Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

The Governor General Lord Monck's Great Speech (celebrated hereafter) on the defence of the Canadas) I have it from an eminent lawyer who was present: that the Gov's very words were that England had not another man to spare for our protection"! + that we must furnish the men, that England would arm & equip them.

VOLUME LIV. MONTREAL, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1862. NUMBER 159

POST OFFICE,

MONTREAL, June 30, 1862.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec by Steamer, including Three Rivers & William Henry	7.00 a m	6.00 p m
Quebec by Railroad	8.00 a m	2.00 p m 7.00 p m
North Shore Land Route	8.00 a m	4.00 p m
Canada West Express Train	11.00 p m	6.30 a m[1]
Canada West Mixed Train	5.45 p m	8.30 a m[2]
Way to Ottawa, including Offices in Two Mountains	5.00 p m	6.00 a m
Laprairie	10.30 a m	3.00 p m
St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	10.30 a m	8.00 a m 3.00 p m
N. York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c.	10.30 a m	3.00 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne, Island Pond and Portland	8.30 a m 3.45 p m	7.00 a m 4.00 p m[3]
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	5.00 a m
Lachine	8.00 a m 1.45 p m	5 00 a m 2.00 p m
St Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	11.00 a m	3.00 p m
Chambly, St. Cesaire, &c.	10.00 a m	2.00 p m
Longueuil and Contrecœur	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
St. Laurent, St. Rose, St. Eustache, St. Therese & St. Jerome	8.00 a m	7.30 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	6.30 a m
St. John, N.B., Halifax, and P.E. Island	1.45 p m	4.00 p m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 8.15 A.M.
[2] do do 9.15 A.M.
[3] do do 7.30 A.M. & 4.30 P.M.

Registered Letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each Mail

All the above mails are daily, except Sunday, and that for St John, N.B., Halifax and P.E. Island is due every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 45 p.m., and closes every Wednesday and Saturday at 4.00 p.m.

TURKISH BATHS,

VITRE STREET,

Adjoining the Royal Horse Bazaar.

THESE BATHS are fitted up and conducted on the English system, and are now in full operation.

Careful attendance and every comfort may be relied on.

☞ *Families can be accommodated at appointed hours.*

May 21. 121

THE LEVEE!

GENTLEMEN intending to be present at the GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S LEVEE will find a good supply of

Fashionable Dress Hats

AT

JOHN HENDERSON & CO'S.,

CRYSTAL BLOCK.

Also, a great variety of styles in TWEED HATS and CAPS, CHUM HATS, &c., &c.

Expected by next Steamer, a further supply of ENGLISH STRAW GOODS.

June 14. 142

Coals! Coals!!

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand, and offer for Sale

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Lehigh, all sizes, best qualities and genuine article.
Honey Brook, Pittston, Lakawana, all sizes.
Newcastle Blacksmith's Nut Double Screened, first quality.
Scotch Steam, from sundry well-known pits.
Newcastle House and Grate Screened, best quality.

AND TO ARRIVE,

Wine & Beer Bottles, Quarts & Pints

ALSO,

Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Chimney Tiles, Drain Pipes, &c., &c.

AND

Coke.—Best Newcastle Foundry Coke, in lots to suit purchasers.

[illegible]
Corner Youville & McGill St.,
143 Foot of McGill Street.

BLACK LACE SHAWLS,

BLACK LACE MANTLES,
Lawn and Muslin Garibaldi's
EMBROIDERIES, &c.,
Challis, Cloth, Silk and Pique Garibaldi's
For Street Wear.
THE NEW JACKETS
In all the New Materials.
THE NEW IRISH LACES
In Collars and Setts.
NEW MIRECOURT POINT LACES
In Collars and Setts.
NEW BLACK, WHITE, AND BLACK AND WHITE LACE VEILS.

168 NOTRE DAME STREET,

J. PARKIN, LACEMAN.

June 10. 138

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c.

THE Subscriber has received, per "City of Hamilton," his

Spring Importation

OF

Choice Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, English Peppermint Lozenges, Coltsfoot Rock, Finest Turkey Sponges, Duncan's Chloroform, Condy's Disinfecting Fluid, Brown's Chlorodyne, Essence of Rennet, Hemp Seed, Canary Seed, Rape Seed, &c.

JOHN GARDNER,
Chemist and Druggist,
295 (West End) Notre Dame Street.

June 7. 137

Leeches! Leeches!!

JUST RECEIVED, ex Steamship "Hibernian,"

1000 Finest Swedish Leeches!

JOHN GARDNER,
Chemist and Druggist,
295 Notre Dame Street, West.

June 7. 136

CLARK'S PAISLEY THREAD

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Clark's Spool Thread,

All numbers and qualities,
Just Received per "United Kingdom"
AND FOR SALE.

ALEX. WALKER,
ST. PETER STREET.

June 21. 148

Prepare for the Warm Weather!

BY PAYING A VISIT TO

JOHN AITKEN & CO'S.
Cheap Shirt Store

FOR a Supply of LIGHT SUMMER UNDERCLOTHING, suitable for this Season, at the most reasonable prices.

A splendid assortment of SOX just opened.

BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER HOSE, just received, in all the new styles.

Our SHIRT and COLLAR DEPARTMENTS are COMPLETE.

Aitken's Outfitting Establishment,
211 & 213 NOTRE DAME STREET.

DOUGHTY'S BUG POISON, the only infallible Exterminator, in bottles, with directions for use, 1s. 3d. For Sale only by

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
152 Apothecaries' Hall, Cathedral Block.

TO HOTEL AND LODGING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—Doughty's Bug Poison, the only infallible Exterminator. Agents for Canada,

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
152 Apothecaries' Hall.

BUGS WON'T COME NEAR IT.—Doughty's celebrated Bug Poison, in bottles, with directions for use, 1s. 3d.

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Apothecaries' Hall, Cathedral Block

June 26. 152

Corporation of Montreal.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NEW TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for Coteau-Barron Sewer," will be received at the OFFICE of the CITY CLERK, until TEN A.M., on FRIDAY, the FOURTH instant, for the

CONSTRUCTION of a SEWER from the Papineau Road, at a point near Dorchester Street, through Papineau Road, St. Catherine Street, Amherst Street, and the proposed new Street (Ontario) to St. Constant Street.

Parties Tendering must do so on a Blank Form obtained from this Office.

The *bona-fide* signatures of two responsible parties, willing to become security for the due performance of the work, must be attached to the Tender.

The lowest, or any Tender, will not necessarily be accepted.

By Order.

P. MACQUISTEN,
City Surveyor.

City Surveyor's Office, City Hall, Montreal, 1st July, 1862. 157

Corporation of Montreal.

ROAD DEPARTMENT.

To Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Sewers," will be received at the Office of the City Clerk, until TEN o'clock A. M. on FRIDAY, the 4th JULY next, for the CONSTRUCTION of the following WORKS, in accordance with the Plans, Sections and Specifications, to be seen in the Office of the Undersigned after the 28th inst.:—

BRICK SEWERS.

In McTavish Street, St. Antoine Ward,
In a portion of Lagauchetiere Street, St. Lawrence Ward.
In a portion of St. Charles Baromee Street, St. Lawrence Ward.
In a portion of Berri Street, St. James Ward
In a portion of Dorchester Street, St. Mary's Ward.
In a portion of St. Maurice Street, St. Ann's Ward.
University Street, from Creek North, St. Antoine Ward.

WOODEN SEWERS.

In William Lane, St. James Ward.
In Campeau Street, St. James Ward.
In a portion of Beaudry Street, St. James Ward.
In Rolland and Telfer Lanes, St. Antoine Ward.
Durham Street, from St. Catherine Street to Dorchester Street, St. Mary's Ward.

The *bona fide* signatures of two responsible parties willing to become security for the due fulfilment of the Contracts, must be attached to each Tender.

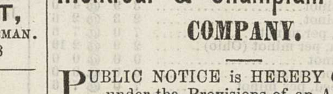
Tenders must be made on Blank Forms obtained from this Office.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By order.

P. MACQUISTEN,
City Surveyor.

City Surveyor's Office, City Hall, Montreal, June 25th, 1862. 152



Montreal & Champlain Railroad COMPANY.

PUBLIC NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that, under the Provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature of Canada, entitled, "An Act to amend the Acts incorporating the Montreal and Champlain Railroad "Company, and to authorise the raising of New "Preferred Stock for certain purposes," all holders of matured Lachine First Mortgage Bonds and of the Caughnawaga 10 per cent. Trust Bonds have the right, at their own option (to be declared to the Company, within one month from the 9th June inst.,) of Exchanging at par the Bonds they at present hold for Bonds similar to and ranking concurrently with those that shall be issued to the second and non-Mortgage Bondholders, in accordance with the 4th Section of the said Act: Provided that no such Exchange shall be made or permitted by the Company unless and until a sufficient amount of Preferred Stock shall have been subscribed, according to the provisions of the said Act.

Interim certificates will be granted to such of the said Bondholders as shall declare their option to Exchange upon presentation of their Bonds at the Company's Office.

By order,

W. A. MERRY,
Secretary.

Office of the Montreal and Champlain Railroad Co. Montreal, 17 June, 1862. dl 145

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Seventy-seventh Dividend.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has THIS DAY been declared, on the CAPITAL STOCK of this BANK, for the current HALF YEAR, payable on or after MONDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY of JULY next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the twentieth June till the fifth day of July, both days inclusive.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the BANKING HOUSE on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at NOON, when a Statement of the Affairs of the Bank will be submitted, and the Election of Directors for next year will take place.

By Order.

ROBERT CASSELS,
Cashier

BANK OF UPPER CANADA, Toronto, June 11, 1862. 142

DELMONICO'S

Corner of 5th Avenue and 14th Street,

NEW YORK,

WILL BE OPENED

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9th, 1862.

April 10. 3m 86

For Sale by the Subscribers,

250 Packages Choice Butter,

HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO,

December 4. 290

LEATHER.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale—
SPANISH SOLE LEATHER
SLAUGHTER DO
WHOLE KIPS, "Selected City Slaughter"
CALCUTTA CALF

☞ All "St. Pie" Tannery Manufacture. ☜

D. TORRANCE & CO.

December 2. 288

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

CORNER OF

Saint Joseph and Saint Henry Streets
MONTREAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the Public in general, and especially to his friends, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him for the last eighteen years, while proprietor of the Pavillion, American and Quebec Hotels. The above Hotel is not surpassed by any second-class House in this City, being situated in a pleasant street, and convenient to the Steamboat Landings, Railway Depots, Post Office, Banks, &c. The Horse Railway Cars pass the door every five minutes. The Subscriber hopes, by strict attention to the wants of his guests, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

HENRY IRISH,
Proprietor.

May 20. 3m 120

CANADA HOTEL

15 & 17 ST. GABRIEL STREET.

THE Undersigned informs his Friends and the Public in general that he has made

Great Improvements

in the above-named Hotel.

Visitors will always find his Omnibus in waiting on the arrival of Steamboats and Cars.

The Table is always well furnished.

Prices extremely moderate.

SERAFINO GIRALDI.

May 6. 108

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

PLACE D'ARMES.

TO LET, as CHAMBERS for GENTLEMEN, at low Rents, a number of handsome cheerful Rooms, with the command of every Domestic Accommodation, in a portion of the above Establishment.

Also, a large well lighted Room for the Meetings of Clubs and Public Bodies.

A. M. F. GIANELLI,
Manager.

June 16. 143

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

(LATE REVERE),

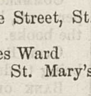
TORONTO, C. W.

THOS. DICK,
Proprietor.

May 24 1y 124

OTTAWA HOUSE,

CUSHING'S (late Bang's) ISLAND,
Portland Harbor.



This new and beautiful HOTEL contains 100 Rooms, is built of Brick in the most substantial manner for a first-class Hotel, and will be opened as soon as completed—about the 20th of June. All the amusements usually found at a first-class resort will be provided.

A fine steamer will connect with the trains at Portland.

The Island is situated in the mouth of the Harbor, in plain view of Portland and the shipping, and has upon it fine walks and drives.

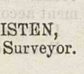
The subscribers, late of the Ocean House, Rye Beach, where they have been the past 14 years, have leased the above establishment for a term of years, and intend to sustain the reputation already gained of keeping a first class Hotel, and particularly desirable for families, parties of pleasure and invalids.

Letters addressed to Ottawa House, Cushing's Island, Portland, Me., will meet with prompt attention.

JOB JENNESS & SON.

May 29. 4m 128

NOTICE.



The Subscriber would inform his Canadian friends that the OCEAN HOUSE is now OPEN for the reception of his friends in Canada. Since its close the past year, it has been put in complete repair, and he would say to his old Boarders in Montreal and other friends in Canada, there is no war between him and them, and he, therefore, expects them at the OCEAN HOUSE the coming season, and pledges himself on his part that nothing shall be left undone to make their stay pleasant and comfortable while there.

The House is situated six-and-a-half miles on the extreme southern verge of Cape Elizabeth, within thirty feet of the ocean wall, with a hard, sandy beach for sea-bathing, unsurpassed at any other place on the coast, and within ten rods of the House.

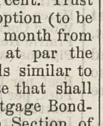
The price of Board by the day or week will be as low as possibly can be afforded for a house of this kind.

JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLIN,
Proprietor.

June 18. 145

Chateauguay Lake House,

Kept by Lewis Bellows,



Eight miles from Chateauguay Depot, on the Ogdensburgh Railroad, one day's journey from New York or Boston, and four hours from Montreal.

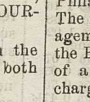
The House stands on the shore of the Lake, which extends back ten miles into the wilderness, and is bordered by some of the most beautiful scenery in the State. The Lake abounds with TROUT and the Mountains with DEER, and other game. HOUNDS are kept for driving the Deer.

The TROUT FISHING is perhaps the finest in the State.

☞ Carriages in readiness at all times on the arrival of the Train, to convey parties to the Lake, by Mr. NAPPIN, of ROBERT'S Hotel.

Chateauguay, Franklin Co., N.Y., May 30, 1862. 129

BIDDLE HOUSE, DETROIT



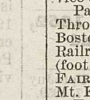
This HOTEL is now OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Its location, on Jefferson Avenue and Randolph Street, with a front of two hundred feet on each Street, is the most airy and delightful in the city, and convenient to all the railroads. The entire arrangement of this establishment is the result of years' experience in the best houses in the country, and is furnished in the best style, the undersigned having been the first and former proprietors of the American Hotel, New York City; the La Pierre House, Philadelphia; and the Richmond House, Chicago. The reputation of these Hotels, as regards management, is a sure evidence that the guests of the BIDDLE HOUSE will meet with all the comforts of a home and good attention, at moderate charges.

J. & A. B. TABER,
Proprietors.

June 10. 1m 138

MOOSEHEAD LAKE!

The most popular and delightful Summer Resort in Maine.



THE MT. KINEO HOUSE, J. R. CROCKER, Superintendent, is located at the base of Mt. Kineo, near the middle of the Lake and is the central point for Trout Fishing and Moose Hunting Parties. The House, which commands a most delightful and picturesque view of the Lake and adjacent Forests and Mountains, has during the past season been enlarged, refitted and refurnished throughout. On the premises is a fine Billiard Hall, furnished with improved tables, a Bowling Alley, new and beautiful Sail and Fishing Boats and Birch Canoes.

☞ Popular and experienced Guides are engaged at the Mt. Kineo House, and will at all times be at the service of its guests.

Parties wishing to visit the Lake can purchase Through Tickets from Boston to Mt. Kineo House, via Boston and Maine, and Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroads to Newport, thence by Stage to Greenville, (foot of the Lake), thence by the elegant little Steamer FAIRY OF THE LAKE, Capt. Thos. Robinson, to the Mt. Kineo House.

FARE THROUGH $7.50, and Passengers have the privilege of stopping over at Portland or any place East. Tickets for sale at the Boston and Maine Railroad Stations in Boston and Lawrence. Return Tickets for sale by Capt. Robinson, on board Steamer FAIRY OF THE LAKE.

Passengers by this route will find excellent accommodations at the

SHAW HOUSE, Newport, S. B. Brown, Proprietor.
NEWPORT HOUSE, Newport, C. B. Pratt, Proprietor.
EVELETH HOUSE, Greenville, T. Robinson, Proprietor.
SEBOOMOOK HOUSE, Greenville, C. Sawyer, Proprietor.

Passengers by the Morning Trains per Boston and Maine or Eastern Railroads, via Portland, may also arrive at the Lake in regular course daily via Newport, or on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, via Skowhegan and Bangor; or on Tuesday and Friday, via Bangor, per Steamer M. SANFORD.

☞ Coaches from either of the above places pass through a country abounding in Wild and Romantic Scenes, and connect at Greenville (foot of the Lake) with the Steamer FAIRY OF THE LAKE, Capt. Thomas Robinson, which runs daily, Sundays excepted, to the Mt. Kineo House, and on Wednesdays to the head of the Lake.

June 9. 8 mf 137

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

Caffe-Gianelli & Reading-Room,

PLACE D'ARMES,

MONTREAL.

F. C. GIANELLI,
PROPRIETOR.

IF you wish for a properly prepared CLARET CUP, you will obtain it at GIANELLI'S COFFEE ROOM.

If you would try that delicious Summer Drink called "BIBITA NAPOLITANA," you will find it in perfection at GIANELLI'S COFFEE ROOM.

If you are depressed and need a stimulant, try a "COCK-TAIL OTTIMO," at GIANELLI'S COFFEE ROOM.

If you would fortify yourself with a SANDWICH and glass of Dow's celebrated ALE—(price 12½ cents)—you will find them in splendid condition at GIANELLI'S COFFEE ROOM

If you love, and yet know not where to find, a really sound glass of Port or Sherry, you will find it at GIANELLI'S COFFEE ROOM.

If you wish to solace yourself with a fine imported CIGAR, you can have it at GIANELLI'S SMOKING ROOMS

If you are inclined to read the Newspapers, and enjoy a cheerful Garden prospect, enlivened by the ripple of a Fountain, take a seat, without ceremony or charge, at GIANELLI'S READING ROOM.

If you have an appointment, either of business or pleasure, you will find Private Rooms, with writing materials and every accommodation, at GIANELLI'S COFFEE HOUSE.

In short, if you wish to be comfortably accommodated, well attended, supplied with articles of the very first quality, and moderately charged, by all means patronize

GIANELLI'S ESTABLISHMENT!!

N.B.—A LARGE ROOM UP-STAIRS for the accommodation of CLUBS and PUBLIC MEETINGS.

June 26. 1m 152

JOHN WHYTE

Has on Sale,

FRY & SONS'
French Chocolate, Cocoa and Broma

NELSON'S
Patent Opaque Gelatine, Isinglass, &c, &c

WM. ROCKLIFF & CO'S
Royal British Table Salt, in *crocks*

—ALSO,—

FRESH TEAS

Hf-chests Fine Moyune Young Hyson
Hf-chests Fine Ping-Suey Young Hyson
Hf-chests Fine Moyune Gunpowder
Hf-chests Finest Japan Uncolored
Catties of Ping-Suey and Moyune Young Hyson

—AND,—

Coffee, Currants, Valentia Raisins, Mustard, Arrowroot, Sago, Indigo, Castor Oil, Sulphur Pepper, Nutmegs, Wine and Beer Bottles, &c.

284 ST. PAUL STREET.

June 10. 1m 138

COAL OIL.

REFINED PETROLEUM BURNING OIL
CANADA ROCK OIL
LUBRICATING OIL, for Winter or Summer use
NAPTHALENE, for Painters' use

FROM THE

"Beaver Oil Works,"

ST. CATHARINES, C.W.

For Sale by

SCHILLING & PARKER,
AGENTS,
No 4 St. Sacrament Street.

June 10. 1m 138

CORKS FOR SALE.

JUST LANDED, ex "Garibaldi," from Oporto,

Claret,
Wine,
Beer,
Ginger Beer, and
Phial

CORKS,

IN BAGS OF FIVE TO FIFTY GROSS.

Hunt & Brock,
9 WILLIAM STREET.

June 6. 1m 135

CHOICE PORT WINE,

FROM

KINGSTON & SONS,
OPORTO,

Just received, and for Sale by

FREDERICK KINGSTON,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Hospital Street.

June 9. 137

FIREWOOD.

THE MONTREAL & CHAMPLAIN RAILROAD COMPANY have for Sale, delivered on the Wharf in Montreal,

One Thousand Cords

Of Superior MAPLE, BIRCH and BEECH four feet long.

MAPLE .... $5.50 per Cord.
BIRCH and BEECH...... $4.50 per Cord.

W. A. MERRY,
Secretary.

May 26 125

For Sale by the Subscribers:

CHOICE PRIME MESS BEEF in Tierces and Barrels

MONTREAL AND CHICAGO MESS, PRIME MESS, AND PRIME PORK in Barrels

Havilland, Routh & Co.

May 2. 105

The Subscriber Offers for Sale:

15 Bales 6-4 UNION BLACK CLOTH, this Spring's Importation

1 Cas 8-4 BLACK SUMMER CLOTH

—ALSO,—

A few Cases CANADIAN SUMMER TWEEDS, latest styles

N.B.—The above Goods will be Sold low for Cash or approved paper.

GEORGE DENHOLM,
St. Sacrament Street.

April 2. 79

Uncolored Japanese Tea.

300 HALF-CHESTS
For sale by
JAMES TORRANCE & CO.

October 2. 236

Invalids—Attention!

IF you wish to enjoy a good appetite, sound sleep and perfect health, during the heat of Summer, DRINK the Celebrated ST. LEON WATER.

June 6.

FOR SALE,

A First-Class COVERED FAMILY CARRIAGE, only having been used a few times.

On view at

M. & P. GAVIN'S,
23 Craig Street.

June 3. 132

Dog Lost or Stolen,

From No. 6 Portland Place, St. Antoine Street, a SMALL BLACK and TAN PRINCE CHARLES DOG. Has Long Ears and White Breast.

A suitable reward will be given to the person who returns the Dog.

June 4. 133

PRINTING!

THE ATTENTION

OF

FORWARDERS,

STEAMBOAT COMPANIES,

AND OTHERS REQUIRING

JOB PRINTING,

Is directed to the

"HERALD"

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

209 Notre Dame Street,

WHERE

EVERY KIND OF PRINTING

IS DONE,

AT

LOW RATES,

AND

WITHOUT DELAY.

ICE PITCHERS.

SAVAGE & LYMAN

HAVE RECEIVED A

FURTHER SUPPLY

OF

FINE ELECTRO-PLATED

Ice Pitchers, Bowls and Tongs,

CATHEDRAL BLOCK,

NOTRE DAME STREET.

152

TO SPORTSMEN & AMATEURS.

SAVAGE & LYMAN

HAVE FOR SALE

A FEW OF

BALLARD'S

Patent Breech-Loading Rifles,

THE

MOST PERFECT WEAPON OF THE KIND YET INVENTED,

FOR

Portability, Accuracy & Distance.

☞ Examination solicited.

CATHEDRAL BLOCK,

NOTRE DAME STREET.

June 26. 152

VINE-GROWERS' COMPANY,

OF COGNAC.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, now landing ex *Charente*:—

400 cases Vintage 1838
100 cases Vintage 1855
50 hhds Vintage 1859

IN BOND OR DUTY PAID.

ROMEO H. STEPHENS,
38 St. Francois Xavier Street.

June 28. r 154

WINE AND BEER QUARTS.

The Subscriber offers for Sale

350 crates Wine & Beer Bottles

QUARTS AND PINTS.

W. C. WILLIS,
No. 1 Exchange Court.

June 28. 154

CITY FOUNDRY,

60 & 62 Queen St.
Montreal.

IRON RAILING

AND

ORNAMENTAL WORK

PARTICULAR attention is called to our great variety and choice selection of Patterns for CEMETERY RAILINGS. JOB WORK and every description of CASTINGS will receive prompt attention.

IVES & ALLEN

June 9. 137

MONEY TO LEND

THE MONTREAL PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY are prepared to advance MONEY on REAL ESTATE, in sums of $200 and upwards.

M. H. GAULT,
Secretary and Treasurer,
45 St. Francois Xavier Street.

June 19. 146

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

(From Late English Papers.)

CANONIZATION OF JAPANESE MARTYRS.—The canonization of the Japanese Martyrs has been accomplished, and so has its object. The Bishops, led by Mgr. Dupanloup, have signed an address declaring the temporal power essential to spiritual independence. The Pope then uttered an allocution, in which all opponents are described as infidels, and abused with a vehement contempt for decorum, worthy of Cicero or the fish-market. The Italian Parliament, in a counter address, simply retorts that Italy will take the Roman question into her own hand. The best illustration of the position is to be found in the inscriptions pasted for the ceremony about St. Peter's. Every sentence about the apostle is there, *except* "Peter, put up the sword," which might have been inappropriate.

CLERGY RELIEF.—The Clergy Relief Bill, after anxious mutilation has passed through the Committee of the House, and now awaits its third reading, and Episcopal criticisms in "another place." The object of the Select Committee has been to retain the maximum of social annoyance for seceding clergymen that is possible. They have compelled every clergyman who thinks he has mistaken his vocation to pick some hole in the doctrine or discipline of the Church before he can be manumitted, and then he is prohibited from calling himself even a lay member of the Church, or holding any office for which such membership is requisite. They have, further, refused to admit him into the House of Commons, so that the Inns of Court will probably still exclude him. The bill, even if in this attenuated state it be permitted to pass through the Episcopal sieve, will simply cancel the nominal ecclesiastical penalties to which an unattached clergyman renders himself liable by engaging in other professions. The seceding clergyman will still feel that he is marked as a renegade. Even thus we doubt if it will pass the Upper House. The Bishops will probably feel that it ought not to be a "relief" even to an ex-clergyman to be exempted from the blessing of Episcopal chastenings.

PLASTERING EXTRAORDINARY.—The town has been amused by another "enamelling" case, Madame Rachael, having sued the Hon. Mrs. Carnegie, for £958. She had, enamelled the lady's face, neck, and bosom four times trusting to the fear of publicity, for this monstrous charge of remuneration. She had, however, overshot her mark, and the jury found for the defendant. She stated she did not paint; she only employed a liquid which rendered her patient "beautiful for ever." She forgot to mention the price, premature old age, and liability to all manner of skin disease. The practice is common all over the East. The liquid destroys the millions of little hairs growing in the pores of the skin, leaving it brightly transparent, but with a liability to shrivel into a thousand wrinkles. Oriental wise women affirm that pure oil applied for weeks will produce the same effect, without the same consequences, a fact we record for the benefit of all who dread fading and Madame Rachel.

FRANCE, ENGLAND, MEXICO, AND THE UNITED STATES.—The French Government in its perplexity has descended to a very unworthy trick. The French populace, who always like to hear that the Emperor has allies who will share expense though not glory, are annoyed at the retreat of England and Spain. They are inclined to attribute the recent retreat to a sudden 'defection' of British troops. The *expose des motifs* which precedes the extraordinary Budget encourages this idea, remarking that "England and Spain have thought fit to withdraw their troops." Accordingly, Earl Russell on Thursday night explained that England had never any troops in Mexico. She had 700 marines, who were withdrawn before the general advance. Consequently, she had not been in any degree the cause of the check before Peubla, and he should write a despatch explaining the English position. Very clearly, he will explain it; but then the *Moniteur* is not likely to publish the explanation.

This, under any circumstances, we fully believe; but if time be given for learning all that we know of the course of events in Mexico, and the [illegible] to that country, the Confederates may well be pardoned for imagining that their cause is not yet lost. Stung by an unexpected reverse, and left without the European allies whom he hoped to blindfold and to use, Napoleon III has committed himself to an undertaking, of which it is not easy for the most sanguine of his flatterers to deceive themselves into fancying that they see the end. His uncle thought Old Spain an easy and an abject prey, and first incredulous, and then incensed at its temerity in resistance, he madly undertook to make good its subjugation, no matter at what cost. And Old Spain proved to be his ruin. His nephew is a colder and more pliant nature. But in the case of New Spain there seems something almost fateful in the parallel. Under false pretences, now, as then, French troops have entered the dominions of a state nominally in alliance with the Empire; within a scandalously brief space the mask of amity has been thrown off, and the design avowed of subverting the Government. In the first insolence of usurpation, a few troops were supposed to be enough; and their insufficiency no sooner becomes apparent, than a powerful expedition is organized to reinforce invasion and to make valid fraud by force. Supplementary credits, on account of Mexico, have been opened by the Ministers of War and Marine, to the extent of many millions of francs; and 12,000 men are about to be embarked for Vera Cruz. Nobody believes, we suppose, the affair can end there. Other corps and further detachments will ere long be declared necessary, and in point of fact will be so, if a vast country like Mexico, with a restless and scattered population, is to be reduced even temporarily to submission. But no submission can be any better than a transitory feint, if the civil war in America be suffered to end in the subjugation of the South, and the liberation of a victorious army of hundreds of thousands of men for the congenial occupation of subverting the cardboard throne proposed to be set up in Mexico, and clearing that country of European interference. There is but one way, as Napoleon III must clearly discern, for carrying out his Transatlantic schemes of aggrandizement. Politically, he must go further, if he would not fare worse. By itself, as a dependency of France, Mexico never can be held; but as part of a great Gulf State, with New Orleans for a metropolis, and the French flag for its guarantee, it is possible to imagine a very different issue of the present complications.

Jeff. Davis even when driven from Richmond says the *Examiner* may yet make another fight elsewhere.

CHINA.—We hope some member will ask what we are doing in China, for "the papers" just presented to Parliament are not pleasant. The chronic Indian disease, disobedience of English orders, seems to have extended to China. Earl Russell positively prohibited interference in the civil war except to protect lives and property, yet in March Admiral Hope kills 900 rebels without orders. There is talk, too, of lending officers to the Imperial Government; ships have already been lent for transport; Captain Osborne wants to become a mandarin; Prince Kung is urgent in applications, and the local papers are talking of the propriety of shelling Nankin. We protest against this slaughter of human beings without warning, or even discussion. If these Taepings are really, as Consul Harvey affirms and Consul Medhurst, a "sinologue," a Christian, and a gentleman, denies, enemies of the whole human race, we may be justified in helping to put them down, though even then the work of mercenaries is not of a very congenial occupation. But this slaughter in spite of orders, is an intolerable provision of principle. Admiral Hope might just as well go and slaughter a tribe in the Philippines at the bidding of the Spanish Governor.

RUSSIA.—The Government of Russia, with an administration to reconstruct, a nation of slaves to emancipate, a new conscription loan to establish, and a financial crisis to tide over, has had to encounter a new and terrible enemy. The peasantry and the educated class alike impatient, and finding petitions useless, have resorted to fire. The Bank, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Education, the Corps des Pages, several mansions, three great markets, the wood stores, and many hundreds of private dwellings, have all been burnt to the ground under circumstances which have no doubt of incendiarism. The fires have been predicted on flying sheets hours before they occurred, and though every one knew of the sheets the officials were never informed. This is the desperate remedy of an Oriental population, and the Government sits bewildered. Fierce orders are issued to execute all incendiaries, but to no purpose, and the avowed object, to drive the people into insurrection, may yet be attained. So great is the alarm of the middle class that merchants countermand goods shipped for St. Petersburg from the impossibility of securing storage.

THE VICEROY.—The *Times* is very much scandalized at the neglect shown to the Viceroy of Egypt, and rates the Prince of Wales. The Prince has obeyed, and invited the Viceroy. But is it quite certain that that neglect is unwise? The Pasha was received in France with royal honours, to the bitter annoyance of the Sultan, who formally remonstrated at the *quasi* independent position conceded to his vessel. Our policy has always been to maintain the rights of the Suzerain as against his great dependents. We should not be altogether delighted if the Emperor of the French received the Nizam with the honours due to a European sovereign.

DEATH OF LORD CANNING.

England this week has again seen a valuable life spent too early. Lord Canning, his fiftieth year incomplete, returned from India broken in health and, unable to sustain the change of climate, died last Tuesday. Within a short time this is the fourth public sacrifice to Indian work. But a few months ago, in the last days of Lord Canning's vice-royalty, the death of his wife, spread mourning throughout India. Husband and wife had been together during three-and-twenty years, not separated for a day, and now it has been but for a few weeks that in death they were divided. Lord Canning was George Canning's last surviving son. He leaves no successor to his earldom, and the house his father founded is fallen into dust.

Lord Canning ruled India for six years, and his government forms one of the great epochs in our Indian history.

Lord Canning was a conscientious and laborious administrator. Perils not of his own making but, in no small degree, of his conquering, contributed to give lustre to his administration. The most important was the Sepoy mutiny. A Government constituted on vicious principles, had created a monster native army, which at the moment of its insurrection was in the proportion of fifteen to one to the army of the conquerors. The most important part of this army mutinied, and drawing after it a great mass of the civil population, some of the finest parts of the Empire were in open rebellion.

The rebellion was suppressed, and towards its suppression the Governor-General contributed incessant toil.

The rebellion gave rise to an important incident in the administration of Lord Canning,—the transfer, of the administration of India from a hybrid Government to that of the nation in the name of the Sovereign. It was to his credit that he carried out all its difficult details with skill, firmness, and liberality.

Lord Canning found the finances in disorder, indicated by a heavy normal deficit, while public credit stood lower than for forty years. There was not a financier in all India: an able one had to be sent, and he dying, a still abler followed. Indian finance was retrieved, and a deficit converted into a surplus. It was the merit of Lord Canning, not that he was numbered among great financiers, but that he gave a generous support to those that were.

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

Lord Lyveden said a debate had recently taken place in the Canadian Legislature resulting in the rejection of the Act embodying the Canadian Militia. Perhaps the rejection of the Bill could be explained; but, as the question stood it appeared to him a strange return for the promptness with which the mother country had sent out troops to the colony when it seemed to be threatened. He wished to ask the noble duke whether the Government had had any correspondence or whether the noble duke could make any statement in reference to this strange act.

The Duke of Newcastle was not in a position to give his noble friend any further information than that which he had obtained from the newspapers, because the motives which had led to this act, could hardly be comprised in any despatch from Lord Monck. He might, however, shortly recapitulate the facts. It was well known that a Militia Bill passed through the Canadian Legislature seven or eight years ago, but that the Militia had been a mere paper force. In consequence of the events of last winter, and of the earnest recommendations which he had forwarded to Canada, a commission was appointed to consider the question of the Militia. That commission consisted not only of Canadians but also of British officers, and the result was the introduction of a Bill by the late Government. The second reading was moved on the 20th of May, a division was taken almost without discussion, and the Bill was rejected by a majority of 61 to 54. On the following day the Ministers sent their resignations to the Governor-General, who accepted them. The Governor-General sent for Mr. Macdonald to form a new Government, and that gentleman had succeeded in doing so. So far the statements in the public prints were perfectly accurate, but he had seen in some a further statement that the result was the dissolution of the existing Parliament. That was not the case. So far as he was informed, there would be no dissolution. His noble friend had truly said that the subject was one which had excited a great feeling throughout this country. Of this there was no doubt, and he believed that Canadians themselves were fully aware of the unfavourable impression which had been excited here. But mixed influences had led to the rejection of the Militia Bill. There was an impression that the Bill would not work well. It was thought that it partook too much of the character of a conscription. On this point he would express no opinion, but he believed that in addition to these objections a personal feeling against the late Ministry had some influence upon the decision of the House, and that the vote was regarded as one of want of confidence. He could speak as an Englishman, and as an ardent friend of Canada he could only express his deep regret that, if this were one of the motives which prompted the rejection of the Bill, so inopportune a moment should have been taken for acting upon it. (Hear, hear.) After the events of last winter and the noble manner in which the feelings of this country were aroused in favour of sending further assistance to Canada, such a step was most inopportune and unfortunate. At the same time he by no means despaired as to the disposition of Parliament or of the Government of Canada to pass another Militia Bill, which might be as effective and as good as that which had been rejected. At all events he felt certain that the Canadian Ministry and Parliament would not be acting in accordance with the spirit and the wishes of the people of Canada if they did not. All parties—the French equally with the English population—were most unanimous in their desire that some measure should be passed before the coming winter for the effectual defence of the provinces; and he assured the House that as far as he was concerned he should continue to urge upon the Government and the people of Canada not to delay the passing of such a measure.

TRIAL OF RIFLED CANNON.

Yesterday, a number of gentlemen assembled for the purpose of witnessing the trial of a rifled cannon constructed by Mr. C. S Gzowski, at the Rolling Mills in this city. Among the gentlemen present were Major Gen. Napier, C. B.; Colonel Mountain, R. A; Col. Wetherall, R. A.; Capt. Vesey, R. A.; Capt. Tweedie, R. A.; Captain Balfour, R. A.; Capt. Turner, R. A; Col. Jarvis, Mr. W. H. Boulton, Mr. Thomas Galt, Mr. Anderson, Capt. Ord, Col. George Denison, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Killaly, and Mr. Ridout. The road, at the spot chosen, is intersected by a deep ravine. On one bank, a wooden target eight feet square was erected. On the opposite bank, at a distance of 350 yards, was placed the cannon. The cannon experimented upon, it will cause some surprise to learn, was one of the ancient 18-pounders which until lately lay at the "Old Fort." Cast in the reign of His Majesty George III, "of pious memory," and doubtless once esteemed a valuable piece of ordinance. In Mr. Gzowski's hands it has been strangely altered. In the first place, the breech end of the gun was turned exactly parallel. Strips of wrought iron about half an inch in thickness and one and a half inches wide were then laid longitudinally along the turned surface, and dovetailed into each other; one end of every alternate strip being brought over the breech to a centre, and welded together. Next, a wrought-iron cylinder two and a half inches in thickness, was formed by welding together with great care successive rings of hammered iron, and being bored out with great exactness, was "shrunk" upon the gun over the longitudinal strips before mentioned. The "shrinking," as it is called, is accomplished in this way:—The cylinder is bored to one eighth of an inch less than the diameter wanted, that is, it would require to be one eighth of an inch larger to go on the gun, over the strips; if put on cold. Being heated to a red head, however, a slight expansion of the bore is caused, and while in this condition, the cylinder was forced on to the cannon. When cooled, it would naturally contract, and thus be held in its place as firmly as if it were incorporated with the cast iron beneath. Of course the addition added immensely to the strength of the piece. This part of the work accomplished, the bore of the cannon was next enlarged to a diameter of five and seven-sixteenths inches, (so that a round ball weighing about 20 lbs might be used if necessary) and rifled with seven grooves thirteen-sixteenths of an inch in breadth, and three-fortieths of an inch in depth. The twist of the rifling is four-ninths of a circle, giving to the shot one revolution in twenty diameters. The Armstrong gun causes only one revolution in thirty eight diameters. The length of the bore is eight feet six inches. So much for the gun itself. The shot, weighing 47 lbs. are of peculiar construction. They are cylindrical, nine inches long, forty-seven pounds in weight, and five and seven sixteenths of an inch in diameter from the base upwards, until the conical portion is reached, when they suddenly taper off and terminate in a flat head. In order to prevent the iron, in its flight, injuring the bore, each shot is coated with a mixture, the composition of which is known only to Mr. Gzowski. The base of the shot is hollowed out, and the soft metal with which it is coated, is brought a short distance beyond the cast iron. The object sought to be attained is this:—That by adopting the hollowed base, metal would be forced into the grooves when the powder was exploded, thus ensuring to the shot the benefit of the rifling. Further to attain this result the shot are "ribbed" longitudinally, each rib fitting into a groove of the gun. A detachment of artillerymen, under Capt. Tweedie, of the siege train, took charge of the firing. The first shot was fired with three pounds of powder. It struck the ground, about two feet to the left of the target, and about five feet below the centre, then *ricoched* over the bank. The next met with little better success, save that it cut down a tree, to the left of the target, and striking the bank, *ricoched* several hundred yards to the right. It ascended to a considerable height, and described a very graceful curve before it fell. The third and fourth shots lodged in the bank. The fifth shot struck the target, about two feet six inches from the centre. Altogether seventeen shots were fired and three hits made.

At this a couple of shots were dug out of the bank. One of them, had struck a large stone. Both stone and shot were split, the latter lengthways. It was now found that the soft metal coating was co[illegible] [illegible]ped from the bolts, and, indeed, it w[illegible] [illegible]ral instances to fly off Very great d[illegible] [illegible]ways been experienced in getting the[illegible]ck. It will be remembered that one of the [illegible]es preferred against the Armstrong gun wa[illegible] the lead separated from the shot in its flight, and endangered the skirmishers in front. It was probably owing to this instantaneous stripping that better marking was not made yesterday. The same ingenuity which has rendered an old 18-pounder capable of throwing a 47 pounds ball, will doubtless overcome this present difficulty. Soon after one o'clock an iron target was erected, constructed of four inch bars of railroad iron, backed by pieces of oak thirteen inches square. First, a bar was laid upon the timber with the flange downward, exactly as it would be if fixed to a railroad sleeper. Then a second bar was laid by the side of the first, but upside down so that the flange overlapped the face of its neighbour; then a third bar was placed in the same position as the first; so that by continuing the process a very solid target was formed. Its strength, however, was not tested. Three shots only were fired at it, but no hit was made. At the last fire the shot appeared to break into two pieces, which striking the ground at a distance of about 150 yds. from the gun, passed to the right and left of the target. It is scarcely possible that if a fair hit had been made the iron would have been penetrated by so light a shot as a 47 pounder, at so great a distance as 350 yards and with no more than eight pounds of powder. Such a result at anyrate has not been obtained in England.

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Montreal, June 23. 149

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June 28. r 154

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April 26. 101

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June 30. 177 r 155

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June 2. 1m 131

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March 14. DW 1y 63

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In Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of Women, Indigestion, Scrofula,

And OBSTINATE SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS of BONES and SKIN, and the many and

WONDERFUL CURES

Effected by these Waters, have made them

FAMOUS THROUGHOUT AMERICA,

☞ REFERENCE is permitted to the following distinguished Visitors, as to the efficacy of the ST. CATHARINES WATERS in Disease:—The Right Revd. Archbishop Hughes, Gen. J. Watson Webb, Alvah Hunt, Esq., Edwin Forrest, Esq., F. DePeyster, Esq., C. Stetson, Esq., D. Howard, Esq., Messrs. P. V. King and Lekoy, of New York City, H. W. Sergeant, Esq., of Fishkill, Messrs Jas. Lawrence, P. Grant, and P. C. Brooks, of Boston, Bishop Upfold, of Indiana, C.C. Trowbridge, Esq., Detroit, Prof. Jas. P. White, Buffalo, &c. The majority of the leading Physicians in the large cities are also well acquainted with the properties of the Waters, and the following gentlemen in Canada:—Chancellor Blake, J. B. Robinson, Esq., Toronto, John Galt, Esq., M. Vankoughnet, Esq., Judge McCord, Montreal.

☞ ST. CATHARINES is eleven miles west of the Supension Bridge. Niagara Falls trains connecting with all Express trains on New York Central Railway will convey passengers direct to the Springs, per Great Western Railroad.

For sale by all the principal Druggists in Montreal.

P. S.—Wholesale orders, addressed J. BRIGGS Montreal, promptly attended to.

Montreal, April 3, 1862. 1y 83

R. CAMPBELL & CO.

Have lately opened at the

Montreal Carpet Warehouse,

49 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

NEW PATTERNS in VELVET, BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETINGS. Also, some fine patterns of remarkably well seasoned FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, which will be cut to suit any dimensions.

A few bales of UNION CARPETS in stock, well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A serious advance being likely to occur in the prices of Fine Carpets this Fall, purchasers would do well to make their selections previously, at the

MONTREAL CARPET WAREHOUSE,
49 *Great St. James Street.*

R. Campbell & Co.

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THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR

HAS two apartments to keep Meat and Butter, and Cream, Fruits, &c, separate. Keeps the Refrigerator Cold with less Ice than any other, and has a Water Cooler attached, to draw off the Ice Water as required. For sale only by

GEO. HAGAR,
302 & 304 St. Paul Street

Also,—Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers Sponge and Hip Baths.

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Wine, Brandy, Stout, &c.

200 CASES CLARET—Sauterne, Barsac—various brands, from $3 to $15 per case

Sandeman's Ports, Pemartin's and Domecq's Sherries } In wood and bottle, the *finest imported*

Hhds, qr-casks and cases Brandy, vintages 1840, 1854 and 1858

Moet & Chandon's Green Seal Champagne

"Allsopp's" E I Ale, quarts and pints

Guinness & Sons' Extra Stout, quarts, Imperial pints and pints

Scotch Whiskey, Old Tom, Old Jamaica

Ritchie, Ford & Co's Old Family and Rye Whiskey. For Sale,

ALEX. McGIBBON.

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THE MONTREAL HERALD

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1862.

SEE FIRST PAGE FOR EUROPEAN NEWS

Trial of Rifled Cannon, &c.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Horticultural Exhibition, in the Crystal Palace, this day, at Two o'clock.
Regular Meeting of Lodge of Antiquity, in Masonic Hall, this evening, at Eight o'clock.
Night with the Humorists and Poets, this evening, in Mechanics' Hall, at Eight o'clock.
Performance in the Theatre Royal, this evening, at Eight o'clock.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY G. McGREGOR.
Household Furniture, &c., at No. 16 Chenneville Street, at Ten o'clock.
BY ALEX. BRYSON.
Hardware, at his own Stores, at half-past Seven o'clock.
BY JOHN O. BROWN & SON.
Dry Goods, Books, Jewellery, &c., at their own stores, Notre Dame Street. at Seven o'clock.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

State of the Thermometer (in the shade) at the door of Mr. McPherson, watchmaker and jeweller, corner of St. Francois Xavier and Notre Dame Streets:—
July 3—9 A.M. 72 above zero.
2 P.M. 81 above zero.
5 P.M. 78 above zero.

ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.

JULY 1.

Ottawa Hotel.

J M Curier, Ottawa; P T Gulis and wife, Plattsburgh; H Tenney, St Albans; H Jersey; W Walsh, Plattsburgh; C B Crysler and wife, Str Ottawa; F M Dermont; W Moner, Plattsburgh; J Corby, Belleville; J Frost and lady, Toronto; A MacDonell, Cornwall; R W Patterson, Belleville; D Row, Brockville; W H Vantussit, Belleville; G A Meacham, Watertown, Mass; Miss J Benedict, Troy, N Y; J W Woods, Boston; Mr and Mrs Holt, Quebec; I Moor, do; S Jurnis, do; R Conroy, Aylmer; Mrs Gregory, Plattsburg; J D Platt, do; J H Myers, do; H H Turlu, do; J Hopkins, do; B M Curly, do; D B Emerson, Hanover, N H; S S Palmer, Plattsburgh; J S Moon, do; F C Hartnell, do; Miss S Sullivan; A Martin, Whitehall; T H Cushing, Frankfort, Me; Mr J J Zimmerman, Bramsville, C W; G F Barnes, St Hyacinthe; J Fraser, Ottawa; J L Murphy, do; J Williamson, Toronto; W Ferguson, L'Orignal; A M Warren, Plattsburgh; E A Fyler, Washington, D C; H R Symme, Three Rivers; M McDonnell, Quebec; Mr MacDonell, do; A Brooks, wife, nurse, and two cdildren, Brockville; D Lawrie and wife, Quebec; H Burritt, Burritts Rapids; Mrs McMillan and son, Cornwall; Mrs MacDonell, do; W Barclay, Lachine; W R Elmon, Belleville; J M Currier; A McArthur, Carleton Place; G N Usburn, Quebec; J Rose and wife, Morrisburgh; A S McDonell, do; R S Griffiths, Brockville; J A Curran, Thurso, C W; Dr Dauth, lady and servant, Coteau du Lac; J Isaacs, N Y; C G Edwards, Plattsburgh; Miss Price, Richmond; Mr Smith, Sherbrooke; W Paige, Compton; Miss S MacDonell, Villa Maria.

Donegana Hotel.

J Cannon, Brockville, C W; M F Grant, New Brunswick; Mr and Mrs E Hale, New York; Mr and Mrs C De Greek, New York; Mr and Mrs P Condit, Orange, N J; Miss Hellmuth, Quebec; Mr Mussen, Bermuda; Miss Mussen, do; J W Ainslie, Louisville, Ky; Mr and Mrs W D Andrews, New York; Hon G R S DeBeaujeu and two ladies, Coteau du Lac.

Canada Hotel.

W Duchett, Coteau Landing; J Frigon, Three Rivers; W Lanigan, do; Rev Mr Proux, St Valier; Rev Mr Harber, St Gregoire; Rev Mr Dupuis, St Anne; F Cadoret, St Hyacinthe; S Larose, do; J B Richard, Ottawa; C Lalanne, Lange Gardien; D Stott, Stottville; A Connelly, Dickinson Landing; M Lanctot, Laprairie; E Bourgeois, St Jean; J Taylor and lady, St Policarpe; N R Stride, St Simon; J Miller, St Pie; J B Vallee, Troy; A Cartes and lady, New York; D Santos, do; L T Cote, St Hyacinthe, Z De St Aubin, St Mary; Madame Laviolette; A Dubord, New York; M Lacoste, Boucherville; J O Bureau, St Remy; Rev Mr Dagnais, St Edouard; J Dacier, Iberville; C Nolin, St Jean; M Wurtele, River David; C Lebrun, St Martin; D Dagenois, Kesseville; Dr Giraux, St Casimie; E M Hart, Three Rivers; L Rocheleau, do; Dr Turcotte, Sorel; A SaDame, do; J Gauvin, Quebec; G Marie, do; J Delphos, Chesby; H Craig, Three Rivers; F Bedard, St Pierre; L P Grinier, Sorel; A Robillard, St Ours; L Leboutillier, Gaspe; C A M Globensky, St Eustache; M Debellefeuille, do; N Calletfe, Vercheres; Rev Mr Poulin, Cuebec; L Archambault, L'Assomption; P A Archambault, do; D Lamarche, St Roch; M Geoffrion Vercheres; Dr Poulin, St. Marie; Rev Mr Bedard, St Remi; Rev Mr Dubis, St Laurent; A Cadieu, Varennes; M A Girard, do; E Pages, Longueuil; R E Fontaine, St Hyacinthe; D Benoit, do; Rev Mr O'Donnelle, Iberville; Dr Durocher, Terrebonne; N C Bernard, Varennes; L Almeras, Renfrew.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE ON THE CANADIAN MILITIA.—There is one point in the Duke of Newcastle's remarks in the House of Commons with reference to this subject, against which we think it but right on the part of Canada to protest. He said that if the rejection of the Ex-Ministerial Bill was merely an expression of non-confidence in the Ministry, it was an ill-judged step. "After "the noble manner in which the feelings of this "country were aroused in favour of sending far-"ther assistance to Canada, such a step was most "inopportune and unfortunate." A stranger to all the circumstances would naturally believe that Canada being in some distress upon her own account, the generous charity of England was exhibited by coming to the rescue of her dependency at great loss to herself. But every one really knows that this was not the true position of the affair. As a part of the Empire, undoubtedly, we ought to be proud, as we are willing to accept all the duties and burdens of it. But the war to which we were exposed was none of our seeking, and had it occurred would have been made on the part of England, for no interests peculiar to Canada. His Grace put the thing entirely in the wrong way. If Great Britain found occasion to fight for the Trent affair, at her own choice, and without consulting our wishes, what else could she do but send an army where the fighting was to be done? In any case we were to bear all the brunt of the war, and instead of talking of the feeling of England being aroused to come to our defence, the Duke would have conformed more closely to the facts if he had said that the feeling of Canada was aroused cheerfully to bear the evils of war, with a population largely overmatched by that of the enemy, and with a frontier presenting the greatest possible difficulties for defence. What would the sacrifices of England have been, compared to the sufferings of Canada, with war at every man's door? Under these circumstances, it was hardly in good taste for the Duke to lecture us as if we were the protected party. Perhaps his Grace may have read the fable of the alliance between the Giant and the Dwarf, and what came of it—how, after two or three glorious campaigns, in which the dwarf lost both arms an eye and a leg, the giant at last got out of breath, and while resting himself for a moment, called a parley with the enemy—how the latter appeared, after a little conversation, a much pleasanter set of fellows than the Giant had at first thought, especially when they dwelt upon the agreeable terms which had always prevailed between them and their large neighbour, until that pestilent dwarf had bred cause of quarrel—how the giant came to the conclusion that, after all, but for the dwarf he and his enemies might once again become friends, especially if he got another field as one of the conditions of peace—and how peace was made upon the basis of the big fellow getting the addition to his property and the little fellow going into captivity. We do not suppose, of course, that the wind up of the fable would have any application; but the relative positions of Canada and England as they would have been at the commencement of the war are not unaptly illustrated by this old parable.

MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL.—At the meeting of this body held on yesterday evening last, a petition was received from a number of discharged Policemen, praying for compensation; it was referred. The report of the Finance Committee, recommending that instead of $25,000, the sum asked for by the Road Committee for general improvements, $15,000 be granted for this purpose, was adopted after some discussion. This amount is to cover all the expenses of the Road Department till October next. Councillor McGrath's motion to suspend the 20th rule of the Council, in so far as it relates to the granting of certain Tavern Licenses, was rejected, after which the Council adjourned.

ERRATUM.—In the list of gentlemen who attended His Excellency's levee, the name of W. Drummond appeared instead of the Hon. L. T. Drummond.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—This exhibition takes place this afternoon, at which a fine display of roses is anticipated. The only fruits in season will be the melon and strawberry; of the latter there will be a good show. The fine band of the 47th will be present, and the Governor-General, Lord Monck, is expected during the evening.

This evening Mr. Siddons will give a Reading from Charles Dickens' last work, "Great Expectations," together with some amusing selections from Irish authors and Scotch Poets.

FIRE.—A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in one of the small streets off St. Joseph street, by which several houses were destroyed.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Mr. Gottschalk, the renowned pianist, will perform to-night. As his engagement is limited to two nights, we recommend the lovers of music to avail themselves of this opportunity. The following is taken from the Chicago Press:

The excitement of the past week in fashionable and musical circles has been the debut of Gottschalk before a Chicago audience. Every one with an opinion has been careful to deliver it, and as the opinions were all of one character, the city has resounded with a chorus of praise. The young American artist may well feel proud of his triumph. His style is original, differing widely from all others. But it is in pieces like the "Last Hope," the "Marche de Nuit," the "Pastorella," and "Murmures Æolian" that we find a sensibility most original, a quiet richness of harmony, which we look for vainly in many other living writers And this brings us to Gottschalk's merits as a pianist Nature has been kindly to him in the way of fingers and the precise sort of strength that he requires. The strength and elasticity of his wrist and fore-arm are enormous, and apparently beyond the reach of fatigue. Nothing can exceed the distinctness of his scales, the evenness and limpidity of his trills, single and double, the smoothness with which his fingers travel over thirds and sixths, or the agile willingness of his wrist in octaves. We have said enough to show our regard for Mr. Gottschalk as an artist.

This evening's sale at the store of Alex. Bryson will complete the remainder of the hardware bankrupt stock. A large number of desirable articles have still to be disposed of, and will be sold as hitherto—strictly without reserve.

THE DEFENCES OF KINGSTON.—Col. Wetherall, Lieut.-Col. Gardiner and Capt. Cressman, of the Frontier Defence Commission, arrived in Kingston on Saturday last. Col. Gordon, Capt. Bythesea and the Hon. H. Killaly, arrived here on Monday. On Monday and Tuesday the Commissioners were occupied in surveying the approaches to the harbor, and they made a coasting tour along the lower part of the Bay of Quinte, and along Wolfe Island, the Batteau Channel, &c., in the steam yacht Fairy, which was placed at their disposal by the owners. It is the opinion of outsiders that this visit of the Defence Commission will soon lead to the expenditure of money in this locality.—*Kingston News.*

The Governor General's Visit.

THE REVIEW.—A glorious morning began the day fixed upon for the review which His Excellency was to hold of the troops in garrison, and an immense gathering of spectators appeared on the ground to witness, what to the present generation of Montrealers is an unwonted sight—several thousand British troops on the same ground under arms. We believe the number reviewed amounted to about three thousand men of all arms, consisting of an Armstrong Battery of nine guns, under Major Penn; Royal Engineers, under Captain Gordon; Grenadier Guards, under Lord Percy; the 16th, under Major Garrett; the 47th, under Colonel Kelly; the Scotch Fusilier Guards, under Colonel Dalrymple; and the Royal Artillery, under Colonel Turmer. The crowd and the troops arrived together, and by 8 o'clock, the time fixed upon for the commencement of the spectacle, there were probably six or seven thousand spectators, in carriages, on horseback and on foot. At this time, the scene was very brilliant and beautiful. The ground is a magnificent Plateau with a handsome grove at one side of it and a ravine on the other, with an extent of open ground ample for the manœuvres of even a larger force. The sun shone brilliantly, while a delightful breeze played over the high ground, from whence the eyes of the spectators, turned for a moment from the pomp of war, wandered over the sylvan beauties of the broad blue shining St. Lawrence with its well wooded banks and islands, broken here and there by the spires of the churches of the neighbouring rural Parishes. Farther on to the West, the city was spread out below, and beyond that again the bridge, with the tin roofs of Laprairie, on the other side of the River, shining like silver in the sunbeams. The troops arrived with military punctuality and were formed in line on the Eastern side of the ground facing Westward. The Battery had the extreme right, then the Engineers, next the Guards, then the 16th; the 47th and the 10th Royal Artillery on the left. All the regiments having formed in line and fixed bayonets several of the Armstrong guns thundered across the field to the left of the line. Soon after Lord Monck came upon the field upon horseback—the horse, by-the-bye, behaved when the firing began like a veteran, hardly moving his ears—but out of uniform. Sir W. F. Williams arrived at the same time, together with General Paulet, General Doyle and their respective Staffs. The group of horsemen, all but one, in brilliant uniforms, and decorated for past services, added colour and movement to the panorama. His Excellency was escorted by the Military Train. At the moment when this group appeared the troops presented arms and the several bands played as the Governor General and his companions in riding up the line, passed their respective regiments. The inspection of each corps now took place, after which the bands came to the front and the whole formed in column and marched past, first in slow and then in quick time, in the same order in which we have described them already, the Armstrong battery leading. Nothing could be finer than the erect bearing and steady tramp of this splendid body of men, of whom fully one half it must be remarked belong to the very finest corps in the British service. The next part of the performance was, what was called by the civilians, a sham fight; but, we believe, was not properly dignified by that title. in technical language. The signal for it was, however, also the signal for what our American neighbours would call a stampede among the horsemen and carriages, who with the spectators on foot had approached as nearly as possible to the ground occupied by the troops, and who found it as impossible to extricate themselves with the required rapidity as the teamsters, and the other "boys and baggage" have done in some of the routs which have taken place in the present war. We report, however, no one killed wounded or missing, and, as far as we know, all the stores were brought off safe at last, though it took an awful amount of swearing to do it.

Everything being ready, the 47th were thrown out as skirmishers towards Logan's farm, and close to the edge of the ravine. Nothing could exceed the beauty of their fire when thus thrown out. Though every man fired when loaded, the rapidity of the discharges made the report continuous. There seemed to be no cessation; soon four of the Armstrongs advanced in support, followed by the Grenadiers and Fusiliers in double line; the Artillery firing over the heads of the skirmishers. There was then a halt; the guns limbered up, and withdrew, while the Guards formed in square, the officers in the centre. The enemy were now supposed to attack, and the Guards in square fired repeated vollies, delivered with a precision which sounded like a single report. In the meantime, the skirmishers were recalled, and having joined the Guards, attacked in turn, the Artillery firing heavily and rapidly from each wing. The field offered all the circumstances of a well-fought battle—the tumult now indicating the swelling of a heavy fight, and then falling off, as if change of place or some other cause had temporarily caused the efforts of the combatants to be relaxed. There were frequent discharges of all arms in all parts of the field; the smell of villainous saltpetre being predominant, though not accompanied with the loss of those "tall fellows" which it too often destroys "so cowardly." At last one concentrated effort was made, the front ranks kneeling, and the others firing over their heads, and this being supposed to have silenced the enemy in the cover of the copse, the victory was won. The 16th and Engineers then came out of the copse, which they had been defending, and the whole of the troops formed, first in line, then in column, and saluted, while the bands played God Save the Queen. The whole affair was managed in the most successful manner, and was the finest open air spectacle which we have seen for many years in Montreal. The ground was kept by the military police under Serjeant Tate.

At noon the President of the Mechanics Institute, accompanied by the Secretary and a number of the members of the Committee of Management, waited upon His Excellency at the St Lawrence Hall, and presented him with the following Address:—

To His Excellency, the Right Honorable Charles Stanley Viscount Monck, &c., &c.,

May it please your Excellency—

The Mechanics' Institute of Montreal, availing itself of the present opportunity, desires to congratulate your Excellency on this your first visit to the city of Montreal.

The Institute as an Incorporated Association desires to express its loyalty to her most gracious Majesty the Queen. The pleasure with which it receives your Excellency as her representative, and the earnest hope that your government in this country may add alike to your own renown and to the happiness and prosperity of the Canadian people.

The Institute which we have the honour to represent numbers over one thousand members, and is in a state of most gratifying prosperity. We trust on some future and not far distant occasion that it may be honoured by a visit from your Excellency, and we would on the present occasion respectfully solicit your Excellency's kind consideration and permission to address you as the patron of the Mechanics Institute of Montreal.

HECTOR MUNRO,
President.

Montreal, 3rd July, 1862.

REPLY.

To the Members of the Mechanics' Institute.

GENTLEMEN,—Accept my thanks for your address of congratulation on the occasion of my first visit to this city.

I receive with gratification your assurances of devotion to the Queen, and of welcome to myself as the Representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty in Canada.

I rejoice to hear of your prosperity, and I should have been glad to have paid you a visit, if other engagements pressing on my limited time had admitted of it.

I consent with pleasure to your request, that I have become patron of the Mechanics' Institute of Montreal.

Montreal, July 3, 1862.

The Horticultural Society also presented an addeess as follows:—

To His Excellency Charles Stanley Viscount Monck, &c., &c., Governor General of British North America, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the officers and members of the Montreal Agricultural and Horticultural Society, beg to approach your Excellency to offer you our respectful congratulations on the occasion of your first visit to the City of Montreal.

The deep interest your Excellency has already manifested elsewhere, in agriculture and kindred pursuits, induces us to request your Excellency's countenance and support.

The Society which we represent has been in existence for seventeen years; its object being to promote and encourage improvement in Horticulture.

Our Gardens and Conservatories are open for your inspection, should Your Excellency desire to visit them.

The Annual Exhibition of the Society will be held in September next, which we respectfully request your Excellency will honor by your presence.

We moreover respectfully request your Excellency will be pleased to become the Patron of the Society.

Signed on behalf of the Society,
G. DESBARATS,
President.

J. E. PELL,
Secretary.

Montreal, July 3rd, 1862.

To the Officers and Members of the Montreal Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

GENTLEMEN,—I am much obliged to you for the Address of Congratulation which you have presented to me.

The object of your Society is one in which I have always taken very great interest, and I thank you for the invitation you have given me to inspect your Gardens and Conservatories.

If it shall be in my power, I shall be very glad to be present at your Annual Exhibition.

I consent with much pleasure to become the Patron of your Society.

VISIT TO THE VILLA MARIA.

At a quarter to two o'clock in the afternoon, His Excellency arrived at the Villa Maria.

There were present in the reception room, the Superior M. Granet, Hon. Messrs. Sicotte, McGee, Dorion and Drummond; Rev. Mr. Rousseau, Honorable Mr. Cartier, Dr. Leprohon, Ex-Mayor Rodier, Louis Beaudry, Esq, J.P., M. Leblanc, Rev. M. Ronnisant, Hon. Chas. Wilson, Rev. M. Nercan, Rev. M. Porlier, Hon. Louis Renaud, Rev. Messrs. Mercellet, Grandjour, Vinet, Proulx, Dorion, Lesage, Judge Monck, Rev. Mr. Dowd, Olivier Bertholet, Joseph Doutre, E. Roy, M. Pominville, G. Lamothe, C. S. Cherrier, E. Demers, Hon. Chas. Mondelet, Hon. M. Dessaulles, and others.

His Excellency was received by the Lady Superior, and conducted to the Saloon or Hall, where the boarders were seated on the platform The Hall was beautifully decorated, and the space allotted to the visitors was quickly filled.

At the upper end of the room were the words "Welcome Noble Lord, thrice welcome to our Villa." His Excellency was accompanied by His Worship the Mayor, Hon. Mr. Sicotte, and others, and on entering the Hall, a number of pieces of music were performed in the most brilliant manner, as may be judged when we mention that besides all the young ladies, by whom the vocal music was furnished, there were eight pianos (40 hands), 3 harps, and 1 harmonium. After His Excellency had been entertained in this manner for some time, a number of Medals and prizes were distributed to the pupils, after which there was more music, dialogues, &c., the performance concluding with "God Save the Queen." The music was magnificent, such as we do not often have an opportunity of hearing. M. Noel, we believe, was the Director.

The performances having concluded, his Excellency was conducted to the door by the Superior and others, and he then drove round the Mountain.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.

It was understood that his Excellency would visit the Victoria Bridge at 4 o'clock, and a number of people drove down there, but at a quarter to 5 o'clock his Worship the Mayor arrived, and stated that his Excellency was too much fatigued after the Review in the morning and the visit to the Villa, to inspect the Bridge as proposed.

THE DINNER.

In the evening His Excellency partook of the Dinner given by the citizens of Montreal, at the St. Lawrence Hall. The dining saloon was beautifully decorated, and the arrangements for the dinner were perfect. When all were seated the scene was one of the grandest description—the handsome hall, the decorations, and the carefully prepared tables all adding to the effect.

The Governor General was supported on the left by His Worship the Mayor, the General, the Hon. Mr. Sicotte, General Doyle and General Bell, and the French Consul General, and on the right by the Hon. J. S. McDonald, Lord Paulet, Hon. A. A. Dorion, and Hon. T. D. McGee. The following are the names of the other gentlemen who sat down to dinner, of whom Mr. E. Maitland, Capt. Jas. Mathewson, Hon. M. L. Dessaulles, Jno. Young, L. Renaud, L. H. Holton, and M. Ryan, acted as croupiers:

Hon G Moffatt, Hon G E Cartier, Hon P Cheaveaul Hon P Quesnel, Lt-Col H Percy, C J Coursol, Col Kelly, C L Macdougall, Col Paynter, Lincoln G Smith, C H Ryland, Col DeSalabery, H L Routh, Col Hon R Rollo, C S Cherrier, Maj Garrett, Col H Dalrymple, Hugh Allen, Hon J Ferrier, W Molson, D Torrance, P Duchesnay, A E Montmarquet, B McEwan, G Ward, P Devins, A Easton, S W Monck, V Hudon, A Wolf, W E Phillips, J Lowe, G Mackenzie, Maj Lowe, F Swanstone, C A Bell, C Pratt, J McDonald, M Keogh, J A Glassford, W Scott, J B Couillard, W Minchin, W Dow, J Lewis, J Doutre, Capt Earle, C J Brydges, E Murphy, F DeWinton, F McNamee, Lt-Col W O Smith, Col Higginson, W O'Brien, J Donnolly, Major Penn, J W Buckland, M Doherty, Major Gordon, D Godley, Com Gen Power, Hon J Rose, T McCready, P Brennan, Luke Moore, J Kelly, J McGuire, B Hays, J Daly, Romeo Stephens, Col Turner, P Redpath, T McKenna, S Bethune, T Hart, T Cramp, T Workman, H Mulholland, W Edmonstone, J Mitchell, E T Taylor, H Thomas, Col Servante, T Moreland, Hon L T Drummond, E Roy, A Morris, C Wilson, E G Penny, G Onmet, T Paton, A Campbell, H Starnes; J J Day, Major Hill, P Corbyn, C Hopkins, R D Collis, E Pominville, C A Leblanc, F Betournay, D Kinnear, R A Hubert, L Marchand, Dr Nelson, W F Kay, Col Connolly; E M Hopkins, Capt Magruder, E Logan, H Chapman, R Laflamme, I J C Abbott, W Murray, F Cassidy, J Leeming, J Ogilvy, W Bristow. Cadt Retallack, C Daoust, Hon J Loranger, N C Willis, V P W Dorion, R Roy, J MacDougal, E Freer, I Gould, P Brennan, P R Lafrenaye, A Brown, J Keith, Ins Gen Muir, H Hogan, G Laflame, W Ramsay, J H Molson, W Stephen, N S Whitney, A C Hooper, B Lyman, J Rickey, J Caverhill, A Rimmer, A Allen, E Cartier, Lieut-Col Irvine.

DINNER BILL OF FARE.

SOUP.
Green Turtle A la Reine

FISH.
Boiled Salmon, Lobster Sauce.

ENTREES.
Petite Pate aux Huitres,
Riz de Veau Pique au Petit Pois,
Cotelettes d'Agneau au Champignon,
Supreme de Volaille aux Truffles.

JOINTS.
Roast Filet of Beef, with Yorkshire Pudding.
Roast Lamb, Mint Sauce. Roast Ducks.
Roast Ham, Champagne Sauce
Boiled Round of Beef and Greens.
Boiled Turkey and Oyster Sauce.
Boiled Leg Mutton and Caper Sauce.
Boiled Tongues.

VEGETABLES.
New Potatoes, Green Peas, Cauliflowers, Lettuce.
Asparagus, Cucumbers, Spinach.

GAME.
Venison. Guinea Hens. Ducklings.
Spring Chickens.
Lobster Salad. Chicken Salad.

PASTRY.
Plum Pudding. Fruit Jelly.
Strawberry Bavaroise.
Charlotte Russe. Gooseberry Paste.
Marangues, with Cream.
Italian Cream. Nugas. Pyramids. Ice Creams.

DESSERT.
Grapes. Oranges. Pine Apples. Strawberries.
Fancy Cakes. Apples. Nuts, &c., &c.

WINES.
Champagne (Green Seal and Lac d'Or.)
Sparkling Hock and Moselle.
Sherry. Port. Claret. Sauterne.
Coffee and Liqueurs

His Excellency and the guests sat down about half-past seven o'clock, and we need hardly say that ample justice was done to the good things with which the tables were loaded.

Great praise is due to Mr. Hogan, who had the management of the dinner, not only for the excellent accommodation provided for every one, and the beautiful manner in which the tables were arranged and ornamented, but for his attention to every want of those who had the pleasure of spending the evening in his well ordered house.

The Band of the 47th Regiment was present, and played several choice pieces of music.

The first toast—"The Queen,"—was proposed by His Worship Mayor BEAUDRY.—He said they were all aware of the toast he was about to propose, and he was the more happy that it had fallen to his lot, as he had the honour and privilege of seeing the Queen on the day of her marriage. (Cheers) Yes, and that day he would not soon forget. He was sure there did not exist a Queen who studied the advantages of her subjects more than the Queen of England. (Applause.) She was the best and kindest of Queens, the most affectionate of mothers, and they all knew with what pride we welcomed the arrival of her son amongst us. He would then propose "The Queen, the best of Queens."

Received with all the honours, the band playing "God Save the Queen."

His Worship the MAYOR then rose and said that the next toast which he had the honour of proposing was the person whom they all had had the honour and pleasure of seeing. It was "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," whom Montreal had so loyally welcomed on his arrival at our shores.

Received with cheers, the band playing the march, "Prince of Wales."

His Worship again rose and said that the toast he was then about to propose, was one that he was sure they would all drink with the greatest pleasure. (Cheers.) The toast was "Our noble guest His Excellency the Viscount Monck, the Governor General." (Great cheers.) On this occasion he might be permitted to say a few words as to the position in which we stood towards His Excellency. The Governor General represented the Queen of England; he represented the constitution of England, and he was the representative of order and protection to all the constituents of a free and prosperous country. We had the best of protection in the person sent to us by the Mother Country—sent and selected as a most proper and fit person to represent the greatest crown on the face of the earth. He was proud to say that they who were living in this Canada, enjoyed the protection of one of the most powerful countries in the world. (Cheers.) He then proposed "Our Nobte guest," which was received with the most deafening applause, which lasted for several minutes.

Band,—"The meeting of the waters."

HIS EXCELLENCY rose amidst great applause, and said that circumstances had compelled him, from time to time, to address public assemblies. It was not, therefore, in his power to plead in extenuation of his shortcomings the want of habit in that respect. But when he remembered the cordial reception he had received from the citizens of Montreal, and above all, the cheers with which his name had been received by them that evening, he confessed that it baffled his vocabulary to find words adequate to express his feelings. (Cheers.) He would not attempt, therefore, to convey his sentiments to them, but as the strongest sentiments were expressed in the shortest words, he would merely thank them for their great kindness. But he was not vain enough to think that he was to take this grand demonstration as a compliment to himself. He accepted of it and looked upon it as an evidence of the strength of their feelings of loyalty and attachment to that Sovereign whose representative he was. (Cheers.) The kindness they had shown him emboldened him to make some further remarks, not in an official capacity, but in the capacity of one who took a warm interest in all that concerned them. He was afraid that what he was going to say would abolish some of the feeling produced by the remarks of the Chairman. The latter told them that Canada occupied a position that had never before been attained by a country of similar size. But we had the entire control of our own affairs—our commerce and our frontier was protected without our afterwards being called upon to bear any part of the expense. But he was bound to tell them, as a friend, that this state of things could not exist much longer. (Cheers.) The plain truth had better be told at once. There was but one quarter from which Canada could be attacked, and that was from over the frontier. Up to the last year there was no other excitement than that of commercial action; but to-day, he regretted to say, the whole nation was turned into one vast camp. The change was observed with feelings of pain and regret by the Mother country and by ourselves, and the return to peaceful industry would be gladly welcomed. But it would be madness if we did not recognize the existence of a large army in that country. He did not make this remark because he entertained any apprehension that we should be attacked but, in the words of one older and more sagacious, he would say, that if we wanted to be independent, and on terms of intimacy with the neighbouring country, it could only be by being prepared to defend ourselves from attack. (Cheers.) It was not necessary that we should anticipate attack, but we should be constantly in a state of sufficient defence. These were the words of the most able statesman of England, he meant the Prime Minister. In case of aggression we might depend upon it the whole resources of the Empire would be put forth to defend Canada, no matter from what point the attack came. (Cheers.) But they must remember that Canada formed part of the Empire and would have to become liable for some of the expense; but although he did not wish to make any assertions as to what should be expended by England or by the Colonies, still he was sure that England would deal it out with no niggard hand. (Cheers.) England could not in case of invasion, supply men to defend Canada, but the stout hearts and strong hands would then be found in Canada. (Cheers.) And he was satisfied that they would not be [illegible] if the day arose. But people of Canada should not be tempted to shut their eyes to the risk of an attack. He thought it his duty as a friend to lay these views before them, and he now had the more agreeable task of alluding to the wonderful development of industry amongst them. Canada, and Montreal in particular, might look forward with confidence to the future Our progress for several years past had been as remarkable as it had been satisfactory. We might be told that we had not a fertile soil, but he believed that those nations which had to struggle against nature were those which afterwards went forth and conquered not only their fellow men but all the difficulties of life. (Cheers.)

His Excellency then apologized for having detained them, thanked them again for the kindness he had received, and prayed for a continuance of the same forebearance which he had already met from all classes. (Cry of "you deserve it.") He could only assure them that he would be guided by an honest desire to faithfully perform his duty in the position in which his Sovereign had placed him. (Continued cheering.)

The MAYOR then proposed the toast of the "Army and Navy" which made us feel safe under the flag of England.

"Rule Britannia."

Gen. Sir F. W. WILLIAMS said he had frequently had to return thanks for the "Army and Navy;" but had never done so with greater pleasure than that evening. He thought that in after dinner speeches there should be no vaunts of what would be done on unforeseen occasions; but the history of the Army and Navy was written and it would serve as a mirror to show what their acts would be if unforeseen occurrences should arise. But though not allowed to make vaunts about glory, he might say this, that the greatest pride of the British soldier was on the words duty and discipline—his greatest pleasure to gain the esteem of his fellow citizens. He believed that the Army now in Canada had gained the affections of the people, which could not have been done without discipline; and he took that opportunity in their name of returning thanks to the citizens of Montreal for the reception they had given the troops which the Sovereign had sent out for their protection. The citizens and soldiers not only walked together—but they lived together in perfect harmony, and besides the citizens had come forward in the most liberal manner to provide those institutions for the soldier which were all important for his respectability and comfort. He hoped and believed that the troops under his command would continue to show their gratitude for the manner in which they had been received. For the kindness shown to himself also, in the manner in which he had been received when he rose, he returned his warmest acknowledgements.

The MAYOR said he would next propose a toast that would go to the hearts of all the citizens of Canada—that of the Canadian Militia who had come forward to protect, if necessary, themselves, the trade of the country, their families, their wives, and their daughters. It was very well to have fine wharves, a large navigation, and admirable political institutions; but something more was required—the protection which the citizens must give to the property which they had acquired by their industry. He hoped if the occasion arose the Militia of Canada would prove itself worthy to take its place with the red coats of England. He knew that all Militiamen were fond of the scarlet, and he hoped they would be as fond of the renown acquired on the field of battle.

"Vive la Canadienne."

Colonel DESALABERRY briefly returned thanks.

The MAYOR—The Viscountess Monck.

Selections from Trovatore.

Lord MONCK returned thanks expressing his hope soon to have an opportunity of showing Lady Monck the beautiful City of Montreal, which he had no doubt she would desire as much as he had done. Before sitting down he proposed the toast of the Mayor and Corporation, saying that if the Mayor showed as much zeal in the performance of his civic duties as he had exhibited assiduity and kindness in his attentions to himself, he must be a Mayor of a kind very rarely found on the other side of the Atlantic.

The MAYOR—The Two Houses of the Provincial Parliament.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD returned thanks. He said the duty assigned to him was something like that which might be committed to some old sailor, who had long sailed in a ship during many a gale and tempest. It would certainly be a grateful task to such an ancient mariner to acknowledge the toast which honored the vessel which he had ridden through such severe water and at last had arrived safely in port. He, too, had to encounter many storms and conflicts in that good old constitutional ship, to which they had that night done honour. He had rode out many hurricanes, and had narrowly escaped shipwreck on many rocks on that old vessel, which nevertheless still survived intact and buoyant, and he could not help feeling proud of her, when he remembered that he in time of danger had been on board The ship of the Constitution was built by the ablest statesmen, whose lives the history of England recorded, and it was the subject of just pride to Canadians, that our vessel was built on the same model. In returning thanks for the warmth with which the toast had been proposed and received, he must be understood as returning thanks only for his own branch of the tree into which the Legislature was divided, and in which he had now held a seat for a quarter of a century. The full measure of constitutional liberty indeed had not been obtained till a period subsequent to that at which he entered Paliament. It was in 1841 that England granted to Canada the same constitutional system, which she herself possessed, and which wherever it prevailed conferred liberties and advantages not enjoyed elsewhere under the rule of its provisions. Under it the attainment of the control of any of the public departments was within the reach of any member of society whose ability entitled him to aspire to them; and if the Representative of Her Majesty found himself surrounded with men who had not the public confidence, there was a check upon their proceedings through the action of the Provincial Parliament, akin to that exercised by the Imperial Parliament in England. He did not mean, however, to dilate on the blessings of Representative Institutions. In their integrity they were of recent origin; but, in the Mother Country, they had been planned by Simon de Montfort six hundred years ago. Under those institutions, the People of Canada still desired to live, and would be very unlikely to undertake any change in a system, which, under the guidance of able Governors, had been ecpied from those of the Mother Country. Attacks—serious ones—had been made on that Constitution; but it had outlived them all, and he believed the people valued it sufficiently to be always ready to defend their rights.

Mr. SICOTTE also returned thanks; but, after what had just been said, would not occupy the time of the company in a long speech.

The MAYOR—The Sister Provinces.

"Auld Lang Syne."

General DOYLE expressed his regret at having been invited to respond to this toast. Those who had done so had done him a great injury, for he was obliged to confess that a British general officer had thus been taken by surprise. —(Cheers).

He had not the same excuse for a long speech just made by the Governor General. He had addressed few public meetings, except of soldiers, and he wished he had had time to prepare some more appropriate words. But one thing he would not apologize for, and that was for keeping them too longs. He could assure them that the loyalty of the sister colonies was not to be exceeded even by their own and that was saying every thing. They were prepared as the people of Canada were prepared, if necessary, to fight and die for their rights. The red coats, however, were in the Colonies for no purposes of aggression, and there was not one of them who had not to much good will to our neighbours recollecting the consanguinity of the two nations to wish for war against them. But if attacked, he was sure the sister colonies as well as Canada would be speedily in the front. He could bear testimony to the affection of the sister colonies for Canada—in particular they wished for this railway. Being the senior officer in command their made him the second in authority, otherwise he should not have put himself into the breach that evening, but as he was speaking he might say that no one wanted the railway more than the soldiers, who paid for its absence. The Governors of those Provinces would soon be here on this business, and he was proud to believe that owing to the liberality of Great Britain, the people of Canada would come forward and assist in building the railroad. He again returned thanks, and expressed the pleasure he had experienced in seeing the manner in which one of his oldest friends had been received. They told him in his own country, that modesty was not an Irish virtue. He defied them any longer to say so, since the noble Governor General had told them that the honours they had paid him were not on account of his own merits. He would tell them, however, that the more they knew him, the more they would think that the honour they had done him was as much deserved by the man, as the constitution he represented.

The MAYOR proposed the Ladies.

Waltz—Beautiful Star.

Mr. ROY returned thanks, saying that as a good deal had been spoken of the defence of the country, he must make one admission, which he feared savoured of cowardice—really if the American ladies invaded Canada he should surrender at discretion. He expressed the opinion that the only drawback upon the pleasures of the evening was that no ladies were present, but that, he said, was a misery with him of a chronic kind, for so far he not been able to obtain a wife.

The Company then broke up, the band playing "God Save the Queen."

ODDS AND ENDS.

ADVICE TO HUSBANDS.—If your wife happens to be of opinion that absolute monarchy is better than constitutional government, be resigned. You cannot say your sovereign was not of your own choosing.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.—A pert fellow seeing in the street an old woman, who drove some asses, said, "Adieu, mother of asses"—"Adieu, my son," answered she. The man felt his ears grow as he walked along.

TO PREVENT BEER FROM BEING TURNED BY THUNDER.—Having ascertained that it is perfectly good, draw off entirely in pint-pots. Then, having con[illegible] navigators, distribute accordingly. This will answer in the hottest summer.

SISTERS; ATTENTION.—An exchange remarks, pathetically "Have you a sister? Then love and cherish her with a holy friendship." This is all proper enough; but in case you havn't got any sister of your own, take some other fellow's sister and love her. The effect is just as good, and sometimes better.

WE are told to have hope and trust; but what's a poor fellow to do when he can no longer get any trust?

FORTUNES made in no time are like shirts made in no time—it's ten to one if they hang long together.

YOUNG ladies, at needlework, are not always what they appear. They are sometimes seam-ing.

THE REQUEST.—Dr. ——, one morning visiting a gentleman, he was asked to stay to dinner; which he accepting of, the gentleman stepped into the next room, and told his wife he had invited the doctor to dinner, and desired her to provide something extraordinary. Hereupon she began to murmur and scold and make a thousand words, till at last her husband, being very much provoked at her behaviour, protested that if it were not for the stranger in the next room, he would turn her out of doors. Dr. ——, who heard all, cried out, "Pray, sir, do not make a stranger of me."

EVERY plain girl has one consolation—though not a pretty young lady, she will, if she lives, be a pretty old one.

"I SAY, Jim, what work do you do first?" asked one lad of another,—"Why, cut teeth, of course," replied the other, instantly.

A MATHEMATICIAN, being asked by a stout fellow, "If two pigs weigh 20 lb., how much will a large hog weigh?" replied, "Jump into the scales, and I will tell you immediately."

WE bid many guests wel*come* when at heart we wish them well *gone*.

To know when to conceal our ability requires no small degree of it.

MORE SOUND THAN SENSE.—A doctor of little learning, and less modesty, having talked much at table, one much admiring him asked another, when the docter was gone, "If he did not think him a great scholar?" The answer was, "He may be learned, for aught I know, or can discover; but I never heard learning make such a noise."

WE have ever found that blacksmiths, by conversing with them, are more or less given to *iron-y*, and somewhat addicted to *vice*. Carpenters, for the most part, spead *plane*-ly, but they will *chisel* when they get a chance. Not unfrequently they are *bores*, and often annoy one with their old *saws*.

"POLLY, dear," said a loving husband to his spouse, who was several years his junior, "what do you say to settling at the Cape?"—"Oh, I'm delighted with the idea! You recollect when Morgan went out there he was as poor as we are, and he died in three years worth two thousand pounds!"

"Darn me, if I don't believe the world's a wheel-barrow," said a jolly inebriate, as he rolled along the pavement, "and I'm the wheel revolving on the haxis. Now I'm in the mud," said he, as he felt headlong into a gutter, "and now I'm on dry land," as he fetched up on the kerbstone. His concluding remark, as his boots followed his head down an open celler-way, was, "now the wheel is broken, and the wehicle is out of repair."

Notice of Motion. The railway whistle.

Epitaph at Neston St. Nicholas. "Here lies a certain Elizabeth Mann. She lived an old maid and she died an old Mann."

Mind your own Business. A lady made a complaint to Frederick the Great, King of Prussia "Your Majesty," said she, "my husband treats me badly."—"That is none of my business." replied the King.—"But he speaks ill of you," said the lady.—"That," replied he, "is none of your business."

The intoxication of anger, like that of the grape, shows us to others, but hides us from ourselves.

PASSENGERS

Per S.S. *ANGLO-SAXON*, Jno. Graham, master, from Liverpool to Quebec:—

Viscount Milton, Doctor Cheadle; Col Gugy, Right Revd Bishop Horan of Kingston, Rt Revd Bishop of Floa, Mrs Ramsay, Miss Ramsay, Mrs Morrison, 2 children and servant, Mr Chs Messeler, Mr Clarke Gamble, Mr Gray, J W Shaw, Mr Rutherford, Mr McShay, Mrs Stirling, Miss Hand, H Hack, Mr Hunter, Mr Parker, Mr Rosenberg, Jno Borea, Mr McManus, Mr Thompson, Mrs Barbour—27 cabin and 211 steerage.

Per SS "United Kingdom," James Craig, Master to Glasgow:—Mr & Mrs Gardyne, child and nurse; Francis McKay, Mrs McKay, Mrs Cameron, George Carter, Mr Murphy, Mr Andrew, Mr John Andrew, Mr Russell, James Grinier, Mr Struthers, James Anderson, E Hudon, A Hudon, F X Brazeau, S Gelinas, Walter Ogilvie, S Johnson Parker, William Wallace jr., Ira Morgan, Margaret Ramsay, Mrs Cobb, Grace Johnston, Mrs B Anderson, Mrs Davis and 2 children, Mrs McCumkie, Mary Jane Smith, William Pool, John Davies, John Lonergin, Wm M Clark, Malcom McFiggins, Robert Hight, John Greaves, James Campbell, Henry Adams, W D Smith, John McNeilly, Adam Ramsay, Rev J Cobb, David Goldie.—16 cabin and 29 steerage passengers.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Current Topics—Finance and Trade.

HERALD OFFICE,
Montreal, Thursday, July 3, 1862.

During the past week we have been favored with most refreshing showers of rain which appear to have been general, and the amount of good they have done is incalculable. Though probably to late to save the hay crop, still we may look for good after grass; accounts from all parts of the country are of a much more cheering description and a fair average harvest is anticipated. We notice that in some of the South Western States the wheat harvest has already commenced, and the yield is not only abundant but also of good quality.

Our arrivals to-day are:—

From Painbœuf	1 vessel,	bal	227	tons
Norway	1	do bal	297	do
Lower Ports	3	do gen	167	do
Shields	1	do coal	239	do
	6 vessels		930	tons

There is only one departure—

To Queenstown ...... 1 vessel, gen 539 tons

We give our usual summary of the week's arrivals and departures:—

				Total.
From Liverpool	2 vessels,	gen		1575
London	2	do	do	717
Glasgow	1	do	do	1092
Newcastle	1	do	do	252
Marseilles	1	do	do	454
Norway	1	do	bal	314
Lower Ports	2	do	do	563
Lower Ports	3	do	gen	1237
	13 vessels			6204
Previous	151	do		59245
				65449

Week ending 3rd July 1861.

Vessels	12	tons 4720	
Previous	196	tons 99893—	104613
Decrease in 1862			39164

The departures for the week are:—

To Liverpool	4 vessels,	gen		4288
Glasgow	2	do	do	1666
Aberdeen	1	do	do	252
Gloucester	1	do	do	364
Kirkaldy	1	do	do	364
Newry	1	do	do	260
Cork for orders	4	do	do	1655
Lower Ports	1	do	do	95

Week ending 3rd July, 1861. 8944
Vessels 21 ....tons 10253

We give the number of vessels in port on the evening of the 2nd July 1861-'62:—

	1862.	1861.
Steamships	1	1
Ships	8	19
Barks	27	24
Brigs	13	9
Brigantines	1	2
Schooners	2	6
	52	61

Ocean Freights have undergone no change. Vessels for Liverpool are in request, but there are none at present offering.

Receipts of Produce for to-day are:—

			Total.
Flour per Canal, brls		3193—	
G. T. R., brls		500—	3693
Ashes per Canal, brls		29—	
G. T. R., brls		64—	93
Butter per Canal, kegs		126—	
G. T. R., kegs		42—	168
Flour per Canal	bags.		231
Pork per Canal	brls		211
Larld per Canal,	brls		249
Cattle per G.T.R.	head		16
Wheat per G.T.R.	bus		700
Tobacco per do	hhds.		11

In another part we give the imports and exports of produce for the last four years.

To show the importance of our River trade, we give the statistics of exports and imports this year compared with the same period last year, to and from Quebec, Three Rivers, &c.:—

EXPORTS to 3rd July.	1861.	1862.
Flour, brls	75584	83641
Do bags	7383	10103
Wheat, bush	38348	69644
Oats, bush	390	8414
Barley, bush	9025	476
Corn, bush	174	11272
Peas, bush	12167	13722
Oatmeal, brls	351	1416
Pork, brls	2746	5613
Beef, brls	689	382
Butter, kegs	418	484
Hides	2843	2606

IMPORTS to 3rd July.	1861.	1862.
Ashes, brls	163	339
Potatoes, bush	16521	4151
Oats, bush	69474	30707
Peas, bush	6616	6576
Butter, kegs	1004	1202
Oatmeal, brls	1939	2340
Cattle, head	1147	686
Sheep, head	2013	2614
Pigs, head	194	81
Calves, head	201	1034

The receipts at the Custom House to-day are $4162 77.

The following is David E. Maclean & Co's. daily report of the Montreal Produce Market:—

FLOUR.—Superior Extra, $5.30 @ $5.80; Extra, $5 10 @ $5 20; Fancy, $4.75 @ $4.85; No. 1, Canada Wheat, $4.50@$4.55, do. Western Wheat, $4.65 @ $4.75; No. 2, $4.25 @ $4.35; Fine, $4.00 @ $4.15; Middlings, $3.50@$3.80; Pollards, $3 00 @ $3.40. BAGS—Spring Wheat, $2.50 @ $2.55; Scotch, $2.55 @ $2.60.

WHEAT.—U. C. Spring, ex cars, 95c @ 97c; afloat, 97c@$1.04; White U. C., $1.10 @ $1.20; Chicago No. 1, $1 07 @$1.08; Milwaukie, $1 09 @$1.10; Amber Iowa, $1.09@$1.10; Red Michigan, $1 16 @ $1.17½; Western White, $1.15 @ $1.25.

CORN.—Per 56lbs, Mixed, 49c @ 50c; White 56c @ 57c.

PEAS.—Per 66lbs, 75c @ 80c.

PORK.—Mess, $11.00 @ $11.50; Prime Mess, $9.50 @ $9.75; Prime, $8.50 @ $8 75.

BUTTER.—9c @ 14c.

LARD.—7c @ 7½c.

ASHES.—Pot, $6.65 @ $6.70; Pearl, $7.00.

OATMEAL.—Per 200lbs,—None in market.

Our flour market this morning was steady, with limited demand and transactions few; but, in the afternoon, the demand for Western wheat flour was good, and prices advanced 5c @ 10c per barrel. We quote sales at $4.65 @ $4.70.

Grain market very firm, and sales at quotations. Advancing tendency at close.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

NEW YORK MARKETS—JULY 3.

Flour— State and Western quiet and very firm; sales of 82,000 bbls, Superfine State $4,40 @4,60; Extra State $4,90@$5,00; R H Ohio $5,10@5,25; Superfine Western $4,40@ 4,55; common to good extra Western $4,90@5,05. Southern steady; sales 900 bbls. Canada steady; sales 600 barrels.

Wheat a shade firmer, with a good export demand; sales 100,000 bush; Chicago Spring $1@$1,11; Milwaukie Club $1,14 @ 1,19; Winter Red Western $1,21@$1,25; White Michigan $1,35.

Corn firmer with a fair export demand; sales of 50,000 bus; Mixed Western 54@55.

Oats steady; sales small.

Pork dull; sales trifling; Mess $10,87½ @ $11; Prime $8,62½@$8,75.

Lard steady; sales 150 bbls. at 7½@8¾.

Stocks are lower, but since the board have rallied and close at 1 to 1½ per cent better, especially government securities.

Money is in fair demand at 5 per cent. Gold sold as high as 10½, but closes lower.

Sterling Exchange is nominal at $12,2½ @ $123.

Groceries are inactive but unchanged.

We quote from the *London Economist* of 21st instant:—

DISCOUNT AND MONEY MARKET.—The views taken in the *Economist*, and expounded at length in the two past weeks, are confirmed by the events of the present week. The drain for gold not being for indefinite liabilities, but definite engagements, has fallen off. The market is considerably easier. Money is offered at ¼ to ⅜ per cent below the Bank rate, and the applications at the Bank are less numerous. The following are the ordinary charges for paper of various dates:—

30 to 60 days........................2¾ to ⅞ per cent.
3 months.............................2¾ to ⅞ per cent.
4 months.............................3¼ to ½ per cent.
6 months—Bank bills..............3½ to 4 per cent.
— Trade do..........................4 to ½ per cent.

There is an ample supply of money on the Stock Exchange at 2 to 2½ per cent on Government securities.

We give different English Markets:—

BRADFORD.—Wood has been decidedly more difficult to sell here. The wants of spinners are in great measure supplied for some little time, and the operations are very few, and at easier prices.

ROCHDALE.—There has not been a very large attendance of buyers in the flannel market, and, as many of the merchants are now taking stock, no great amount of business has been done. The Yorkshire goods trade still keeps quiet. Wools and goods alike keep steady in price.

NOTTINGHAM.—There is a little doing for the Northern States of America, as also for Germany. In the hosiery trade there is some improvement, and several classes of goods are decidedly a better sale than for some time past. There are no stocks on hand. Yarns are exceedingly dear.

From (*Melladow & Co's.*) Produce circular.
London, June 22.

During this week the weather has been unseasonably cold, dull, and gloomy, with occasional heavy showers. The accounts we get from various parts of the United Kingdom, and also from France and Belgium, represent bright warm sunshine as being most urgently required for the development of the crops. In the expectation of such a favorable change in the weather, buyers decline to purchase freely at the advanced rates which sellers generally demand for bread stuffs.

Wheat is generally held for 2s to 3s over last week's rates, or withdrawn from sale altogether. On the business done an advance of fully 1s per qr. is obtained.

Flour meets more demand, and prices have risen 6d per barrel this week, closing with indications of a still further advance.

Butter: Old stocks are cleared off, and a large consumptive demand at last year's rates may be reckoned on.

Bacon, Lard, Pork and Beef are in excess of demand, and prices are hardly sustained.

Review of the Montreal Money Market.

The demand for Sterling Exchange has hardly been so active this week as last. Most of the Banks sell at 10 per cent. Commercial Bills are not yet by any means abundant, but must be quoted lower, the leading names being obtainable on the street at 9½ to 9¾ per cent for 60 days.

The progressive decline in the value of New York funds continues. The discount on Bank drafts is now 8 per cent. Private drawers have in some instances had to submit to a discount of 8 to 10 per cent.

The Stock market is heavy. There have been but few transactions this week, mostly at following prices:—Bank of Montreal at 117 per cent; City, 103; People's, 113; and Ontario at 104¾ per cent. No transactions in the stocks of the Commercial Bank and Bank of Toronto, since the re-opening of the Transfer Books, are reported

Review of the Montreal Cattle Market.

BEEVES—There has been a fair supply of Cattle in the market. We give the latest quotations:—

Beef, extra, per 100 lbs	$7	@	$7½	
1st quality do do	6	@	6¾	
2nd do do do	5½	@	5¾	
3rd do do do	4½	@	5	
Ordinary, consisting of poor cows and bulls	2	@	3½	
Milch Cows, good	$24	$30	$36	$44
Yearlings, per head	8	10	12	00
Two-year old	16	18	30	00
Three-year old	24	28	48	00
Good oxen, per yoke	$72@$100			

There are no barrelling cattle at present in the market.

SHEEP—The supply has been much better of late, and consequently prices have declined. We quote:—

Sheep, per head, good	$4	@	$5
Do do extra	6	@	8
Sheep and Lambs, by the lot	3	@	3½

CALVES are in plentiful supply, and prices are down, say from $3@5, according to age and quality.

HOGS—Live Hogs have been sold at $3½@$4, dressed at $5@5½.

BEEF—Barrelled—Prime, little or no sales; Prime Mess $12@$14; Tierces Prime Mess $22 @ $23.

TALLOW—In the rough, 5c per lb.; rendered, 7c.

LARD—In the rough 5@5½c, and rendered 7 @7½c. The demand for both is but slight.

HIDES—Small demand, and no change to notice. Sheep Pelts dull at 40c, without wool.

Review of the Montreal Grocery Market.

There has been but a stock business this week, this is owing to the excitement caused by the arrival of the Governor General, an event which always creates more or less of holiday times, and secondly, by the state of affairs in the United States. All our merchants, of every description, turning most anxious eyes towards Richmond, as the struggle there is looked upon as a life or death one for the Southern cause.

SUGARS are in fair request for the trade, and several parcels have changed hands chiefly for ordinary Grocery descriptions, altogether the sales foot up between 200 @ 300 hhds. Cuba brought $7,50 @$7,75 for three months with interest. Porto Rico $7,75 @ $8,00. There is no change in the price of our local Refined Sugars, and only a fair enquiry. Outsiders have either withdrawn from the market, or advanced their rates, the chief qualities offering are United States crushed and Redpath's yellow.

MOLASSES are only in moderate request, and prices are fulty maintained. Sales of ordinary Muscovado have been made at 31 @ 32 cents.

TEAS.—There has been a demand during the week from New York and Boston, and some sales have taken place, but generally the views of buyers and sellers have not agreed. Sales to the trade here foot up about 400 packages, chiefly Japanese at full rates. Oolong has brought from 45 to 55 cents. holders are demanding extreme rates which buyers do not submit to; we can give no sales.

RICE not so stiff. Holders are asking for first class samples of Arrican 19s, retail 18s 9d @ 19s. has been paid.

FRUIT—Walnuts and Almonds have risen in price, but buyers are holding back awaiting Messrs. A. Urquhart & Co's sale of the cago of the *Mathilde* next week.

TOBACCO—There have been pretty considerable sales of Montreal manufactured, and a good enquiry exists. Pending Southern news. Holders have withdrawn their stocks, and there is also one of the manufacturers. Good 5's 8's 10's are worth 32½ @ 42½ cents according to quality. Common to ordinary Cavendish is worth 29 @ 32cents. American leaf 11cents.

OILS—There is little demand for Seal, 62 cts offering for pale. The price of whale and cod is high, no stock of the former; latter sold at 68 @ 70 cents. Boiled Lindseed is worth $1,05, Raw $1, stock very light. Olive, and Salad (in cases) are slow of sale and the supply ample. Common Coal Oil is worth 30 @ 45 cents, and refined Kerosene from 50 @ 55, but the demand at this season is very limited.

NAVAL STORES.—The stock of Turpentine is very light, so that the recent decline in New York has not affected our market. We still quote it at $1 95@$2. Rosin is selling, No. 2 at $14@$15 per bbl.; the stock is also very light.

LIQUORS.—The imposition of the increased excise duty on High Wines and Beer has not, so far, affected prices. Montreal High Wines are held at 75c U.C., and at 65c@70c on time.

SALT.—There has been a considerable business, and we may quote an advance of 5c@10c. The inquiry has chiefly been for St. Louis. Sales have been made in Quebec, at 50c cash, and 60c is now demanded. Here sales have been made at 65c, and holders now ask 70c.

MONTREAL BROKERS' CIRCULAR.

For the week ending July 3, 1862.

MONTREAL, July 3, 1862.

No. 747.

PRODUCE.

		$ c.		$ c.
ASHES—Pot	₩ cwt.	6 65	@	6 70
Pearl		7 00	@	7 05
FLOUR—Canada Fine,	₩ bbl. 196lbs.	3 90	@	4 10
Superfine No. 2		4 25	@	4 30
Superfine No. 1 United States		4 45	@	4 65
Superfine No. 1 Canadian		4 45	@	4 65
Fancy		4 70	@	4 75
Extra Superfine		5 00	@	5 10
Double Extra		5 40	@	5 50
Rye Flour				None.
INDIAN MEAL	₩ 196 lbs.			None.
WHEAT—₩ 60 lbs—				
Wheat (U, C. and U. S. White		1 10	@	1 15
U. C. Spring, No. 1		0 97½	@	1 03
Do., No. 2		0 92½	@	0 95
Red Winter		1 12	@	1 16
Milwaukie Club, No. 1		1 05	@	1 08
Do., No. 2		1 00	@	1 02
Extra Milwaukie				None.
Chicago Spring No. 1		1 04	@	1 07
Do., No. 2		0 92½	@	0 95
BARLEY	₩ 50 lbs.	0 65	@	0 70
OATS	₩ 40 lbs.	0 45	@	0 47½
PEAS—White	₩ 66 lbs.	0 75	@	0 80
INDIAN CORN	₩ 56 lbs.	0 48	@	0 50
OATMEAL	₩ 200 lbs.	— —	@	— —
PROVISIONS—₩ brl.				
Pork, Mess		11 00	@	11 50
Prime Mess		9 00	@	9 25
Prime		8 50	@	8 75
BUTTER—Uninspected		— 10	@	— 13

Receipts of Produce since 1st Jan., 1862, By Rail and River.

	UptoJuy 3, 1862.	UptoJuy 4, 1861.	UptoJuy 12, 1860.	UptoJuy 7, 1859.
Ashes, brls	13865	12107	16617	16745
Flour, brls	516746	453549	255450	203514
Wheat, bush	3041840	3176370	443466	177310
Indian Corn, bsh	352745	117726	31520	71212
Pork, brls	26797	9479	6147	9537
Butter, kegs	12903	10888	11289	5521
Barley, bush	20983	9359	12779	8442
Peas, bush	215448	759972	226576	5240
Lard, kegs	3308	1536	1773	274
Beef, brls	93	112	188	316
Oatmeal, brls	1819	11644	4185	339
Oats, bush	9650	42463	8133	22623
Copper Ore, tons	....	....	....	....

Exports of Produce since 1st Jan., 1862, Via St. Lawrence, Portland and Boston.

	UptoJuy 3, 1862.	UptoJuy 4, 1861.	UptoJuy 12, 1860	UptoJuy 7, 1859.
Ashes, brls	11712	7724	12554	12210
Flour, brls	254210	293086	76233	11564
Wheat, bush	2397782	2454029	251241	....
Indian Corn, bsh	233433	511371	24363	....
Pork, brls	3460	225	301	694
Butter, kegs	8863	6659	10123	1002
Barley, bush	....	600	....	....
Peas, bush	280798	906528	467268	34776
Lard, kegs	5630	3801	4146	9
Beef, brls	622	124	522	115
Oatmeal, brls	1976	16940	12972	20
Oats, bush	....	259275	198315	....
Copper Ore tons	....	....	....	....

FREIGHTS.

To London, Flour, per barrel, Stg.	0	0	@	3	6
To Liverpool, Flour, per barrel, Stg.	0	0	@	3	0
To Clyde, Flour, per barrel, Stg.	0	0	@	3	0
To London, Pot Ashes, per ton, Stg.	0	0	@	0	0
To Liverpool, Pot Ashes, per ton, Stg.	30	6	@	0	0
Pearl Ashes, do, Stg.	35	0	@	00	0
To Clyde, Pot Ashes, per ton. Stg.	0	0	@	0	0
To London, Grain, per quarter, Stg.	7	3	@	7	6
To Liverpool, Grain, per qartr, Stg.	6	9	@	7	0
To Clyde, Grain, per quarter, Stg.	6	9	@	7	0
To Cork, for orders	8	0	@	8	6

EXCHANGE.

Bank, 60 days' on London......10⅛@10½ per ct. prem
Private, 60 days' on London ... 9 @ 9½ per ct. prem
Bank, on demand, New York.. 7 @ 8 per ct. dis.
Private, on demand, New York. 9 @10 per ct. dis.

STOCKS.

DESCRIPTION.	Shares.	Paid Up.	Dividend for last 6 months.	Closing Prices p.c.	Business Done
Bank of Montreal	$200 00	All.	4 per cent.	17 pr ct prem.	17¼-17
Ontario Bank, (Old Stock)	40 00	All.	4 per cent.	5 pr ct prem.	4¾ prem
Do. (New Stock)	40 00	30 per cent.	4 per cent.	5 pr ct prem.	4¾ prem
Commercial Bank of Canada	100 00	All.	3½ per cent.	3 per cent. dis.	....
City Bank	80 00	All.	3½ per cent.	3 pr ct prem.	2¾ prem
Bank of Upper Canada	30 00	All.	3 per cent.	13 per cent. dis.	....
People's Bank	50 00	All.	4 per cent.	13 pr ct prem.	12-12⅛ prem.
Molsons Bank	50 00	All.	4 per cent.	15 pr ct prem.	None.
Bank of Toronto	100 00	All.	4 per cent.	....	....
Montreal Mining Company's Consols	20 00	$15 10	Do.	$1.70 per share.	None.
Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Company	8 00	4 10	Do.	....	None.
Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Company	5 00	0 75	Do.	....	None.
Canada Mining Company	5 00	0 90	Do.	....	None.
Huron Copper Bay Mining Company	4 00	0 12	10 per cent.	35 cents per share	None.
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company	200 00	All.	None.	92½ pr ct dis.	None.
Grand Trunk Railroad Company	100 00	All.	None.	77 pr ct dis.	None.
Great Western of Canada	100 00	All.	3 per cent. per annum.	....	None.
Montreal Telegraph Company	40 00	All.	5 per cent. six months.	24½ pr ct prem.	None.
Montreal City Gas Company	40 00	All.	4 per cent. six months.	12½ pr ct prem.	None.
Government Debentures	....	....	6 per cent. per annum.	....	None.
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Debentures	....	....	5 per cent. per annum.	Par	Par.
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Bonds	....	....	7 per cent. per annum.	40 pr ct dis.	None.
Montreal Exchange	400 00	All.	6 per cent. per annum.	7½ pr ct dis.	10 dis.
Montreal Harbour Bonds (4 years) due 1867	....	....	8 per cent. per annum.	6 pr ct pm.	None.
Montreal Water Works	....	....	6 per cent. per annum.	3 pr ct dis.	None.

Review of the Montreal Produce and Stock Market.

(*Prepared by the Board of Brokers for the* MONTREAL HERALD.)

BOARD ROOM, EXCHANGE,
Montreal, Thursday, July 3, 1862.

FLOUR.—Since the date of our last Circular, the market has ruled quiet, but steady, with sales to a moderate extent only, ranging from $4.45@ $4.70 for No. 1 Superfine, an extreme rate, being for fresh ground from Western wheat. Extra and Fancy were both dull. For delivery, transactions are reported, but prices have not transpired.

WHEAT.—We advance our quotations for all kinds, with sales of U.C. Spring at 97½c@$1.02; Chicago Spring, $1.02½@$1.05; Milwaukie Club, $1.05 @ $1.07; Red Winter, $1.12 @ $1.15—at these figures the market closes steady.

CORN.—Considerable sales at 48c @ 50c on the spot, principally at the former rate. For July and August delivery, 48c @ 49c has been paid respectively, and these rates are still procurable.

BARLEY, OATS AND RYE.—Limited transactions, as quoted.

PEAS—In good demand at 75c @ 77½c per 66 lbs For a prime sample of Upper Canada White an advance on these prices would be paid.

PROVISIONS.—Not much doing, and we do not alter our quotations.

ASHES.—Both sorts are dull, as quoted.

FREIGHTS.— Considerable engagements.—Market closing firm.

STOCKS.

BANK OF MONTREAL.—Very little in market. Nominally 117 per cent.

BANK OF TORONTO.—No transactions since opening of the books yesterday.

ONTARIO BANK.—Transactions at 104¾. Holders demanding 105 per cent.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—Nothing doing.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA—Nominally 97 per cent., but without sales since the opening of the books.

CITY BANK.—Sales at 102¾ per cent.; 103 being to-day asked.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—Books closed till after payment of dividend on 14th instant. The quotation for the reduced Stock is nominally 87 per cent.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE—Much asked for. Sales during the week at 112 @ 112½ per cent.; holders to-day asking 113.

MOLSONS BANK—Nominal. No sales.

MONTREAL MINING COMPANY CONSOLS—No transactions. Offers to sell at $1.70 per share.

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.—[illegible]

GREAT WESTERN OF CANADA.—No Stock in market.

MONTREAL HARBOUR BONDS.—None in market.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY STOCK.—No sales to quote.

MONTREAL CITY GAS COMPANY.—No transactions.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.—Nothing doing.

CONSOLIDATED MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND DEBENTURES.—Trifling transactions at par for Government account.

IN OTHER STOCKS.—Nothing to report.

EXCHANGE—As quoted, with but little doing.

Montreal Retail Market Prices.

Montreal, July 3, 1862.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour (country), per quintal	13	0	@	13	6
Oatmeal, per quintal	0	0	@	0	0
Indianmeal, per quintal	8	0	@	8	3
Buckwheatmeal, per quintal	0	0	@	0	0
Ryemeal, per quintal	16	3	@	18	9
GRAIN.					
Barley, per 56lbs	0	0	@	0	0
Peas, per minot	3	9	@	4	0
Oats, per minot	2	3	@	2	6
Buckwheat, per minot	7	0	@	7	6
Indian Corn, per minot (Ohio)	2	9	@	2	10
Rye, per minot	0	0	@	0	0
Flax Seed, per minot	0	0	@	0	0
Timothy Seed, per minot	7	0	@	7	6
FOWLS AND GAME.					
Turkeys (old), per couple	7	6	@	8	0
Turkeys (young), per couple	0	0	@	0	0
Geese, per couple	6	0	@	7	6
Ducks, per couple	2	6	@	3	0
Ducks (wild), per couple	0	0	@	0	0
Fowls, per couple	2	6	@	3	0
Chickens, per couple	1	0	@	2	0
Pigeons (tame) per couple	1	0	@	1	3
Partridges, per couple	0	0	@	0	0
Hares, per couple	0	0	@	0	0
Wood Cock, per couple	0	0	@	0	0
Prairie Hens, per couple	0	0	@	0	0
Pigeons (wild) per dozen	6	0	@	7	6
MEATS.					
Beef, per lb	0	3	@	0	7
Pork, per lb	0	5	@	0	6
Mutton, per lb	0	5	@	0	6
Lamb, per qr	2	0	@	5	0
Veal, per qr	2	6	@	7	6
Beef, per 100 lbs	35	0	@	40	0
Pork (fresh), per 100 lbs	25	0	@	27	6
DAIRY PRODUCE.					
Butter (fresh,) per lb	0	9	@	1	0
Butter (salt), per lb	0	7	@	0	8
VEGETABLES.					
Beans (Canadian), per minot	7	6	@	8	0
Potatoes, per bag	3	9	@	4	0
Turnips, per bag	0	0	@	0	0
Onions, per minot	0	0	@	0	0
Onions, per tressor	0	0	@	0	0
SUGAR AND HONEY.					
Sugar (Maple) per lb	0	5	@	0	6
Honey, per lb	0	0	@	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Lard, per lb	0	7	@	0	8
Eggs (fresh), per dozen	0	5½	@	0	6
(old) per dozen	0	0	@	0	0
Halibut, per lb	0	7	@	0	0
Haddock, per lb	0	3	@	0	0
Apples, per barrel	25	0	@	27	6
Oranges, per box	15	0	@	17	6
Lemons, per box	0	0	@	0	0

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 2.

COCOA.—We notice a sale of 35 bags Maracaibo for export, at 31½ cents, in bond; and 10 do, Caraccas, 30, cash.

COFFEE—The market continues very firm, but remains quiet, the demand being only for the supply of immediate wants; prices, however, are supported.

FRUIT—In currants, there has been more business, but otherwise the market is quite dull. The sales are 3 @400 bxs Layer Raisins at $3.32½ @ $3.35; 300 hfdo. $1.60; 5 @ 600 bxes Bunch, $3.12½, 4 mos.

INDIGO—There continues a fair business at full prices; the sales are 58 cases Manila at 75@110 cents; 10 chests, Madras, $1,07½ to 1,10; and a few ceroons Guatemala, $1,62½, cash.

IRON—The demand for Scotch Pig continues limited; holders ask full prices, Glengarnock is held at $25, cash. 600 tons mixed numbers sold on private terms. In English Bar there is little or nothing doing; but for Rails there has of late been an active inquiry, induced by the small stock here—say 10,000 tons—the proposed increase in the rate of duty, and the high price of Exchange, the market closing buoyantly, with a strong upward tendency.

MATS—A sale has been made of 60 bales Alicante Door, No.'s 1, 2 and 3, on terms we did not learn.

MOLASSES—The demand is light, but the stock is small, and market firm at steady prices. Sales 19 hhds. Nevis at 25 to 26 cents; 40 do. new crop Barbadoes, 33; 57 bbls do. 35; 97 hhds Porto Rico, 36 to 37; 24 sour do. 28½; 50 Nuevitas, 34.

NAVAL STORES—Since the late auctions the market has been unusually quiet, and the transactions chiefly in a retail way, at some decline for Spirits Turpentine, though the market closed very firmly yesterday, with $1 30 offered for larg parcels. Tar has been in speculative request, and prices are materially higher.

OILS—City Linseed is again higher, and still tends upward; among other sales we notice 8000 gallons at 88 cents—89 to 90 is now asked. Crude Petroleum is steady at previous rates, but Refined can be bought cheaper, there being an unsettled feeling, and some foreign speculators having withdrawn from the market, leaving prices but little higher than they were a week ago.

RICE—Has continued in moderate request, with sales of 59 tcs. Carolina at $6,87½ to 7,25; 100 bags Java $5,50; 350 do. Patna, $5,62½ to $5,87½.

SUGAR—There has continued a steady good demand for Raw, for home use, since our last, and the market is very strong at the full prices of last week, while many holders now ask more, by which business for a day or two past has been somewhat restricted. The report from Washington yesterday that the Duty on Sugar would probably be placed at a higher figure than before supposed, also imparted much firmness to the market, and at the close quotations were rather unsettled, some of our Brokers quoting an advance of one-quarter of a cent per lb.

TEA—We notice a steady market, and sales of 894 hf. chests Green, and 1000 do Oolong, in English order, at about previous prices.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED—July 3.

Brig Water Witch, Chambers, Painbeauf, May 4, Hon J Young, bal, 227

.... Wilhelm Tell, Christopherssen, Christiana, May 8, H Chapman & Co, bal, 297

Schr Victoria, Bernier, Antigonish, June 22, Lyman, Clare & Co, plaster, 57

Schr Marie Elva, Bernier, Magdellan Islands, June 22, Hudon & Co, fish and oil, 36

.... Cecelia, Bernier, Sydney, C B, June 12, Miller Woods, coals, 74

Brig Forsyth, Tait, Shields, April 22, H Chapman, coals, 239

CLEARED—JULY 3.

Barque F. Brunning, Baltzer, Queenstown, for orders, G & D Shaw, corn, 301

Brig Jessie Greig, Jarvis, Queenstown, for orders, G & D Shaw, corn, 238.

EXPORTS.

July 3.

Barque F. Brunning, for Queenstown, for orders —D A P Watt 17381 bus corn; G&D Shaw 480 boards.

Brig Jessie Greig for Queenstown, for orders —A B Walker 14736 bus corn; G&D Shaw 300 boards 300 staves.

Imports.

July 3.

Manifest of the SS. "Anglo-Saxon," John Graham, Master, from Liverpool—Edmonstone, Allan & Co, Agents:—

Paul Hua 1 cse; Lamplough&Campbell 3 cs 2 cks; Winn&Holland 4 brls tin; Freight Manager GTR 1 cse 2 bles; Thos Mussen 1 case; Jos Tiffin 200 hf-chsts tea; W T Windram 1 cse; Jas Roy 1 do; Jas Hutton&co 1 do; R H Hamilton 2 do; R D Collis 3 do toys; Foley&co 2 casks e'ware 180 bdles rod 400 do hoop iron; Workman&Griffin 2 cses; Gibbs&co 2 do; Officer Comd'g 16th Regt 4 pkgs; Order 114 hf-chests tea; Jaques, Tracy&co 22 bdls steel; Jas Scott 2 cs; Moss&Bros 3 do; A M Failey 1 do; J A Rogers 2 casks letharge; J&A Crossley 1 case; G Lomer 1 bale; Haensgen & Gnaedinger 1 cask 1 bale; Lieut Hibbard 3 bles; W H Hiam 2 cs; Henry Morgan 2 do; James P Clark 17 cs 1 bale; Michael Clark 1 case; Kerr, McKenzie&co 2 bales; Alex Ramsay 9 cs glass; Jas Walker&Son 10 pkgs; Hy Chapman&co 207 do tea; R Juson&co 1 plate iron; B Dawson&Son 2 cs; Wm Lindsay 1 case; A Hovener 1 do; Wm McMaster & Nephew 5 do; Thos May 1 do; Wm Browne 169 barrels iron and brass tubes; S H Thompson 4 cs glass 2 cs; S Ewing&Son 8 trcs chicory; Thomson, Claxton& co 3 cases; Andrew Allan 6 cs 8 bles; Adolphus Bourne 1 hhd e'ware; Jas Parkin 3 cs; O S Wood 163 bdls wire; L'abbe Vignon 1 case; Sculthorp & Pennington 1 bale; John Brown 4 bales; R & A Miller 1 case; John Martin 1 case 1 bale; Joseph Beaudry 1 case; Jas V Morgan 1 do; C J Cusack 1 ble empty bags; Order 10 casks white lead; R Campbell&co 1 bale; Jos Walker 1 case screws; D McInnes&co 3 cs 1 bale; Geo Hagar 1 cask; Order 1 cse; D T Irish 3 do; R&A Millar 1 do; M Galman&co 1 do; Greene&son 5 do; F W Lasak&son 1 do; Jaques, Tracy&co 1 do 1 csk 1 bdl tools; L J Beliveau 5 cks 1 do h'ware; Order 1 do; Rimmer, Gunn&co 5 cs; J A & H Mathewson 78 hf-chests tea; Geo Childs&co 15 do do; F &G Perkins&co 74 bxs tea; Hugh Fraser&co 100 bgs rice 95 boxes tea; Thos Kay&co 295 bxs tea; Ogilvy&co 1 cse 4 bles; GTR 1 ck; Order 45 bdls steel; James Hutton& co 1 cask; Walter McFarlane 3 bales; M & L Samuel 29 bales wire 320 blds hoops; Chas Garth 12 sheets lead 168 bdls tubes; Agent G T R 1 cse.

THROUGH GOODS TO CANADA.

J G Joseph 2 cases; Chewett & co 1 cse; J L Wayne & Son 50 bxs tin plates; Chas K Rogers 2 cs; Jas H Rogers 2 do; Joseph Rogers 1 case; Johnson, Spencer&co 1 csk; Huntington&Brooks 28 crates; Gale&Catto 1 case; Robert Walker& Sons 1 do; W B Leather 2 cks; F Evans 1 case; T W Hunton 3 cases; Morris Lumley 1 do 5 bales; Jos Johnston 1 case; F W Gates & co 2 cs; McDonogh&Kent 4 cs 4 bles; R F Nicholl 112 cks; Jas E Ellis 1 bale; S Getty 1 case; Ross, Strange & co 4 cases; Jas Campbell 4 cases;

BOSTON MANIFEST.

Geo M Bainard&co 303 bales cotton.

EXPRESS GOODS.

Geo Leech 1 bx; Capt Swales 1 do; President Band Committee 4th Battalion 60th Rifles 1 box; Capt Slade 1 do; Major-Genl Russell 1 do; Revd R Burnett 1 do; W V Reynolds 1 do; Mrs Thomas Haig 1 do; Col Prince 1 do; Hon Judge Caron 1 do; H S Scott&co 1 do; Waites&Dickson 1 do; B C Westby 1 do; A Farquharson 1 do; Mrs Henry Fensome 1 do; B&A Express 1 trunk.

Remainder of cargo landed at Quebec.

Per Cecelia, from Sidney—Miller Woods 138 tons coal.

Imports per Schooners and Barges entered at H. C. Office, July 3:—

Firewood..........cords 100

Per Grand Trunk Railroad West.

July 3.

N F 9 barls ashes; Crathern &co 4 do; W & T Leeming 2 do; S Ogden 6 do; W&R Muir 3 do; J Williamson 3 do; Janes, O&co 10 do; E Major 1 do; Jno Dougall 23 do; Sidey & Crawford 12 do; Jas Jack 1 do; Aiken & K 1 do; Janes, O&co 200 do flour; R Latham 100 do; Wm Parkyn 100 do; S F Jones 100 do; Wm Parkyn 350 bush wheat; C J Cusack 350 do; To order 11 hhds tobacco; W&T Leeming 7 kgs butter; M Laing 12 do; Jas Clark&co 23 do.

Per Montreal and Champlain R. R.

July 3.

C&Caverhill 1 bx; J F Henry&co 4 boxes; W Kerr 4 cks lead; Picault&Son 2 bxs; T L Steel & co 2 do 1 kit; J Milne 1 case; Nelson& Wood 5 brls; J M Moyce 5 pckgs wheels cabs and car; Jeffrey Bros 48 hhds molasses.

VIA HEMMINGFORD.

Chandler&H 75 kgs butter 15 bxs cheese.

Per Chambly Canal.

July 3.

Boat Thos Gilchrist—N Davis 11 brls 1 hf brl kerosene oil.

Boat Henry Odell—Owner 25 tons sand.

Per Lachine Canal.

July 3.

Per steamer St. Helen—

Janes, O & co 709 barrels flour 31 bags do; Bancroft&Black 38 pkgs fruit; Ryan 40 packages butter; Renaud&Cassidy 137 do g'ware; J Patton & co 28 do; R Johnston 8 brls potash; Cusack Bros 4 pkgs carriage stuff.

Str Kingston—C Freeland 500 brls flour; A & Kirkpatrick 100 do; J Baird 100 do; Brown & Childs 24 barrels skins 73 do 54 hides; Maitland, Tylee&co 111 chts tea; J Gregory &co 20 barrels apples; Aiken&K 14 kgs butter; W & R Muir 11 brls ashes; J Jamieson 6 kegs liquor; Mitchell & G 1 brl mustard; M P Ryan 4 boxes eggs; O O N 11 heads cattle.

Str Huron—C Freeland 1699 brls flour, Janes, O & co 541 do; John Smith 200 do; Taylor Bros 200 do; D E McLean & co 131 do; L Renaud 200 bags do; Ja ues, Tracy & co 13 brls do 11 do pork; D Masson & co 199 do; Jas Jack&co 3 brls potash; Mulholland & B 7 do pearl ash; Jeffery, Noad&co 249 kgs lard; Aiken&K 50 do butter; J Dougall 14 do; Janes, O&co 10 do; Jaques, Tracy &co 1 cs bacon; Moss Brothers 1 do dry goods; G Armstrong 1 do veneering; John Boyd 1 do; T G Oliver 1 do mops.

BIRTHS.

At Brantford, on the 28th ultimo, the wife of Mr. A. Glass, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At London, on the 26th ultimo, by the Rev G R Sanderson, Mr. C. B. Adams, to Miss Louisa Elizabeth Cox, both of London.

DEATHS.

In Montreal, 3rd inst., John Henry, son of James Wright. Contractor, aged 1 year and 5 months.

At St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S., on the 6th June last, of consumption, Caroline Elizabeth, only daughter of Thamas Walsh, and grand daughter of the late Edward Ransor, of Terrebonne, L.C., aged 15 years.

At Welland, on Friday, the 27th ultimo, Mr Hugh Alexander, late of Glasgow, aged 28 years.

At St. Catharines, on the 28th ultimo, Mr. Benjamin Seaman, Sen., in the 81st year of his age.

At Dickinson's Landing, Osnabrock, on the 4th ultimo, at the residence of his son, Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. Roger Wood, in his 69th year.

In South Cayuga, on the 18th ultimo, Elizabeth Thomas, mother of John Prentice, aged 96 years and 3 months.

In Westminster, on the 30th ultimo, Celese, wife of Mr. E. L. Davis, aged 21 years, 9 months and 10 days.

The 47th Band performs at the Flower Show, in the Crystal Palace, this afternoon.

July 4. c 159

MASONIC.

AN EMERGENT MEETING of LODGE OF ANTIQUITY, F. & A. M., C.R., will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, 4th instant, at EIGHT o'clock precisely, at their ROOMS, MASONIC HALL, Place d'Armes, on business of importance.

The Members are particularly requested to attend.

By Order of the P. M.

W. WITHEY,
Secretary.

July 4. 159

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Shed Wanted,

SUITABLE for STORING EMPTY PACKAGES. Apply at No. 16 St. Peter Street,

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