as low as 137⅛; the quotation at 4.15 was 137¼@137⅜; at the close Government bonds market was dull, and the following were the quotations: U S reg '81, 116⅛@116¼; coup '81, 121⅜ @ 111⅞; 5-20's, reg '62, 116⅛ @ 117; coup '62, 22 @ 22⅛; do '64, 17⅛ @ 17⅜; do '65, 18⅛@18⅜; coup '66 for January and July, 19⅛@20; coup '67, 19⅛@20, U. S. '67 2-20's, coup '68, 19⅞@20; 10-40's reg. 108@108⅛; do coup 108⅛@108⅜; Pacific, 106⅛@106⅜. Stocks have been strong.

NEW YORK MARKETS

(*By Magnetic Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, June 26.

COTTON firm at 32½c @ 33c for middling Uplands.

FLOUR dull and declining; receipts, 1,138 brls; sales 3,640 barrels at $5.00 @ $5.60 for Super. State and Western; $6.35 @ $6.85 for Common to Choice Extra State; $6.00 @ $6.80 for Common to Choice Extra Western; $6.40 @ $7.00 for R. H. O.

RYE FLOUR quiet; sales 150 brls. at $4.25 @ $6.25.

WHEAT dull; receipts, 188,658 bus; sales 59,000 bus, at $1.43½ @ $1.45 for No. 2 Spring; $1.51 @ $1.52 for Red Indiana; $1.72½ for choice white Gennessee.

RYE quiet.

CORN a shade firmer, and not very active; receipts, 79,614 bus; sales 46,000 bus at 62c @ 87c for new Mixed Western via Canal; 82c @ 88c via Railway.

BARLEY dull.

OATS better; receipts 41,687 bush; sales 62,000 bus at 77c for Western afloat.

PORK is quiet and firm at $32.31 @ $32.50 for New Mess; $32.00 for old do.

LARD is easier at 17c @ 19½c for steam and 19¾ @ 20 for kettle rendered.

BUTTER steady at 20c @ 33c Ohio; 25c @ 37 for State.

CHEESE dull and heavy at 15c @ 17½c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

By Telegraph.

CHICAGO, June 26.

FLOUR quiet at $5.00 @ $6.00 for Spring Extra.

WHEAT—No. 1 steady at $1.25 @$1.27; No. 2 firmer at $1.24 @ $1.24½, and this p.m. sales at $1.24½ @ $1.25 cash.

CORN firmer and advanced 1c @ 1½c; sales of No. 1 at 71½; No. 2 at 71½ @ 71½c; rejected 60c @ 61c; no grade 53c @ 55c; unchanged this afternoon.

OATS quiet at 61½c @ 61¾c.

RYE quiet at $1.06 @ $1.07.

BARLEY dull and nominal at $1.50 for No. 2 in store.

HIGHWINES dull at 94½c @ 95c.

PROVISIONS dull.

MESS PORK quiet $33.25.

DRY SALTED SHOULDERS 12½c.

LARD dull and nominal at 19½c.

CATTLE dull.

LIVE HOGS active and declined 10c @ 15c; sales at $8.40 for stockers.

Freights quiet and a shade higher; Corn 5½c@6c, Oats 4c, and Wheat 5½c to Buffalo.

RECEIPTS—6,000 brls flour; 100,000 bush wheat; 65,000 bush corn; 23,000 bus oats; 15,000 do rye; 8,000 hogs.

SHIPMENTS—9,000 brls flour; 75,000 bus wheat; 58,000 do corn; 50,000 bushels oats; 7,500 hogs.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

LIVERPOOL, June 26, a.m.—Flour 23s; Red Wheat 9s 1d; White Wheat 10s 2d; old Corn 30s 6d; new do 28s 3d; Barley 5s; Oats 3s 4d; Peas 38s; Pork 90s; Lard 72s; U. S. Bonds 80¼.

Latest, 3 p.m.—Markets close unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, June 26, p.m.—Cotton active; Uplands 11⅞d. Lard quiet at 72s. Cheese 73s. Bacon 63s.

LONDON, June 26, p.m.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money and 93 for account. Bonds 80⅞. Stocks quiet. Erie 19¾. I C 94½.

HAVRE, June 26.—Cotton quiet and steady.

DAILY STOCK REPORT.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company's Buildings, MONTREAL, Saturday, June 26, 1869.

Pd.	Sh.	BANKS, &c.	PRICES.	SALES.	LAST DIV.	DIV. DUE
all	$225	Montreal	161 @ 161½	161	[illegible] p cent	1st Dec.
all	£50	B. N. America	103 104½ xd	104½xd	[illegible] p cent	4th July
all	$80	City	98½ @ 99½		[illegible] p cent	1st Dec.
all	50	People's	107½ @ 108½	108	[illegible] p cent	1st Sept.
all	40	Ontario	95½ @ 96	95¾	[illegible] p cent	1st Dec.
all	50	Molsons	108½ @ 109½		[illegible] p cent	1st Oct.
all	100	Merchants'	110 110½ xd	110xd	[illegible] p cent	2d July
all	100	Toronto	books	closed	[illegible] p cent	2nd July
all	50	Jac-Cartier	107 @ 107½		[illegible] p cent	1st Dec.
all	40	Gore	38 @ 40		none	2d July
all	100	Quebec	100		[illegible] p cent	1st Dec.
all	50	Nationale	107 @ 108		[illegible] p cent	1st Nov.
all	50	East T'nships	books	closed	[illegible] p cent	2d July
all	100	Union	books	closed	[illegible] p cent	2d July
50pc	50	Mechanics'	92 @ 94		[illegible] p cent	1st Nov.
all	50	Royal Canad'n			none	2d July
90pc	50	Commerce	49½ @ 51		[illegible] p cent	2d July
90pc	£20	Gt West R.R.	books	closed		
all	$200	Ch. St. Law. R.				
all	200	Do 10 p.c. pref.	10½		[illegible] p cent	1st Oct.
all	40	Telegraph Co.	80 @ 84		[illegible] p cent	14th July
all	100	Richelieu Nav.	135½ @ 136½		[illegible] p cent	1st July
all	100	Canadian Nav.	120 @ 121½		[illegible]	1st Aug.
all	50	City Pass. R.	100 @ 101		[illegible] p cent	10th Oct.

DEBENTURES, &c.	PRICES.	SALES.
City Gas Co.	136 @ 137½	
Merchants' Exchange	95 @ 100	
Huron Copper Bay Co.	30c @ 45c	
Montreal Mining Co.	2.95 @ 3.15	
Dominion Stock	106½ @ 107	
Dominion Bonds	106½ @ 107½	
Canada 6 p.c. cy.	103 to 104	
Do 6 p.c. stg.	103 @ 104	
Do 5 p.c. cy.	92½	
Do 5 p.c. stg.	90 @ 92	
Corporation 6 p.c.	96 @ 96½	96
Water Works 6 p.c.	96½ @ 97	
Corporation Stock 7 p.c.	109 @ 110	110
Harbour 8 p.c.		
Do 7 p.c.		
Do 6½ p.c.		
Champ. Stg. 1st mo. 6 p.c.	82	
EXCHANGE.		
Bank 60 days sight	109½ @ 109¾	
Merchants' Bills 60 days	108 @ 109	
Bank demand on N. York	27 @ 27½ ds	
Bank Gold Drafts	½ dis	
Gold Rate in N. Y. at noon	137¼	
Sterling Exchange in N. Y.	109⅛	

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON Brokers.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 26, 4:30 P.M.

	Op'g	Cl'g		Op'g	Cl'g
Gold	137¼	137⅝	N. Western	83	82½
Pacific Mail	86¼	87⅛	pfd.	96⅞	96
Telegraph	38⅝	39	Wayne	167	167
N. Y. C.	191¼	196⅞	Quicksilver	15¼	..
Erie	29¼	29⅛	5-20's of '65, n'w	119¾	..
Reading	98¾	98⅝	Do do old	118	..
M. S.	106⅝	107	5-20s of '62	122¼	..
C. & P.	99	101⅛	M. & St. Paul	..	..
C. & Tol.	..	..	Sterling Ex.	109⅛	..
Rock	119¾	119	Interest	8 pc	..

MONEY REPORT.

MONTREAL, June 26th, 1869.

Gold opened at 137½, and closed at 137⅝.

Greenbacks have been bought at 27½c to 27¾c., and sold at 27c to 27½ bought for silver at 75½c. to 75⅝.

Exchange on New York sold at 26⅜c. to 26⅞.

Silver buying for large at 4½c to 4⅝c, small 4½c, selling at 4 to 4½c.

Gold drafts from par to ¼ dis.

Sterling Exchange in New York at 9⅜

Royal Bank bills—Bought at 96c.

L. MARCHAND & SON., Brokers.

MONTREAL PRODUCE, PROVISION AND OTHER MARKETS.

Furnished Exclusively to the "Montreal Herald."

CORN EXCHANGE DAILY REPORT.

MONTREAL, June 26, 1869.

FLOUR ₩ brl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra none; Extra $4.80 @ $4.90; Fancy $0.00 @ $0.00 nominal; Supers. from Canada Wheat $4.55 @ $4.60; Strong Supers. from Canada Wheat $4.70 @ $4.80; Superfines from Western Wheat (Welland Canal) nominal; City-brands of Superfine (from Western Wheat), nominal; Canada Superfine No. 2 $1.30 @ $4.35; Western States No. 2 $1.30 @ $0.00; Fine, $4.20 @ $0.00; Middlings, nominal; Pollards nominal; U.C. Bag Flour $2.25 @ $2.35 per 100 lbs.; City-brands $2.40 @ $2.45. Price of Flour in Liverpool to-day is quoted 3d. @ 6d. per barrel under rate of yesterday. Market here very dull and drooping, with a decline of 15c. in price of ordinary Supers. from Canada Wheat. The quotation for Extra is nominal,—a lot sold at an exceptional price. Nothing reported in Fancy. Ordinary Superfines were sold this forenoon at $4.55 @ $4.60, a few hundred barrels bringing lowest rate, and a lot of 450 barrels, of Western States Superfine also at $4.55,—a sale of 2,000 brls. last night for August delivery, price not reported. Quotations for Strong Bakers' Flour nominal, in absence of transactions of any consequence. No business reported in Supers. from Western Wheat. Lower grades also lower; a lot of No. 2 sold at an exceptional price. Transactions in Bag Flour within the range of quotations. Receipts reported this morning were,—by G. T. Railway, 2,000 brls; by Canal, 2,997 brls.

OATMEAL, per brl. of 200 lbs.—$5.75@$6.00.

WHEAT, ₩ bushel of 60 lbs.—Market drooping; in absence of cargo-sales any quotation is nominal,—say, U. C. Spring $1.05 @ $1.08, according to quality,—and No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring $1.06 @ $1.07.

PEASE, ₩ 60 lbs.—May be quoted at 79c. @ 80c., equal to 87c @ 89c per 66 lbs.

CORN, ₩ bushel of 56 lbs.—New Mixed Western nominal at 63c.

OATS, ₩ bushel of 32 lbs—Nominal at 40c @ 41c.

BARLEY, ₩ 48 lbs—Nominal.

RYE, ₩ 56 lbs.—Nominal.

BUTTER ₩ lb.—Dull and nominal, no wholesale quotations.

LARD, ₩ lb.—15½c @ 16c.

CHEESE, ₩ lb.—Quiet; parcels for local consumption bring 12c @ 13c.

ASHES, ₩ 100 lbs.—Firsts, $5.45 @ $5.52½ according to tares; Seconds, $1.80 @ $4.85; Thirds, $1.25 @ $5.40; First Pearls, $5.57½ @ $5.60; Seconds, $5.15 @ $5.20.

PORK, ₩ brl. of 200 lbs.—Firm; Mess, $27.25 @ $27.50, small sales at higher rates; Thin-Mess, nominal; Prime Mess, $21.00 @ $21.50 nominal; Prime $19.50 @ $20.00 nominal.

LATEST WESTERN ADVICES.—The following are the latest Western advices received by telegraph at the Corn Exchange:—

MILWAUKEE, June 25th, 1869.—No. 1 Wheat quiet at $1.28 f.o.b.; No. 2 Wheat $1.21½ f.o.b. receipts 72,000 bu; shipments 140,000 do. Flour less active. Freights unchanged.

CHICAGO, June 25.—No. 2 Wheat weak at $1.25 f.o.b. Receipts 107,000 bus; shipments, 115,000 do. Corn easier at 71½c f.o.b. Receipts 71,000 bu.; shipments 137,000 do

FINANCIAL.

JUNE 26

Gold 10 a.m.	137⅜	Exchange	⅛
Noon	137⅝	"	⅛

CLEARED AT CUSTOM HOUSE.

JUNE 25.

Barque Barbadoes, for Glasgow—Flour, 1,100 brls; wheat, 15,902.

SEAGOING VESSELS AT PRESENT IN PORT OF MONTREAL.

Names.	Tons.	From.	Consignees.
Bk Jessie Gilbert	650	Liverpool	John Hope
Sp Eliza A Kenny	1060	Antwerp	Thompson M & Co
Sp Elizabeth Yeo	895	New Orleans	John Hope
Bk Stormy Petrel	521	Matanzas	Order
Bk Panama	590	Pictou	H McKay
Barque Skiddaw	685	Liverpool	D Shaw
Ship Sunbeam	993	London	John Hope
Bk Louise Khon	400	Hamburg	
Schr Ocean Child	138	Patrass,	Sinclair, J.&co
Brigt L'Edouard	167	St. John, Nfld,	Baird & co
Barque Rivoli	396	Liverpool	D Shaw.
SS Austrian	1519	Liverpool,	H&A Allan
S. S. St. David	1,031	Glasgow	H & A Allan
Bk Velocipede	538	Quebec	D Shaw
Bark New Brunswick	480	Namsos	HRouth&co
Schr Foederis Arca	122	Arichat,	P G Charlebois
Brig Ann	283	Liverpool	John Hope

RECEIPTS BY LACHINE CANAL.

To 11 A. M. June 26.

Wheat, bu.	36795	Tallow, brls	..
Flour, brls	2907	Peas, bush	2516
Lard, brls	..	Ashes, brls	35
Butter, kegs	10	Hides	..
Oats, bush	..	Beef, brls	..
Pork, brls	..	Corn, bus	..
Tobacco	580	Leather, rolls	..
Cheese, boxes	142	Bacon, boxes	..
Hams, hhds	..	Oatmeal, brls	..
Rye, bus	..	Barley, bus	..

RECEIPTS BY G. T. R.

June 26.

Wheat, bush	7000	Pork, brls	..
Flour, brls	2000	Tallow, brls	..
Ashes, brls	..	Petroleum, brls	..
Butter, kegs	..	Leather, rolls	55
Whiskey, csks	37	Hams, hhds	..
Peas, bu	..	Tobacco, hhds	25
High Wines csks	..	Cornmeal, brls	..
Oats, bush	..	Cheese, bxs	..
Beef, brls	9	Bacon, bxs	69

Departures from Kingston for Montreal since 7 p.m. of the 24th June, 1869.

KINGSTON, June 26.

Barge Utility, 11,000 bus wheat.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

DEPARTURES.

Schr CANADIAN, V Paquet, Halifax, Morland, W & Co., hardware.

Schr LOUISNANNA, H Boulanger, Charlottetown, P E I, T W Raphael, flour.

EXPORTS.

Schr BARBADOES, Wm H Foley, Glasgow—Rimmer, G & co 100 brls flour; D Shaw 900 boards 100 deals 200 scantlings; Rimmer, G &co 15902 bus wheat.

Schr CACADIAN, Paquet, Halifax—M&Watson 2960 pckgs cut nails 525 bxs horse do 150 axes 1 brl bells.

Schr LOUISNANNA, HBoulanger, Charlottetown—T W Raphael 525 brls flour; Kerry Bros&C 9 pkgs drugs.

Schr MARIE VICTORIA, O Bernier, St Pierre—Boyer, H &co 1132 brls flour 10 do c'meal 10 do peas 95 tubs butter.

PER LACHINE CANAL.

Barge *Cruiser*—Order 10,000 bush wheat do 33 brls flour.

Barge *Fortitude*—A Mitchell&co 6591 bush wheat; Rimmer&G 4896 do.

Steamer *Champion*—G T R 30 boxes cheese; H&A Allan 112 do; D Ross&co 5 cs dry goods; Casey&co 22 pkgs glassware; Rimmer&G 586 catties tobacco; Ayer&B 10 kgs butter.

Per brg *Frank* Order 9,700 bush wheat do 167brls flour.

Per Prop *Georgian* Merchants' Bank 4036 bush wheat 1086 do peas 3 brls p'ash; Bk B N Am 4167 bush wheat 346 do peas; Can Bank of Commerce 157 bush wheat 110 do peas; N&Neelon 31 brls flour 40 bgs do; Aikin&K 3 brls p'ash; J Dougall&co 10 do; H W Ireland 38 carboys acid; J G Shipway &co 58 bles corks; Sinclair J &co 4 brls p'ash; Davidson K &co 20 bxs lanterns; A M Foster 9 cans lubricating oil.

Per steamer *Huron*: H & A Allan 1,000 brls flour; Crane & Baird 260 do do; Bk B N A 150 do do; W Marshall 136 do do; Aiken & Kirkpatrick 180 do do; Ovide & Dufresne 150 do do; Order Bk Tor 200 do do; A Smith 10 cses furs; D A Smith 14 do do; E M Hopkins 6 do do; W Campbell 17 cses dry goods; Aiken & Kirkpatrick 17 brls pearl ash; J Dougall & co 4 do pot ash; Darling & Jordan 2 do do; Greene & Son 2 do do; C J Cusack 200 brls flour; Coulthurst & McP 1,000 bush peas; Hall & Fairweather 300 do flour; T Fuller 100 do do; Order M Bk 100 do do.

PER G. T. R. EAST.

J H R Molson Bros 29 bxs s; T B Ross & co 11 hhds do; McAdams & co 6 do tobacco; C Caverhill 5 do h. w.; Morland, W & co 5 brls 1. bkey; W C McDonald 4 cs tobacco, 1 bx do; Ives & A 61 cs h. w.; A Graham 3 cs mdze; McAdams & co 1 bx tobacco; J N Hull & co 1 can h. w.; Simpson W & co 4 do; McAdams & co 6 hhds tobacco.

PER G T R WEST.

A R Arkell 350 bus; A Rutherford 700 do; W Brodie&co 700 do; A W Ogilvie&co 4,900 do; Aikin&K 350 do; Bank Toronto 300 barrels flour; C J Cusack 200 do; Ontario Bank 100 do; Janes Oliver&co 300 do; Bank Montreal 100 do; W Claxton 100 do; Thos Hobson&co 100 do; Aikin&K 100 do; Crane &B 200 do; Thos W Raphael 400 do; Jas Ingle 100 do; T J Claxton&co 4 barrels ashes; T W Raphael 4 do; Merchants' Bank 69 barrels cheese; Shaw&Bros 50 leather rolls; P Delime 5 do; W C McDonald 25 hhds tobacco, Boyer, H&co 37 cks whiskey; W Bormell 50 brls extract of bark.

PER MONTREAL & CHAMPLAIN

Nelson, W & co 800 bxs 6 pins; E Sawtill & co 21 do h. w., 1 brl do; S Davies 18 bales; Duncan Foster 21 hf. ch. tea; Green & Son 17 cs hats; N Davis 11 do; J O Young & co 2 brls. h. ware; Jas. Kirkin 1 do mdze; Evans, M & co 1 bale orange peel; Rice & S. 2 bxs b. w.; R Hendery 2 do; Geo Childs & co 13 pkgs tin crackers.

DIED.

On Friday afternoon, Julia Ann Forbes, wife of O. S. Wood, Esq., and daughter of the late William Forbes, Esq., aged 41 years.

Friends are invited to attend her funeral from her husband's residence, corner Sherbrooke and University Streets, on Monday afternoon at two o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

BY DEVANY & CO.

Extensive Auction Sale of Large Consignments of Jacques & Hays' Furniture.

The Subscribers are receiving, and will sell, at their Rooms, 139 Great St. James Street, on WEDNESDAY morning next, 30th inst., three large car loads of JACQUES & HAYS' FURNITURE, comprising:—

"Neo Grecian" carved and gilt Drawing-room Sets, upholstered in rich Silk Brockatelle.

42 handsome Marble-top and plain polished Black Walnut Bedroom Sets.

Richly Carved Sideboards and Cheffoniers, Single and Double Winged Polished Wardrobes, Book-cases, Escretoires, a variety of Hair Seats, Parlor, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Spanish Easy Chairs in Green and Crimson Terry, Fancy Gilt Sewing Chairs, Hair Cloth Sofas, different styles; Extension Dining Tables, handsome Varnished and Polished Centre and Fancy Tables, Canterburys, Davenports, Whatnots, Flower Stands, 372 Cane Seat Dining Chairs, different patterns; upwards of 400 Cane Seat Bedroom Chairs, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO, TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENT:

11 Pieces No. 1 Tapestry Carpets
8 Large Refrigerators
1 Set of four large English Fox Hunting Pictures, handsome frames
3 Pieces striped Fancy Rep, for curtains
9 Children's fancy Carriages and Perambulators

A large stock of No. 1 Electro Plated ware &c., &c., &c.

Sale at TEN o'clock sharp.

DEVANY & CO., Auctioneers.

152

We would direct special attention to this sale, as the collection is one of the finest that will be offered this season.

D. & CO.

NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION!

DOMINION DAY!

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL having issued his Proclamation, inviting citizens to observe "DOMINION DAY," THURSDAY next, 1st July, as a Holiday, I hereby respectfully request the inhabitants of Montreal to loyally comply with this invitation.

WILLIAM WORKMAN, Mayor.

CITY HALL, Montreal, June 26, 1869. 152

AMUSEMENTS.

MECHANICS' HALL.

1st JULY, 1869.

ROSSINI'S GRAND Messe Solennelle, BY THE St. Cecelia Society and the Choir of the Gesu, under the direction of MR. ADELARD J. BOUCHER, ASSISTED BY Madame PETIPAS, Contralto Solo; Madame A. J. BOUCHER, Soprano. Messrs. GUENETTE, PAYETTE and VALOIS, Tenors; Messrs. P. N. LAMOTHE and F. A. LAVOIE, Bassos. Organist, M. O. PELTIER; Pianist, M. J. A. FOWLER.

ADMISSION—50 cts.; Reserved Seats, (numbered) $1.00. To be secured at DeZouche's Bros., and Boucher's Music Stores.

June 28. 152

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S GRAND ANNUAL PIC-NIC,

TO BE HELD ON

ST. JOSEPH'S ISLAND,

Opposite Boucherville,

ON

DOMINION DAY.

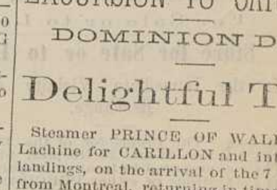
The beautiful Steamers "LONGUEUIL" and "ROYAL" will leave the ISLAND WHARF, opposite the Royal Insurance Building EVERY HOUR from EIGHT o'clock A.M., to SIX o'clock P.M.

A splendid BRASS and Two QUADRILLE BANDS will be present during the day. GRAND LACROSSE and other Games.

Tickets—Gents, 50 cents; Ladies and Children, 25 cents; to be had at the usual places and at the Boat on the day of the Pic-nic.

J. A. MOORE, Assist. Rec. Secretary.

June 25. r-151



EXCURSION TO CARILLON.

DOMINION DAY.

Delightful Trip!

Steamer PRINCE OF WALES, leaves Lachine for CARILLON and intermediate landings, on the arrival of the 7 A.M. train from Montreal, returning in time for 6 P.M. train from Lachine.

First-Class Passage up and back, $1.25.

To prevent confusion in the morning, parties had better secure tickets at the Office, 10 Bonaventure Street, the day previous.

R. W. SHEPHERD.

June 25. smw-m150

LACHINE Boating Club.

The COMMITTEE HAVE THE HONOUR to announce that their

ANNUAL REGATTA

WILL TAKE PLACE

On SATURDAY, 24th July, 1869,

And Competition is respectfully invited in the following Programme of Races:—

	1st prize	2nd do
FOUR-OARED BOATS, pulled from the gunwale. Four miles. Open to members of recognized clubs.	$100	$20
FOUR-OARED OUTRIGGERS, 4 miles, open to all comers	$100	$20
DOUBLE SCULL OUTRIGGERS, 2 mile Club Race, and open only to members thereof	$100	
SINGLE SCULL OUTRIGGERS, 2 miles—Champion Race, open to all	$100	
SAILORS' RACE, 2 miles, open to Boats from ocean going vessels, each boat to be manned by not less than four men	$40	$10
DOUBLE SCULL BOATS pulled from the gunwale, 2 miles, open to Boys under 16 years	$25	$5
INDIAN CANOE RACE, 4 miles	$50	
SQUAW RACE IN CANOES, 1 mile	$20	
OPEN BOAT, SAILING RACE, about 6 miles, open to Boats not exceeding 20 ft. in length	$30	$10

The above Races will be subject to the Rules of the Club. Copies of these may be had from the Secretary.

Entries must be made with the Secretary on or before 8 p.m., on Wednesday, July 21st.

S. A. WALLIS, Hon. Secretary.

June 9 136

New System of Wooden Railway

A short length of this system (full size, 4 feet 8½ guage) may be seen at the WOODEN RAILWAY OFFICE, ST. PATRICK'S HALL, Craig Street, every day from 9 till 4 o'clock. A description of the same may also be procured, explaining its economy and advantages in the development of the resources of the country.

June 28. r-152