Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LVI. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1864. NUMBER 170

POST OFFICE

MONTREAL, June 27, 1864.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal.

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec by Railroad	7.00 a m	7.00 p m
North Shore Land Route	8.00 a m	2.30 p m
Sorel, Three Rivers, &c, by Steamer	7.00 a m	6.30 p m
Canada West Day Train [1]	10.45 p m	6.45 a m
Canada West Night Train [2]	9.00 a m	7.00 p m
Laprairie	9.30 a m	2.45 p m
St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	9.30 a m	7.30 a m 2.45 p m
N. York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c.	9.30 a m 11.00 p m	2.45 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne, and Island Pond [3]	7.00 a m 1.15 p m	7.30 a m 1.15 p m
Portland [4]	7.00 a m	1.15 p m
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	6.00 a m
Lachine	9.15 a m 6.15 p m	6.00 a m 2.00 p m
St. Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	10.45 a m	2.00 p m
Chambly	11.00 a m	7.00 a m 2.15 p m
Longueuil and Contrecoeur	10.30 a m	7.30 a m 2.45 p m
St. Laurent, St. Eustache, St. Scholastique &c.	6.30 a m	7.00 a m
Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese & St. Jerome	2.00 p m	7.00 a m
Rigaud, Carillon, Grenville, & Way Offices to Ottawa by Steamer	5.00 p m	6.00 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	7.00 a m
St. Johns, N.B., Halifax, & P. E. Island, via Portland, every Wednesday and Saturday	7.00 a m	1.15 p m
Ditto fortnightly from Boston	....	5.00 p m
Saulte Ste. Marie, &c, (via Toronto), every Tuesday	....	5.30 p m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 7.25 A.M.
[2] do do 8.00 P.M.
[3] do do 8.10 A.M. & 1.40 P.M.
[4] do do 1.40 P.M.

Registered Letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each Mail.
All the above Mails are daily, except Sunday.

HOUSES, &c., TO BE LET, OR FOR SALE.

SHOP TO LET.

No. 2 PLACE D'ARMES. Enquire of T. C. DOANE, Up Stairs.

June 22. 148

TO RENT, LOW,

THREE UPPER FLATS, No. 20 Lemoine Street, suitable for Offices or Manufactory. Offices fitted up. Apply on the premises.

MESSRS. JONES & HELLEWELL, Commission Merchants, Or E. D. THOMPSON, 146 Notre Dame Street.

June 21. 147

TO LET

A neat two-story BRICK HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished, No 33 Aylmer Street, Immediate possession.

Apply to CHAS. TUGGEY.

June 18. 145

FOR SALE OR LEASE,

The first-class COTTAGE DWELLING, No. 47 Durocher Street, fitted up with every modern convenience; together with Outhouses, Garden, Greenhouse, and Vinery in full bearing.

Apply to HENRY CHAPMAN, St. Sacrament Street.

June 11. ddd 138

To be Let Unfurnished for a Term of Year from September next or Sold

LYNDHURST,

THE RESIDENCE OF

FREDERICK WIDDER, ESQ.,

Containing large Drawing and Dining Rooms, Breakfast Room and Library, five best Bedrooms and Dressing Rooms; also, excellent servants' accommodation, with all modern conveniences, and good Coach-house and Stables. The House is built of brick, and stands in about four acres of pleasure ground, and is in the City of Toronto, on the banks of Lake Ontario. The sale of the handsome Furniture will take place on the premises about the end of August, of which due notice will be given.

For further particulars apply to Frederick Widder, Esq., Toronto, C. W., if by letter post-paid.

Toronto, June 16. r ts 151

TO LET,

With immediate possession, THOSE WOODEN and STONE STORES, with excellent Cellarge, on McGill and Grey Nun Streets, lately occupied by Mr. W. L. Murison.

Apply to JOHN YOUNG.

June 24. 150

TO LET

The First-Class HOUSE, with a GARDEN of four acres in superficies, situate in Fullum Street.

Address THEOPHILE GAUTHIER, Advocate, No. 29 St. Vincent Street.

April 3. 97

TO LET,

HOUSE No 8 Brunswick Street, Beaver Hall. Rent £65 and assessment. Apply at the Herald Office.

May 28. 127

FOR SALE OR TO LET

THE very desirable PREMISES corner of Courville and St. Lawrence Main Streets, formerly occupied by William Roy as a Grocery Store.

The Shop is well finished and well laid out, having an excellent light Cellar, fully eight feet high, with brick flooring and perfectly free from damp.

There is also an excellent Dwelling House overhead, which could be separately Let if desired.

For information, apply to the Proprietors, KINGAN & KINLOCH.

June 8. 136

For Sa e,

TWO BUILDING LOTS adjoining the above, fronting St. Lawrence Main Street.

KINGAN & KINLOCH.

June 8. 136

For sale, on Easy Terms,

THAT first-class HOUSE, No. 12 University Street, at present occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN, Recollet Street.

April 30. 103

TO LET,

Possession given immediately.

That fine Cut-Stone Three-Story DWELLING, No. 70 Craig Street, in rear of Nordheimer's Music Hall. The first flat would be altered at once into business premises, if an eligible tenant offered.

Apply to R. CAMPBELL & CO., 49 Great St. James Street.

April 4. 80

TO LET.

That handsome and spacious Residence No. 1 MOLSON TERRACE, recently occupied by the late Thos. Molson, Esq.

Apply to JNO. THOS. MOLSON.

March 5. 55

FOR SALE,

A first-class two-story Brick self-contained HOUSE, in Alexander Street, No. 102, with a large Garden, well stocked with Fruit Trees, &c., &c.; the whole in perfect order, with possession given 1st May next.

This is a property combining the advantages of a city and country residence, and will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Size of lot 65 x 200.

Apply to LAMBE & TUGGEY, Union Buildings, St. Francois Xavier Street.

May 27. 126

TIN FOIL AND METALLIC CAP MANUFACTORY

No. 38 Crosby Street, N.Y.

JOHN J. CROOKE & CO,

Are manufacturing under their Patent,

ROLLED TIN FOIL,

PLAIN, PRINTED, OR EMBOSSED,

Suitable for wrapping

Fine Cut and Cavendish Tobacco, Cheese, Spices &c., &c., &c.

Thin Beaten Foil, all sizes, *superior in brilliancy* and *strength* of the imported article.

METALLIC CAPS,

INVALUABLE

For Sealing Bottles containing Wine or other liquids. Jars, &c., stamped with any name or design required. Also,

MUSIC PLATES, SOLDER, TYPE AND BRITANNIA WARE.

June 29. 154

HIGHWINES.

FOR SALE:

50 Puns. Borst & Halliday's 50 O P

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.

May 18. 118

For Sale,

BOXES LONDON LAYERS
Half-boxes VALENTIA RAISINS
Cases and barrels PRUNES
TAPRUST'S FARO FIGS
Bags FILBERTS and WALNUTS
CLOVES and CASSIA
BELMONT SPERM CANDLES
Bbls DRY CRUSHED SUGAR
Bbls CRUSHED A

PHILLIPS & CO.

June 22. 148

THE ARCTIC AND ICE KING REFRIGERATORS.

THE Public will find these the best Articles in the market for PRESERVING MEAT GAME, FISH, BUTTER, MILK, FRUITS, &c.

Every Refrigerator Guaranteed.

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS
KITCHEN UTENSILS in great variety
IRON BEDSTEADS, various patterns
HAIR AND STRAW MATTRASSES
COOKING STOVES, very large assortment
IRON HEATERS
SPONGE BATHS, PLUNGE BATHS
INFANTS' BATHS
BREAD CAKE BOXES
KNIFE AND SPOON BOXES
WATERING CANS, TIN PAILS
CLOTHES WRINGERS, MANGLES,
&c., &c., &c.,

AT THE

CANADIAN STOVE WORKS DEPOT

75 Great St. James Street.

J. G. BEARD & CO.

May 26. 125

PLUNKETT & BRADY.

ENGINEERS.

SURVEYORS FOR UPPER AND LOWER CANADA,

PATENT RIGHT SOLICITORS,

71 Great St. James Street, MONTREAL.

REFERENCES:

The Hon. Jno. Rose, M.P.P., Montreal.	The Hon. John Young, Montreal.
Walter Shanly, Esq., C. E., M.P.P., Montreal.	The Hon. Thos. Ryan M.L.C., Montreal.
Samuel Keefer, Esq., C.E. Dep. Com. Pub. Works.	C. J. Brydges, Esq., G. T. R., Montreal.
Francis Cassidy, Advocate, Montreal.	Thos. Devine, Esq., F. R. G. S., Head of Crown Surveys.

July 8. 1v 162

CROCKERY, WHOLESALE,

JOHN PATTON & CO.,

HAVING received, by Vessels in Port, their Spring Stock of

China, Glass, and Earthenware,

(which will be found very complete), would invite the inspection of Wholesale Puchasers to the same, as both the quality and price of the Goods will be found worthy of their attention,

73 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

May 17. 117

TEAS AND IRISH WHISKY.

THE undersigned have on hand a large Stock of well-selected TEAS and IRISH WHISKY, composed of the following Teas:—

Gunpowder, in catties
Young Hyson, half-chests
Japan, half-chests and catties
Souchong, half-chests

W. R. HODGINS & GUEST, Importers,
Office corner of Port and Foundling Streets, Over Mr. Burrell's Flour Store.

June 7. 6m 135

PARANTS SELTZER APERIENT
Do. EXTRACT
SAVORY & MOORE'S SELTZER SALT
Do. do. VICHY SALTS
Do. do. Citrate of Magnesia
Do. do. Citrate of Iron and Quinine
Do. do. Carbonate of Lithia
Do. do. Granular Gregory's
Brown's Chlorodyne, 1 oz. and 16 oz bottles
Prize Medal Eau de Cologne, from "Jean Marie Farina," Place Juliers No. 4, *the only genuine*
Reeve's Ambrosia
Sterling's Ambrosia
Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorative
Jules' Hauel's Eau Lustrale
&c., &c., &c.

N.B.—*A discount of five per cent upon all purchases made in Bank Bills current in Montreal.*

JOHN GARDNER, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 295 West End, Notre Dame Street, Near McGill Street.

June 4. 133

COAL OIL at 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. per gallon.

Genuine Portland Kerosene, 3s. 9d. per gallon.
Burning Fluid at 5s. and 7s. 6d. per gallon.

N B —*A discount of five per cent upon all purchas made in Bank Bills current in Montreal*

JOHN GARDNER.

June 4. 139

F. J. BRADY.

(LATE WITH WINN & HOLLAND,)

General Commission Merchant AND BROKER,

St. Sacrament Street, ... Montreal,

Opposite Merchants' Exchange.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Winn & Holland, Montreal.
Messrs. Law, Young & Co., do,
Messrs Morland, Watson & Co, Montreal.
Messrs. Forester, Moir & Co., do.
Hon. John Rose, Director Bank of Montreal.
Wm. Workman, Esq., President City Bank.

May 30. m5m 128

ORANGES FOR MARMALADE.

A FRESH SUPPLY of BITTER ORANGES just received at

S. ENGLISH'S, 266 Notre Dame Street.

June 20. 146

Now Landing, ex "West Wind,"

FROM CUBA:

202 hhds Bright Grocery Muscovado Sugars

50 boxes do

—AND—

58,700 Choice Havana Segars, of various selected brands

AND FOR SALE BY

J. TIFFIN & SONS.

June 23. 149

TO MINING SPECULATORS

FOR SALE,

LOTS Nos. 13 and 14, in the 3rd Range; 21 and 22 in the 5th; 26 and 27 in the 9th Range; 18 in the 6th, and half of 13 in the 3rd Range of the Township of Simpson, in all 1300 acres, to which an indisputable title will be given. Terms made known on application to the undersigned.

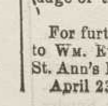
J. H. ISAACSON, N.P., 48 St. Francois Xavier Street.

June 10 138

FOR SALE,

(WITHIN SOUND OF THE CITY BELLS,

On the bank of the St. Lawrence,



A FARM, containing about 250 acres of most excellent land, in the highest state of cultivation, well wooded, well fenced, and well drained, together with numerous Buildings, one a first-class Cottage. The site is unsurpassed on the Island, and unequalled in the Province for a Gentleman's seat. This farm cost $23,000 several years ago, and has been valued last year, for certain purposes, by a very competent judge of this city, at $28,000, but will be sold

For further particulars apply at this Office, or to WM. EVANS, Esq., Agricultural Warerooms, St. Ann's Market.

April 23. 97

JAMES HERVEY.

Warehouseman & Commission Merchant, CANAL BASIN.

THE business heretofore carried on by the late JAMES HERVEY, Esq., will be continued from this date, by the undersigned, on his own account, at the old premises, Canal Basin.

All kinds of Produce and Merchandize received on Storage, and consignments promptly attended to, at moderate rates.

With the late improvements effected at the Grain Warehouse and Elevator, cargoes can be discharged and transhipped with the greatest dispatch.

All orders promptly attended to.

Liberal advances made when required.

JAMES HERVEY.

Montreal, May 13th, 1864. 114

REFERENCES:

Hon. L. RENAUD, ... Montreal.
Messrs. DAVID TORRANCE & Co. do.
Messrs. RIMMER, GUNN & Co... do.
H. L. ROUTH, Esq., ... do.
THOS. KIRBY, Esq., ... do.
ROBERT HERVEY, Esq., ... Brockville.

FOR SALE,

In Stock and to Arrive.

TEAS:

YOUNG HYSON, TWANKAY, JAPANS, &c.

CHEMICALS:

TENNANT'S SODA ASH, SAL SODA, ALUM, BI-CARB SODA, VITRIOL, &c.

PIG IRON:

COLTNESS, GARTSHERRIE, GLENGARNOCK, CLYDE AND BLAIR.

WINES, &c.:

SANDEMAN & CO'S PORTS
PEMARTIN & CO'S SHERRIES
And Common Ports and Sherries.
MOET & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES
MARTELL & CO'S BRANDIES
THE CENTRAL VINEYARD PROPRIETORS' BRANDIES
DeKUYPER & SONS' GIN
ISLAY WHISKEY, "Ardbeg" Distillery
JAMAICA and DEMERARA ISLAND RUM, &c.

GUNPOWDER:

The KAMES CO'Y'S, BLASTING F and FF

PAINTS:

JAMES & CO'S DRY WHITE and RED LEADS
GENUINE No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 WHITE PAINTS

CORDAGE:

CONVERSE'S MANUFACTURE of EVERY DESCRIPTION

—AND,—

COE'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME

—ALSO,—

LINSEED OIL, PUTTY, RICE, MUSTARD, TOBACCO PIPES, WINE and BEER CORKS
&c., &c., &c.

122 LAW, YOUNG & CO.

SANDEMAN & CO., Oporto
PEMARTIN & CO., Cadiz
MARTELL & CO., Cognac
CHARLES TENANT & CO., Glasgow

Represented in Canada by

LAW, YOUNG & CO.

May 23. 122

SEWELL, WETENHALL & REID,

General Commission Merchants

—AND—

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

284 St. Paul Street, Montreal

OFFER FOR SALE, IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE:

Uncolored Japan, Hyson, Twankay, Pekoe, and other Teas
Brandies, Wines, Scotch & Canadian Whisky
Geo. Anderson's (Glasgow) Dry White and Red Lead
Do. Navy, Brunswick & Italian Green
Do. No 1, 2 and 3 White Paint
Do. Putty, R Cement
Do. Lamp Black, etc
Copeland and Co.'s [illegible]
Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, etc
Wine and Beer Bottles
Rockingham and Stone Wares
Plough Beams, Moulds and Socks, "Cramond"
Sleigh, Shoe, and Spring Steel

Sewell, Wetenhall & Reid.

REPRESENTING IN CANADA:

W. C. & J. RHODES, Sheffield.
GILBERT BROS., do.
BROOKS BROS., do.
COPELAND & CO., London.
STEWART & BROWN, Glasgow.
JAMES COUPER & SONS, do.
JAMES McKENZIE & CO., do.
PORT DUNDAS POTTERY CO., Glasgow.
SCHICKLER & CO., Bordeaux.

June 1. 130

GOULD & HILL.

SUCCESSORS TO A. & S. NORDHEIMER

AGENTS FOR

Steinway, Chickering, and Dunham

PIANOFORTES,

—AND—

Importers of Foreign and American

SHEET MUSIC.

A FINE assortment of the above celebrated Instruments—Grand, Semi-Grand, Square and Upright—together with a large variety from other favourite Houses, for Sale and for *Hire*, at prices to suit all classes of customers.

Second-hand instruments, for Children and new beginners, offered very low.

Pianos tuned by the year or otherwise.

A supply of handsome Rosewood Stools and Rubber Covers just received; the latter possessing all the good qualities of the old style of Rubber Cover, but resembling cloth, both in texture and design.

59 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

May 14. 115

JACOB WRENCH & SONS,

SEED MERCHANTS, LONDON.

BARRON HARVEYS & CO'Y

DRUG MERCHANTS, LONDON.

Francis Cundill & Co., AGENTS, MONTREAL.

December 23. 305

TEAS! TEAS!

THE Undersigned has on hand a large Stock of well SELECTED TEAS, composed of the following, viz.:—

GUNPOWDER, HYSON
YOUNG HYSON, HYSON SKIN
TWANKAY, IMPERIAL
COLORED and UNCOLORED JAPAN

And Fresh Arrivals per each succeeding Steamer in order to keep up a constant variety.

F. M. THOMPSON, TEA IMPORTER, 19 ST. SACRAMENT STREET.

April 18. 6m 92

A GREAT LUXURY is a GOOD SPONGE, and the Subscribers have just received a few cases of the finest VENETIAN BATHING SPONGES, of all sizes. Also received, a supply of fine English TOILET SOAP, SPONGE BAGS and BATHING CAPS. Persons visiting the Sea sides would do well to supply themselves before going.

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL, APOTHECARIES' HALL, Cathedral Block.

147

DEALERS in FINE SPONGES will find an excellent assortment at the Apothecaries' Hall.

147 LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL.

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER.—GAZOGENES for family use for sale by the Subscribers.

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL, Apothecaries' Hall.

147

1000 lbs. QUICKSILVER for sale by LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL, Apothecaries' Hall

June 21 147

WEST END GROCERY.

A FULL ASSORTMENT of PICKLES, SAUCES, POTTED MEATS, FRUITS &c., &c., from the celebrated house of FORTNAM, MASON & Co., Piccadilly, London, Sole Purveyors to HER MAJESTY, to be had *only* at the above Establishment.

BAIRD & CRAWFORD, 63 Great St. James Street, 1 Door West of Nordheimer's

June 15. 142

WEST END GROCERY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his customers and the public that he has just received, and now offers for sale, a choice lot of TEAS, consisting in part of the following:—

EXTRA IMPERIAL, in catties,
YOUNG HYSON,
HYSON TWANKAYS,
GUNPOWDER,
TWANKAYS,
EXTRA ENGLISH BREAKFAST SOUCHONG CONGOU,
OOLONG,
SOUCHONG,
And UNCOLOURED JAPAN.

TOGETHER WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF *FRENCH AND ENGLISH GROCERIES.*

A. WALSH, Nos. 1 & 3 St. Antoine Street

June 22. 148

Parsons' Genuine Hams, Bacon, AND STILTON CHEESE!

CAN BE HAD AT THE

West End Grocery,

BAIRD & CRAWFORD,

63 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

June 15. 142

NOTICE TO PARTIES

REQUIRING

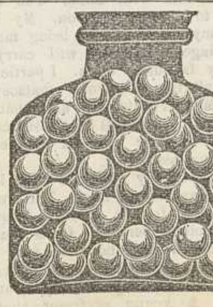
WELSH ANTHRACITE COAL,

LUMP, EGG AND NUT SIZES.

THE Subscribers are prepared to receive and execute orders for the delivery of the above descriptions of COALS, which they can confidently recommend to the public in many respects equal, and for some purposes superior, to the American Anthracite. This we can assert from our own experience, having for the past four years been the only Importers into Canada of this Coal.

JANES & CO., 26 St. Nicholas Street.

June 20. 1m 146



BRISTOL'S

(VEGETABLE)

SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

THE GREAT CURE

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

LIVER STOMACH & BOWELS,

Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to

KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

THESE Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with that greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humors or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases, these Pills are the safest, the quickest, and best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to:

Dyspepsia or Indigestion
Liver Complaints,
Constipation,
Headache,
Dropsy,
Piles.

For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results, and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long standing and difficult disorders, where other medicines have completely failed, these extraordinary Pills have effected speedy and thorough cures.

Only 25 Cents per Phial.

J. F. HENRY & CO., 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, General Agents for Canada.

Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson. R. Campbell & Co., J. Gardener, J. H. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray and by all respectable Druggists.

December 16 DWS 299

WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER Fire & Burglar Proof Safes

THE Undersigned are constantly receiving, direct from New York a supply of the above well-known genuine SALAMANDER SAFES, fitted with Powder Proof Locks, which they will sell at New York Prices, one half payable in American Currency at par.

☞ The very severe tests these Safes have undergone, in the same fires that have destroyed the Safes of other makers, commend them to the attention of all intending purchasers.

Sole Agents for Canada.

BROWN & CO., Dubois' Buildings, 183 Notre Dame Street.

April 28. 100

FOR SALE,

That splendid Lot on Sherbrooke Street West,

300 feet on Sherbrooke Street by 250 feet on Simpson and Redpath Streets.

LAMBE & TUGGEY, 3 UNION BUILDINGS, St. Francois Xavier Street.

April 6

ITALIAN MARBLE.

THE subscribers would notify the Trade that they have now on the way from Parrara, Italy, a Cargo of MARBLE, suitable for this market, and that the arrival of the Vessel is daily looked for.

Particulars can be had at the Office, St. Nicholas Street.

SIDEY & CRAWFORD.

June 10. 136

O'HEIR'S WHOLESALE

Clothing and Outfitting Establishment

68 McGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his Friends and Customers that he has enlarged his BUSINESS in the WHOLESALE LINE, and is now prepared to offer inducements to purchasers which cannot be surpassed.

Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine, and judge for themselves.

Garments made to order at short notice. All orders punctually attended to.

J. O'HEIR, 68 McGill Street, Montreal.

April 8. 84

NEW BOOKS.

DAWSON BROS. HAVE JUST RECEIVED —History of the Rebellion, its Authors and Causes, by Joshua R. Giddings; Antoinette de Mirecourt, a Canadian Tale, by Mrs. Leprohon; Thoughts on Personal Religion, by E. M. Goldburn, D.D.; 1812, the War and its Morals, a Canadian Chronicle, by W. F. Coffin, Esq.

For Sale at No. 23 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

June 25. 151

EX HIBERNIAN & EAGLET.

MESSRS. J. FOURNIER & CO., 242 ST. PAUL STREET, inform the public that they have on hand a fresh assortment of GOODS, just arrived from France:—

300 bbls Beaujolais, Macon, Bordeaux, Sauterne, Chablis, St. Emilian, and a choice of the best Wines of Burgundy
150 cases of the celebrated Volnay Wine, 25 bottles each
20 cases Salignac & Co.'s Extra Cognac, of the year 1825, in decanters
350 cases Cognac, of the first quality
20,000 Cider, Brandy, and Claret Bottles
30,000 Red, Green and White Capsules
25 Capsuling Machines
Sherries, Burgundy and other Ports, DeKuyper's Gin, in pipes and half-pipes, in red and in green cases

125 J. FOURNIER & CO.

A NEW ASSORTMENT of Zinc Ware and Kitchen Utensils, Pails, Sitz Baths, Basins and Foot Baths, Chamber Sets, French Coffee Pots, Sprinkling Cans, at $2 a pair; Kettles, &c., &c., sold per dozen or by the piece. Forty per cent saved by them, and superior to all other importations.

125 J. FOURNIER & CO.

NEW Dentelle, Mousseline and Colored GLASS of every pattern and price, sold by the foot. No Ornamental Glass in the market can compete with it. Used by the Grand Trunk Railroad, and recommended by all the architects of Montreal, who have samples of the same on view.

125 J. FOURNIER & CO.

MATERIALS for Artificial Flowers, Detached Flowers and Leaves, sold by the gross at moderate prices. Recommended to the Milliners of the City, and to ladies who would like to make the Flowers themselves, either for the Table or the Toilet.

J. FOURNIER & CO., 242 St. Paul Street.

May 26. 125

McMILLAN & CARSON

Merchant Tailors,

IMPORTERS of WOOLLENS

&c., &c.,

NO. 66 McGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

McM. & Co. beg to inform their customers that they are now in receipt of one of the most perfect and complete stocks of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

they have ever had, embracing almost everything in their line,— Wool-Tweeds, Silk and Wool Mixtures, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Over-Coatings &c., for the most part direct from the most celebrated makers in the West of England, Scotland, France and Germany. Blue and Black Blankets for Overcoats expected in a few days.

—ALSO,—

☞ The best makes of CANADA TWEEDS HALIFAX CLOTH and IRISH FRIEZE.

From the well-known character of their house, McM. & C. flatter themselves that it is unnecessary to say more than that they continue to give strict personal attention to the style and make of all orders entrusted to them.

TERMS CASH AND ONE PRICE ONLY.

Scott's and Clay's Fashions for sale.

Tailors' Crayons, Russian Chalk, Measures Inch and Centremetres, &c.

September 15 220

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THEIR

Customers and the Public,

THAT THEY

HAVE RECEIVED

A LARGE PROPORTION OF THEIR STOCK

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

IN

Silk, Felt, & Tweed,

COMPRISING ALL THE

NOVELTIES

To be found in the

ENGLISH MARKET,

Just Opened,

AND NOW READY FOR INSPECTION

John Henderson & Co., CRYSTAL BLOCK.

March 12. 61

The Lord Jesus Christ the only God of Heaven and Earth,

IN HIM DWELLS THE FATHER, FROM HIM PROCEEDS THE HOLY SPIRIT. See the Writings of EMANUEL SWEDENBORG, for sale at DAWSON BROS., Great St. James Street.

May 7. 3m 109

BAY VIEW HOUSE

Camden, Maine, U.S.

The Subscribers take pleasure in announcing to their friends, and all interested in finding first-class Sea-side Hotel accommodations, that their new and spacious Hotel will be open early in June. It contains all the modern improvements and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the travelling public. It is finely located, commanding an unrivalled view of the Penobscot Bay. The advantages of Sea-bathing, and the facilities for fishing and boating, are unsurpassed. For its beautiful scenery and delightful drives and walks, Camden is already known as one of the most eligible and delightful watering places in New England. Connected with the Hotel is a fine Livery Stable, horses and carriages having been selected with great care. The Carriages are from the best establishments in the country, and of the most approved styles. Steamboat landings easy of access; steamers touching every day in the week. Telegraph communication with all parts of the country. Those wishing to secure good rooms will do well to apply soon, as many are already engaged.

CUSHING & JOHNSTON, Proprietors.

Camden, May 11, 1864. 153

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL,

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, up to the THIRTIETH day of JULY next, for the supply, for the use of the MONTREAL GAOL, of

400 Cords Firewood.

consisting of Maple, Birch, and Beech, the whole to be of sound quality, and of the full length of Three Feet from point to scarp, which measure will be rigidly exacted, and to be delivered in the Gaol Yard before the FIRST day of OCTOBER next.

T. BOUTHILLIER, Sheriff.

Montreal, 14th June, 1864. 142

In Store.

1200 Half Chests Uncolored Japan Tea.
500 Half Chests Fine "Moyune," and "Ping Suey," Young Hyson Tea.
150 Half Chests Twankay and Hyson Twankay Tea.
75 Chests, 150 Half Chests, } Souchong and Congou Teas.
50 Barrels Fine Zante Currants.
50 Hhds, 40 Qr. Casks, 250 Cases } "Hennessy's," Otard, Dupuy & Co., and Martell & Co's, } Brandies.
50 Hhds, 300 Cases } "Dekuyper's" Geneva.
20 Chests "Madras' Indigo.
20 Hhds, 40 Qr. Casks } "Burdon's" Pale Sherries.
20 Puncheons Fine Old Jamaica Rum.
20 Qr. Casks L. P. MADEIRA WINE.

For Sale by HUGH FRASER & CO., 30 St. Sacrament Street.

June 1. 130

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO,

OFFER FOR SALE

THEIR RECENT IMPORTATIONS OF THE

FOLLOWING GOODS

TEAS—3000 packages of Young Hysons Gunpowders, Imperials, Twankays, Souchongs, Colored and Uncolored Japanese, &c., &c.
COFFEES—250 bags Cape, Maracaibo, &c.
RAISINS—2200 boxes and fractions Finest Layers and Bunch.
SUGARS—50 hhds. and tierces Cuba and Porto Rico.
TOBACCO—750 boxes, 10's, 5's, ½'s, &c., &c
RICE—200 bags Arracan.
PEPPER, Starch, Nutmegs, Salad Oil, Pickles' Chicory, Candied Peels, Mustard, Cloves, Cassia, Bi-Carb Soda, Gelatine, &c., &c.

—ALSO,—

HOLLAND'S GIN—100 hhds. Crown Double Anchor Brand.
500 Red Cases Do
500 Green Cases Do
COGNAC BRANDY—50 hhds. Robins, Martell &c.
200 cases Do
SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY, Old Tom, Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wines, Burgundy Wine, Champagnes, Clarets, Sparkling Moselle Hocks, still and sparkling; Liqueurs, Bitters, Ginger Brandy, Usquebaugh, &c., &c.

February 9. 33

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned and JULIUS LANDER, in his lifetime of Montreal, now deceased, as Wholesale Importers, under the name and style of "JULIUS LANDER & CO.," was DISSOLVED on the TWELFTH DAY of JUNE instant (1864), by the death of said Julius Lander.

The business of the said late firm will be continued by the undersigned, under the same name and style.

(Signed) H. DAVIS, UNION BUILDINGS, Rooms 6, 7 & 8

Montreal, 14th June, 1864. 1m 143

Novelties for Ladies Department.

LADIES.

WE have received our STAYS, also three Cases, per Peruvian, containing a magnificent collection of every thing wanted for the present season,

The LARGEST STOCK of BABY HOODS, CLOAKS, and ROBES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, and BOY'S KINCKERHOCKER SUITS in the City.

Some very beautiful styles in Ladies' MORNING DRESSES, and Ladies and Children's CLOTH JACKETS, Ladies' SILK, CASHMERE and MERINO UNDER VESTS.

Another assortment of Ladies PAPER COLLARS and CUFFS.

JOHN AITKEN & CO., 211 & 213 Notre Dame Street

102

M. LAING,

97 COMMISSIONERS STREET,

HAS FOR SALE:

1000 ROLLED SPICED PORK HAMS, smoked and unsmoked
100 do do BEEF HAMS
5000 SHOULDERS, Green and Smoked

—ALSO,—

MESS PORK
THIN MESS do
ENGLISH PRIME MESS do
SUGAR-CURED HAMS, Plain and Canvassed
DRIED SMOKED BEEF
LARD in tierces, barrels and kegs

June 28. 153

Insurance against Fire & Burglars

J. & J. TAYLOR'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

THE Subscribers have on Sale an assortment of the above SAFES, which they have confidence in recommending as thoroughly reliable. They have been well tested at Quebec and Toronto with triumphant success, and are in use in many of the BANKS and PUBLIC OFFICES of the Province. They desire particularly to call attention to the following certificate:—

LINDSAY, August 28, 1861.

Messrs. J. & J. TAYLOR.—Gentlemen,—I beg to inform you that your Safe, which was in my possession when my store was burned at the late great fire here, July 5th, has just been opened; the keys having been lost, it had to be cut, open, and although exposed to the very hottest part of the fire, it having fallen into the cellar amongst upwards of twenty barrels of oil, turpentine and varnish, which kept burning around it for over four days; and from the fact of one of the wheels, the name plates and knob, also a stove which stood alongside of it, having been melted and run into one solid mass, the Safe must have been red hot for a considerable time; yet the interior of the Safe is almost as good as new, and has proved to be a perfect Fire-Proof Safe; Safes of other makers which were in the fire having proved worthless. I can with confidence recommend yours as being superior to anything of the kind I have yet seen.

CHAS. BRITTAN, Lindsay, C.W.

Having seen the above Safe opened, we can with confidence recommend them to the public as being Fire-proof in every sense of the word.

THOS. KEENAN,
THOS. R ADAM, Postmaster, Lindsay.

JAMES HUTTON & CO., ST. HELEN STREET.

March 24. 71

REMOVING.

THE undersigned are prepared to attend to the fitting up of Warerooms, Shops and Offices.

SEALE & TEES.

June 20. 146

WELSH ANTHRACITE COAL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE IN RECEIPT OF THE

FIRST ARRIVAL

OF

WELSH ANTHRACITE COAL,

SUITABLE FOR

Foundry purposes or Domestic use,

WHICH THEY WILL

SELL LOW

From the Ship's Side.

—ALSO,—

SCOTCH & ENGLISH

Steam, Smiths' And Grate Coal,

ENGLISH COKE,

&c., &c. &c.

J. G. BEARD & CO.,

CORNER McGILL & WELLINGTON STREETS.

June 21. 147

St. Leon Mineral Water.

THE increasing demand year after year, for this JUSTLY CELEBRATED WATER, is a conclusive proof of its medicinal virtues and superiority over all others, whether native or imported. For medicinal use it is recommended by the highest Medical authorities in Canada, and as a cooling and pleasant beverage during the hot weather it has no equal For Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation and other kindred disorders, it is, especially, serviceable, as it regulates the bowels and restores tone and vigour to the system.

For sale at the Depot, GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 268 Notre Dame Street, and at most of the Fruit Stores in town. Price 10d per gallon. 151

LEMON KALI—For the instantaneous production of a delicious effervescing LEMONADE, valuable for Invalids and Travellers during the hot weather. For Sale only at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL. Price 25c per bottle. 151

PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.—Equal in quality and strength to any imported. Price 25c per bottle Prepared only at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL. 151

PURE BRANDY, PORT AND SHERRY WINES—for Medicinal purposes only—At the GLASGOW DRUG HALL. 151

ENGLISH TOILET SOAPS. A large assortment just received.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, Opposite *Witness* Office, Notre Dame Street.

June 25. 151

Carpetings, Oil Cloths, AND CURTAINS.

JUST OPENED, ex Steamship, "NOVA-SCOTIAN," Carpetings of all Descriptions.

AT THE MONTREAL CARPET & CURTAIN WAREHOUSE, 49 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

Also,—ENGLISH, SCOTCH & AMERICAN FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, that will be cut to fit any dimensions.

CURTAIN MATERIALS in Brocatelles, Reps, Pekin Cloths, and Woollen and Union Damasks.

CURTAINS in Swiss Lace, Nottingham Lace, and Reps, embroidered and plain. Curtain Trimmings in great variety.

Also,—STEAM BOAT BLANKETS.

These Goods were purchased for Cash previous to the recent advances, and customers will receive all the advantages incident to a favourable selection on the part of the advertisers.

Curtain Upholstery in all its branches attended to.

R. CAMPBELL & CO. 49 Great St. James Street.

March 21. 68

Cash Advances.

THE SUBSCRIBERS continue to make LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES, and accept DRAFTS against PRODUCE consigned to them or sale in this Market

DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO MONTREAL

December 4. 289

Wire! Wire! Wire!

OVERING & BOWDEN,

PRACTICAL WIRE WORKERS

—AND—

Manufacturers of Wire Cloth, Sieves, Riddles, Fenders, Grate and Stove Guards, Meat Safes, Rat and Mouse Traps. Bird Cages, &c.

Particular attention paid to Builders' Work. Cemetery, Garden and Farm Fencing made to order.

Liberal discount to the trade.

VICTORIA BLOCK..... VICTORIA SQUARE

July 5 1y 159

INSOLVENCY ACT OF 1864.

IN PRESS, and will shortly be published THE INSOLVENCY ACT OF 1864, with Notes, Suggestions of Forms, and an Analytical Index.

BY THE HON. J. J. C. ABBOTT, Q.C.

July 2. 1m 157

THE undersigned, AGENTS for FRANCK STARLING & CO.'S WRAPPING PAPER, have now received, and will keep constantly on hand, a full assortment of Straw, Tea, and Manilla, all sizes, which they offer to the Trade on most favourable terms.

W. & T. LEEMING & CO.

June 29. 1m 154

THE undersigned will thankfully receive CONTRIBUTIONS in behalf of the unfortunate EMIGRANTS who suffered by the RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT BELŒIL.

GERHARD LOMER, President of the German Society.

July 156

REFRIGERATORS

PLAIN CHEST, with Ventilators, a good article, at $6, $8, $10 and $12. The POLAR, made by Patentee, New York, and expected in few days, a NEW REFRIGERATOR, said to be superior to any made. Also, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, WATER COOLERS, &c., &c.

GEO. HAGAR & CO., 302 & 304 St. Paul Street.

June 11. 139

Office Desks in great Variety,

And made to Order.

SEALE & TEES.

June 20. 146

FRESH SALAD OIL

AND

Maccaroni.

FLAGONS & HALF FLAGONS } Barton & Questier's
SALAD OIL } Brand

MACCARONI & VERMICELL

Now Receiving Direct from Bordeaux.

I. Buchanan, Harris & Co.

April 2. 79

WINES! WINES!

JUST RECEIVED—Our usual large assortment of CLARET, a very refreshing drink for the summer. Also, SAUTERNE, fine PORT SHERRY and RHINE WINES.

For Sale by BRUNEAU, NADEAU & CO., 46 Notre Dame, Corner Bonsecours Sts.

July 6. 160

For Sale,

NOW IN PORT:

Cargo of Cuba Sugars

Rosin—Fine and Medium

The subscribers make LIBERAL ADVANCES or authorize DRAFTS on their Correspondents in France, England and the United States against Consignments of all kinds of Produce Import on Commission all kinds of Goods.

COURCHET & CO., St. Peter Street, Lyman's Building.

June 23. 149

Place of Deposit for Filth, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PITS for the

Deposit of Filth from Yards,

NIGHT SOIL, DEAD ANIMALS, &c,

Have been prepared on the property of the CORPORATION of this City, situated near the intersection of GRAND TRUNK STREET with NAPOLEON ROAD (Point St. Charles), access to which can be obtained by Grand Trunk Street, St Patrick Street, and Napoleon Road.

All parties depositing filth or other matter of nuisance elsewhere in the said city but the places set apart for that purpose, shall be rigidly prosecuted according to law.

(By order,)

CHS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, 8th July, 1864. n mwf 162

RIMMER, GUNN & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE:

Boxes Castile Soap
Cases Salad Oil, q'ts & pts } Ex "Deodar," from Marseilles
Bales S S Almonds
Casks Cream Tartar
Champagne, various brands, ex "Eaglet," from Havre
Casks Bordeaux Vinegar
Hhds and Cases Claret
Bags Walnuts } Ex "Lark," from Bordeaux.
Cases Plums
Hhds Burgundy Wine
Cases of Brandy & Wines } Ex "Heron," from Bordeaux.
Cases Fruits
Qr.-casks and octaves Sherry, ex "Recovery," from Cadiz

Together with the following Goods on hand and arriving:

TEAS—Young Hysons, Twankays, Japans
COFFEES—Mocha, Jamaica, Bahia and Rio
TOBACCO—Virginia and Canadian
RAISINS—M R's and Sultanas
FIGS—Quarter and eighth boxes
CURRANTS, WALNUTS, and SARDINES
SODA ASH, Caustic Soda
Sal-Soda, Silicate Soda
Bi-Carb Soda, Alum
Sulphur, Saltpetre
Epsom Salts, Copperas
Castor Oil, in tins and bottles
Paints, Putty, Whiting
Sparrow's Crystals, Blues, &c
BRANDY—Otard's, Dulary's, &c
RUM—Jamaica, Berbice, and Demarara
SHERRY—Ysasi's, Lacave & Co, &c
PORT—Spanish, Burgundy, &c
CHAMPAGNE—Hock, Moselle
PORTER—Guiness' Dublin Stout
Hibbert's London do
ALE—Bass & Co's
English and Bordeaux Vinegar, in casks & btls
Worcestershire Sauces and Pickles, Mushroom Ketchup
Arrowroot, Mustard, Sago, Tapioca, Starch
Nutmegs, Pepper, Mace, Cocoa, Chocolate
Gelatine, Isinglass, Chicory, Candied Peels
Belmont Sperm Candles, Fancy Soaps, Canary and Hempseed
WINE and PORTER BOTTLES
Ale, Wine and Soda Water Corks
Tobacco Pipes, Cotton Wick, &c. &c
LIQUORICE PASTE and STICKS

May 28. 127

Furnished Apartments to Let,

WITH BOARD, in one of those large and commodious new Houses, containing all the modern conveniences, situate on Champ-de-Mars Street, opposite the Lumber Yard, and the second door from the Champ-de-Mars.

July 28 126

Apothecaries to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

MEDICAL HALL.

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

BENZOLINE! BENZOLINE!—Mather's Benzoline, Denslow's Benzine Rimmel's Benzoline, for removing Paint, Oil, Grease, &c, from the finest fabrics. For sale by

156 KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO

CAMPBELL'S GLYCERINE LOTION—Allays irritation of the Skin, relieves sunburns, prickly heat, eruptions of the face, cures chapped hands, sore lips, &c., and is a pleasant and efficacious application at all seasons. Prepared only by

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO., Medical Hall.

156

THE NEW REMEDY.—Propylamine, the new remedy for Rheumatism, just received, also, Pitcher Plant, the Small Pox specific, in a fresh and reliable condition.

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO., Medical Hall.

156

SELTZER WATER.—Struve's Brighton Seltzer, Hooper's Brighton, and Campbell's Supercarbonated Sparkling Seltzer; also Savory & Moore's granulated Seltzer Powder, just received by

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO., Medical Hall.

156

BROWNE'S CHLORODYN.—400 oz. of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, just received by the undersigned, agents for the manufacturer. No Traveller, or no Family, should be without this inestimable medicine. For Diarrhœa, and other painful affections of the Bowels, it has no equal.

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO, Medical Hall.

156

BARTH'S OXYGEN WATER.—This new Beverage, consisting of Water highly impregnated with Oxygen Gas, is a decided Tonic and Restorative, which purifies the blood, provokes appetite, and promotes digestion. Just received by

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO., Medical Hall.

156

ENGLISH TOILET SOAP.—Honey Soap, Brown Windsor, Glycerine, Sunflower, Rose, &c., in great variety. Also, Hendrie's, Lubin's, Douglas', Patey's, &c., Fancy Soaps, just received by

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO., Medical Hall.

156

SPONGE! SPONGE!—A Case of very fine Honey Comb Sponge, just received. Also, finest Turkey Sponge, Sponge Bags, Baden Bathing Pads and Gloves, Toilet Requisites of every description.

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO., Medical Hall.

July 1. 156

WORK AND PLAY

By Horace Bushnell, D.D.

Author of "The New Life," "Natural and Supernatural," &c., &c.

CONTENTS:

Work and Play	City Plans
The Age of Homespun	Life or the Lives
The Day of Roads	Religious Music
The Growth of Law	The Doctrine of Loyalty

Price—One Dollar.

For Sale by DAWSON BROS., 23 Great St. James Street.

June 7. 135

CHARLES FARRE CHAMPAGNE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CANADA for the above brand of CHAMPAGNE WINE offer it for Sale, relying upon its merits to establish her the reputation it has already acquired in Europe and the United States.

Besides obtaining for his Wine a first-class medal at the French Universal Exhibition of 1855, MR. FARRE has been appointed Purveyor to the Courts of Spain and Prussia.

Edward Maitland, Tylee & Co., 10 Hospital Street

April 14. 98

CHARLES FARRE CHAMPAGNE.

THE Subscribers have received their usual SUPPLY of this CELEBRATED WINE, ex Brig "HAWK," consisting of—

Cases very dry Verzenay Mousseau,

Cases very dry Vin Imperial

Which they offer for Sale.

Havilland Routh & Co., Agents for Canada.

Sept 16 220

SMOKED SALMON.

THE undersigned having made arrangements with one of the best Curers of SMOKED SALMON at Tadousac, have just received their first shipment, in very fine order, and will continue to receive the same twice a week

DUFRESNE & McGARITY, 152 Notre Dame Street.

July 4. 158

LANDING EX "EXCELSIOR,"

FROM MATANZAS,

AND FOR SALE:

454 hhds Bright Muscovado Sugar

70 boxes White Clayed Sugar

David Torrance & Co.

June 2. 131

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFES.

BANK VAULTS, Combined IRON AND STEEL SPECIE CHESTS, Steel-lined VAULT DOORS, Wrought Iron DEED BOXES, Patent Combination BANK LOCKS, Powder-proof SAFE LOCKS, &c, &c.

A large stock of FIRE PROOF SAFES, of all sizes, constantly on hand, including several second hand Safes, by different makers, to be sold cheap. One-half the price of Fire Proof Safes taken in

AMERICAN MONEY AT PAR.

RERSHAW & EDWARDS, Successors to R Kershaw & Co., 82 and 84 St. Francois Xavier Street.

March 12 61

TABB AND THOMPSON.

298 Notre Dame Street.

HARDWARE

Of every description for Builders and Cabinet Makers.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

WINDOW CORNICES and CORNICE POLES, of splendid designs and cheap.

Door and Table Mats in great variety, Preserve Jars, (Jenning's Patent); an excellent article.

Call and inspect before purchasing elsewhere, and we are certain of the satisfactory results.

June 17. 144

NEW MUSIC.

New and Brilliant Piano Pieces.

Caprice Militaire	*Ketterer.*	60
Potpourri from Faust	*H Cramer.*	75
" "	*C Grobe.*	75
Warblings at Noon	*B. Richards.*	40
I Puritani. Fantasie	*J. Leybach*	75
Faust, Fantasia brillante	*Ketterer.*	60
Soldier's Chorus	*B. Richards.*	40
Lalla Rook. Fantasia Reverie	*Ketterer.*	60
Troubadour et Chatelaine	*Blumental*	60
Il Bacio	*Ketterer.*	50
Reveil des Oiseaux, Idylle	*C. B. Lysberg.*	75
Finale in Lucrezia	*A. Goria*	75
Reve de Ariel. Scherzo Valse	*E. Prudent.*	60
Who will care for Mother now Variations	*A. Baumbach.*	50

For Sale by HENRY PRINCE, 145 Notre Dame Street.

June 145

MONTREAL CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY, in accordance with a Resolution of the Board of Directors, at their Meeting held on the 16th instant, that Nine Calls, of TEN PER CENT EACH, on the NEW SUBSCRIBED STOCK, will become DUE and PAYABLE at MOLSONS BANK, in Montreal, as follows:—

7th Call payable on the 16th day of July next.
8th Call payable on the 16th day of August next.
9th Call payable on the 16th day of September next.
10th Call payable on the 17th day of October next.

By Order.

WM. H. HOPPER, Secretary.

MONTREAL CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, 18th January, 1864 } mwf 14

POWDER.

Blasting, F F, FFF
Cannister, of various grades, in ½-lb & 1-lb.
Canadian Rifle
Duck Shooting.

Manufactured by the HAMILTON POWDER COMPANY, and warranted equal to any imported.

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL, AGENT, 12 St. Sacrament Street,

February 26. 6m 48

Notice to the Ladies.

DOCTOR AUGUSTE WEILBRENNER has the honor to inform the Ladies that he is in possession of A TRUE SPECIFIC REMEDY, by which he can, in a few days, and with a treatment extremely simple, Cure completely the most severe cases of "Female Complaints."

P. S.—The Doctor may be consulted by Correspondence,—Post-paid.

Boucherville, May 28. 129

ROOFS

TIN AND IRON ROOFS secured from future damage or leakage by COWAN'S BRIGHT BLACK VARNISH, which resists the strongest acids, and suitable for Ship's Bottoms, Steamers, Chimnies, &c.

GRAVEL and FELT ROOFING—experienced hands employed for both purposes.

Also for Sale,—PITCH, TAR, FELT, VARNISH, &c., by the Manufacturer,

J. B. COWAN,

OFFICE—5 ST. MAURICE STREET.
WORKS—ST. GABRIEL FARM

May 7. 109

SUGAR! SUGAR!

ALL KINDS of SUGAR, for PRESERVING, at the usual low prices. Also, FRESH FRUITS in Syrups, CANDIED FRUITS, FRESH ORANGE MARMALADE, and fine SALAD OIL, in flagons and half flagons, at

BRUNEAU, NADEAU & CO'S.

July 6. 160

GIBB & CO.

HAVE JUST OPENED, per S. S. America, a CASE OF NOVELTIES, comprising all the latest materials received in the London Market for Gentlemen's wear, for the present hot weather. Together with an assortment of CRAVATS, &c., &c.

July 7. 161

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1864.

THE MOLSONS BANK
Great St. James Street.

We have in hands of the eminent Wood Engravers of New York (Messrs. N. Orr & Co.) a LARGE WOOD ENGRAVING of the NEW BUILDING now erecting for the use of the MOLSONS BANK. It will appear in a few days with a full LETTER PRESS DESCRIPTION.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Performance in the Theatre Royal, this evening, at Eight o'clock.
LaRue's War Show at Mechanics' Hall, this evening, at Eight o'clock.
Parlour Skating by Jackson Haines, at Guilbault's Rink, this evening, at half-past Eight 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 16.—9 A.M. 76 above zero.
2 P.M. 89 " "
6 P.M. 86 " "

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

New York, July 16.—The Herald's correspondent gives an account of the marine raid, as follows:

Near Point of Rocks, Va., July 13, 4 a.m.—On Monday, the 11th, Lieut. Chambers of the 3rd Pa. artillery, with 130 men crossed the James river at a point below Dutch Gap, and above Gen. R. S. Foster's pontoon bridge, for the purpose of attacking a force of rebels stationed in some mills, barns, and houses, situated on a place known as Cox's farm. The force having landed at the designated front, below Dutch Gap, from the steamer Heppingstones remained there until nearly daylight yesterday morning, at which time, the commander determined to make the attack. The enemy were found in force in the barns, mills and houses of the farm. They consisted of 300 troops, commanded by Lieut. G. Whennington of S. C., who was captured. When our forces were within 150 yards of the building the enemy opened a brisk fire, resulting in no injury. Lieut. Chambers ordered a charge, himself leading. The charge resulted in the capture of one lieutenant, a sergeant, one corporal and 11 privates. The command was accompanied by a party supplied with fireballs which were instantly applied, smoking out the rebels and compelling them to give battle on open ground. In the engagement the rebels suffered severely. A torpedo with galvanic battery and a large quantity of powder small arms and equipage were captured. A large amount of saw mills and machinery were destroyed.

Herald correspondent on the field, July 13.—James Shaffers cavalry expedition has just returned. This expedition having for its object the maintainence of communication between Suffolk and the right region left here some days since and has accomplished its object. They captured a rebel quarter-master and encamped for a period of two days just outside of Suffolk without molestation. They have returned safely without loss. The greatest destitution prevails in Suffolk and the surrounding country. Corn is held at $300 dollars per barrel and all other necessaries in proportion. The expedition brought in 70 horses and mules and a number of wagons and two rebel officers, a sergeant and two enlisted men.

The World Special says, advices from the upper Potomac confirm the reported retreat of the rebels into Virginia. Our artillery shelled the rebel rear last evening and some stragglers were taken but it was impossible to intercept the main body. They had 575 prisoners.

Cairo, July 15.—The Vicksburg Herald says, in regard to our late expedition to Jackson that our forces moved from Black River on the 3rd. The whole force numbered not less than 3,000. The enemy were not encountered in force until the 5th, when they were strongly posted on the bank of a Creek, three miles this side of Jackson. A flanking force compelled the rebels to abandon their position, and our forces assembled at Jackson that night. The following day as our troops were leaving a citizen went up to the top of the State House and signalled the rebel cavalry, which drew up in line of the latter on the north side of the town. For this act the citizen was summarily shot. The enemy attacked our advance, but they were drawn back. The next morning our rear guard was again assembled near, but the rebels were repulsed and the ground strewn with the dead and wounded. Our loss was 100 killed and 50 wounded, we captured 30 or 40 prisoners. No cotton has recently been brought in. The railroad from Vicksburg to Jackson is being rapidly repaired and communication will soon be had with the interior.

New York, July 16.—Stocks dull and heavy Money on call at 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange nominal at 109:

The Tribune's Washington special says, it is estimated that the rebels secured 10,000 head of cattle and horses besides sheep and hogs which they got across the Potomac. Brief as the combat at Washington was, it was bloody. Their killed and wounded must have been 500. The 9th corps made sad havoc among them. Several prominent secession sympathisers have been arrested at Bladensburg.

Fort Monroe, 14th.—Col. Diamond, with two squadrons of cavalry, left Portsmouth last Saturday, and returned last evening. They succeeded in driving all the guerillas, rebel cavalry and pickets, from the Nansemond county, across the Black water. One of our men was murdered, after being captured, and not being able to arrest the murderer, the Colonel burned all the buildings in the neighborhood.

Baltimore, 16th.—The following from Fort Monroe probably has some connection with the pursuit of the Florida:

The steamer United States, from Boston, reports:—July 13th, 5 p.m., off the light ship in view of South shoal, heard heavy firing north,—judged the firing to be twenty-four miles west from the Light ship. July 14th, 1:15 p.m., was spoken by the steamer Ticonderoga;—she sheered in the direction of the firing. There is no news from City Point.

New York, 15th.—Five prisoners made their escape from Fort Lafayette, on Thursday, after shackling the guard; nine others failed.

Boston, 16th.—The reports of the rebel invasion of Maine from New Brunswick, appear to have little foundation in fact.

Washington, 16th.—Additional alarm was occasioned on the Virginia side of the Potomac yesterday, by reports that the rebels are ruining the railroad up to Manassas. This is not yet established, but many think it not impossible, and that the design of the rebels is to command the gaps and keep open their communications between Gordonsville and the valley.

New York, 16th.—The steamer Havana brings Mexican news to June 30th, by Havana. Maximilian had invited President Jaurez and other liberal chiefs, to come to the city of Mexico, and consult together on a plan of restoring peace, and the firm establishment of the Empire, guaranteeing their full protection and safety. It is said they all refused to hold any communication except by arms, with the adjutant of Napoleon. The Emperor has taken up his residence at Chapulto, twenty-five miles from the capital. No minister is yet appointed to the United States.

Secretary Fessenden has been in consultation with Mr. Chase to-day, relative to the proposed foreign loan.

The Post says, at present there is not much prospects of its negotiation on satisfactory terms.

The report that the associated banks refused to make a loan to Mr. Fessenden, except they be made general depositories and fiscal agents of the Government, is not correct. They propose to loan $50,000,000 and make payments the same as in great commercial countries in Europe.

Secessionists in Baltimore say that the recent rebel invasion was only a reconnoissance, and that they will receive large reinforcements, and return with Lee in command.

Philadelphia, July 17—The Inquirer has the following special from Washington:—A portion of Mosby's command, about 200, passed near Leesburg on Tuesday night. Each rider had a horse, and they were driving before them 1000 head of cattle. When last heard from they were making for Ashby's Gap. Another portion of Rebel Cavalry are known to have been at Chester Gap on Wednesday at noon. The Cavalry of Harry Gilmore were the last of the rebel force to cross the Potomac, which they did a little above Edward's Ferry. After crossing, a small force was detached from his main command and sent towards Snickerville, when the main body moved directly for Ashby's Gap.

FEDERATION.—In dealing with this question, whether we use the word to signify the union, under one league, of all the British North American Colonies, or the relaxation of the present tie which unites the two ancient Canadian Provinces in one, we must from the first admit that the scheme does not want for authority. We all know why Canada was constituted in two Provinces, and how that form of political existence obtained the support of Burke, and Pitt, and other great statesmen of the day. Justice to English settlers was thought to require that they should be enabled to carry with them their own laws and to practice their own ideas, and this, it was felt, they could not do in the immediate neighbourhood of the well-established French nationality of Lower Canada, unless the natural and peculiar sentiments of the new subjects should be overridden by despotic government. Such a government no Englishmen ever thought of establishing anywhere for men of European race—least of all on this Continent. In order, therefore, to reconcile the two necessities of the country—on the one hand, to enable British settlers to have British laws and to legislate in accordance with the bent of the national character, and, on the other, to grant constitutional government to the ceded country, the Province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada. Settlers could take their own choice, and live under whichever dominant society they pleased. As this act was not passed until after the American war, we must suppose that while the great statesmen of the day saw the necessity of the division thus effected, they entertained the idea of a nexus of some kind between the two new Provinces, either derived from a common allegiance to the same sovereign, or from some direct legislation by metropolitan authority or convention between the two local governments. In fact, "joint authority," ridiculous as the word seemed to a great many persons, when uttered at the convention of "Grits,"—a word of contempt which, we suppose, will hereafter be banished from polite conversation—was speedily constituted for certain purposes, in the shape of a joint commission to determine the share that the two Provinces should respectively receive out of the duties levied at the seaports, which were, of course, both in Lower Canada. The natural configuration of the country, such as we believe is without example in history, and which, probably, could never have been mapped out in political geography for any territory having actively hostile neighbours, since its long drawn out frontier is precisely the shape most exposed to attack, must have seemed to them to render some concerted action absolutely necessary. In practice, therefore, Canada, even before the union, was confederated for certain limited purposes, though by a very loose tie. That arrangement, though the country progressed under it, was not entirely satisfactory, and, in 1836, the Imperial Parliament adopted a resolution declaring that it was expedient to permit the two Provinces to make provision for the joint regulation and adjustment of their common interests in the trade and commerce of the country. All regular government, however, was for the time stopped by the events of the years 1837 and 1838; but when Lord Durham came out to compose the storm, he was directed to consider whether the just demands of Upper Canada should not be met by erecting some "joint legislative authority, which should preside over all questions of common interest to "the two Provinces, and which might be appealed to in extraordinary cases to arbitrate "between contending parties in either; preserving, however, to each Province its distinct "Legislature, with authority in all matters of "an exclusively domestic concern." We see, therefore, that the "joint authority" which for years formed the staple of the mirth of the "moderate party" writers and speakers, was a phrase with a very respectable sort of paternity; notwithstanding it was subsequently adopted by those rascally, "looking to Washington," grits, whom you know, Sir, we have now taken to our bosom. Lord Durham, however, instead of this, and partly, no doubt, to protect the interests of the English-speaking inhabitants of Lower Canada, who had not found themselves very easy under the French Canadian majority, recommended that union of the two Canadian Provinces which was immediately carried, with the addition, however, of an arrangement, which has not yet been acted on, for admitting the other B.N.A. Provinces. With wise foresight, his lordship advised that the joint legislature should be so constituted as to give "representation, as "near as may be, in proportion to population" His lordship did not think that it was necessary to qualify this by any *caveat* against its being understood to mean something else, say, for instance, universal suffrage; but he probably had not learned so new a form of logic as that acquired by gentlemen who have since had to deal with the subject. His Lordship was sagaciously averse to the plan of giving an equal number of "members to the two Provinces, in order to attain the temporary end of outnumbering the "French," and avowed that to do so "would be "a violation of the principles of representation"; but he proposed that the commission which was to regulate the joint constitution should "form a plan of local government by "elective bodies, subordinate to the general "legislature, and exercising a complete control "over such local affairs as do not come within "the province of general legislation." This recommendation was reduced to a bill, introduced to Parliament by Lord John Russell dividing Canada into five great "Municipal" districts, of which that of Montreal was to be the centre. The Municipal Governments, as they were called, were to have the power of assessing rates and taxes for local purposes; and the qualification for voters—for his Lordship did not, we repeat, think representation according to population had anything to do with universal suffrage—was to be the same for the local and general governments. Whether that scheme would have worked better than the one actually adopted we do not know. It was not popular among the British inhabitants of Lower Canada, and Lord Durham having been violently attacked by Lord Brougham on account of his Canadian administration, withdrew from the field in disgust. His plans were all changed, and the Union Act was passed, including, as an essential part of it, that very equality of representation whose evils he deprecated and we have experienced. This experience has naturally set to work on the suggestion of a remedy, all those who do not make their own profit and position by resisting right and justice till it is wrung from them by force. Accordingly about the same time two meetings of politicians were held, one in Upper and one in Lower Canada for the purpose of devising the best means to escape from our great difficulty. One of these was composed of liberal or "grit" delegates—if we may be allowed an obsolete expression—from all parts of Upper Canada, who passed a resolution containing that celebrated, much laughed at, but now generally adopted expression of joint authority. The whole platform was as follows:—

5. Resolved,—"That in the opinion of this assembly, the best practicable remedy for the evils now encountered in the government of Canada is to be found in the formation of two or more local governments, to which shall be committed the control of all matters of a local or sectional character, and some joint authority charged with such matters as are necessarily common to both sections of the Province."

5. Resolved—"That while the details of the changes proposed in the last resolution are necessarily subject for future arrangement, yet this assembly deems it imperative to declare that no government would be satisfactory to the people of Upper Canada which is not based on the principle of Representation by Population."

About the time that the "Grits" were taking this course in Upper Canada, some leaders among those other revolutionary villains, the "rouges" of Lower Canada, also assembled, and a committee of their number, consisting of Messrs. A. A. Dorion, T. D. McGee, L. T. Drummond and L. A. Desaulles published a report in which they gave it as their opinion "that whether we "consider the present needs or the probable future condition of the country, the true, the "statesman-like solution is to be sought in the "substitution of a purely *Federative* for the present so-called *Legislative* Union; the former, it "it is believed, would enable us to escape all "the evils, and to retain all the advantages, appertaining to the existing Union." They also claimed for their party the credit for having, in 1856, formally submitted this method of arranging the difficulties of the country to Parliament by means of a resolution which was proposed by Mr. Dorion. If, therefore, weight of authority is judged to afford sufficient sanction for such a scheme, federation, in some shape, may be fairly said to have a *consensus* adequate to the satisfaction almost of a theological council. It must, however, be observed that all through the history of these opinions, the federative principle whether by name or in practice, has been adopted not as the best course; but as a means of conciliating two conflicting claims—the first that the principle of all representative government should not be destroyed by giving the minority of the population a majority of the representation—the second that the peculiar interests of the minority should not be overborne and sacrificed by the fact that they are in a minority. Federation is in short an expedient—as it seems to us a timid expedient, but perhaps also a necessary one, for flanking a logical obstacle, which the assailants have not the courage to attack in front. The Upper Canadians have claimed what is their manifest right. The Lower Canadians have resisted the claim not because it was wrong; but because they saw no way of shielding themselves from a smaller, or we may say local wrong, except by perpetuating a larger, or in other words a general wrong. At present by their leaders they capitulate as to the general question. Take they say a larger share of influence, which is your due; but give us protection against your abuse of it to our prejudice, in things which do not concern you. The question is already very much simplified by this concession, and as those "who have hitherto for a particular purpose" demanded the right to be paramount for all purposes, are now ready to forego that claim and only seek for adequate guarantees, the question will resolve itself into this—whether there cannot be other guarantees quite as effectual, much less costly, and exposed to fewer inconveniences than that afforded by the costly machinery of local legislation superadded to general legislation. We do not reject the federative scheme in default of a better, though our acceptance of it will of course depend upon its details, but we cannot help hoping that the question being frankly examined jointly, by opposing parties for the purpose of coming to an agreement, instead of separately for the purpose of making objection, will be found capable of a solution simpler, cheaper, and more accordant with the principles of our own time honoured constitution.

THE MUNICIPAL DEBTS OF THE OXFORD MUNICIPALITIES TO THE GOVERNMENT.—We yesterday expressed our doubts, founded on experience, of the truth of a charge made by the *Leader* against the Hon. George Brown of having made a very early use of his position in the Government to relieve the municipalities in question from their indebtedness. The truth is that we hardly ever remember an accusation against any public man coming from that source, which was not a thorough paced falsehood. The *Globe* shows conclusively that this last charge is of precisely the same character with the slanders that have preceded it. The fact appears to be that instead of the Government releasing the municipalities they have been released on the most equitable reasons by a decree of the Court of Chancery, and that the only share the Government had in this result was in waiving a technical privilege in favour of the Crown, so as to allow of the Court to deal with the matter on its merits, which it could not otherwise have done. The fact seems to be that the municipalities, became indebted under certain conditions, one of which was that they should hold security on the railroad in favour of which they advanced the money; but that this security has been destroyed by subsequent legislation; the road in fact never having been made at all. They therefore claim, and if the facts are taken for true, with apparent justice to be released. At any rate the Court of Chancery has adopted that view and has made a decree against the claim of the Government. But what are to think of the journalist who for the sake of giving colour to a falsehood would quote only the last sentence of a letter as follows:—"Your municipality is, "therefore, fully absolved from all liability for "the railway debt, and I heartily congratulate "the freeholders of Norwich on this happy result;" and omit the very next preceding sentence:—"The application for a decree in the suit "was accordingly renewed before the Court the "day before yesterday (30th June); and the "Crown, having appeared and consented thereto, a formal decision of the suit was made by "the Vice-Chancellor in favour of the Township "of Norwich." Such conduct ought to stamp those who are guilty of it with an ineffaceable brand.

GOLD IN EARNEST.—We have heard a great deal about Canadian gold, and have seen some tolerably large nuggets in geological collections; but it was only yesterday that we saw for the first time something like a "pile," in the Californian or Australian sense, of gold which we knew to have been mined in Canada. This beautiful heap of pure metal was turned out on our table by Colonel Rankin, who had just come to town from the Chaudiere region, and has brought with him a couple of very nice bags of between $300 and $400 value, a small portion of it in pieces about the size of a flattened buck shot, the rest in nuggets varying from the bulk of a golden half dollar up to one of the value of $106. The whole of this gold came from the property belonging to Colonel Rankin, which he has divided off into allotments for actual workers, having in military phrase *echelonne* the miners all along the supposed direction of the lead of the vein, so as to develope it, in different parts of the length. He informs us that every one seems to be well satisfied with the produce, and that he could have procured thousands of dollars, as readily as hundreds had he chosen to purchase more. He exhibited the plunder to a number of gentlemen in town, and there can be no doubt that it conclusively establishes the presence of gold in quantities capable of yielding an adequate return for labour in a large part of our Lower Canadian territory. The gold in question came from the Gilbert, but Colonel Rankin says that the same indications prevail upon the du Loup and all the other tributaries of the Chaudiere, and that all promise to be alike productive.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.—Sir J. F. W. Herschel, writing to the *Times*, supplies some scientific reasons against the introduction of the metric system which according to the *Journal des Debats*, is opposed only by the insular prejudices of the British people. He says that the British system of metric standards refers itself with quite as much simplicity through the medium of the inch to the length of the earth's polar axis (a unit common to all nations) as the French does through that of the metre to the elliptic quadrant of a meridian passing through Paris (a unit peculiar to France.) The deviation of the French standard of capacity and weight from its theoretical value is one part in 2,730, or three times as great as the error in the English standards while their error in the standard of length is one part in 5400, or ten times that of the deviation in English measurement. The English theoretical basis is therefore the better of the two and as that is in use in America, Russia, British India and Australia, Sir John Herschel considers that it is in the majority as regards the area, population, and commerce of nations that adopts its principle, and that on these grounds the opposition to the metrical novocation is gratified.

THE NEW CHANNEL IN THE HARBOR.—SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the City Council is called by the Mayor for Wednesday next, the 20th July inst., at half-past Seven o'clock p.m., to consider a recent proceeding of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners by which a channel 300 feet wide, is ordered to be made beyond the present Harbour, to extend from opposite the Victoria Pier to Point St. Charles.

SETTLING WITH THE WOUNDED IMMIGRANTS.—On Friday morning the gentlemen in management of the matter, proceeded to the Hotel Dieu to dispose of any cases that were sufficiently convalescent to be brought before them. Several cases were disposed of, sums varying from one to three hundred dollars being awarded, and in other instances annuities of $150 to $300. It appears that some of the immigrants placed their affairs in the hands of an advocate but afterwards changed their minds and decided to leave the settlement with the German Society. On Friday Mr. Piche appeared to inquire as to the true state of the case, and said his firm had been employed to act for certain of the immigrants in obtaining a settlement, but the officials present on behalf of the Grand Trunk, declined to have any dealings with him, and referred him to the Solicitor of the company.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—Application was made on Saturday, before Judge Aylwin, to admit to bail Jodoin, who was committed for trial by Judge Coursol on a charge of attempting to run down the Longueuil Ferry Boat. Bail was accepted.

NEW MAGAZINES.—Messrs. Chewett & Co. of Toronto have received the July numbers of the Churchman's Magazine and London Society.

GRAND TRUNK REGULATIONS.

The following rules and regulations of the Grand Trunk Railway Company were put in by Mr. Bailey at the late inquest, and may be of some interest to our readers. They are the result of his experience as assistant-manager of the road under the successive management of Messrs. Bidder, Reith, Shanley, and Brydges.

It gives me much pleasure to be placed in command of so many men whom I respect.

My experience as Assistant Manager suggests the necessity of calling attention to many existing Rules and Regulations, and the establishment of some others; and I have too good an opinion of the majority of the men employed on this Division to believe that I shall ever have occasion to notice a deviation from any of these rules.

1. Conductors of Passenger Trains must be in attendance at the starting point half-an-hour before the time for departure; they must personally see that the cars are properly lighted, warmed, ventilated and clean, and in the event of any deficiency or damage to glass, lamps, water cans, stoves or other equipment, they must report the same to the Station Agent before starting and get his acknowledgment that it is so. If no complaint is made, the train will be held to be complete, and the Conductor will be held responsible for the value of any missing articles, or for damage other than that caused by fair wear and tear. No fittings are to be removed from one car to another.

2. *Start on time*—to the minute. Report cause of the slightest delay.

3. Call out Names of Stations *loudly*, make very short stops. Get passengers into the habit of getting on and off trains quickly, and let every man belonging to the train help to wood up.

4. No one except the Baggageman, whether employé or not, must be admitted into the Baggage Car. The Local Superintendent and Conductor are alone intitled to be there on business.

Baggage must be checked only to the Station for which the Passenger holds a Ticket, and must only be given up at the Station to which it is checked. Owners of baggage must not be allowed in the Baggage Car.

5. Baggagemen must obtain a signature in their books for baggage delivered at Stations, or else they cannot clear themselves when baggage is lost. They must pay more attention to the safe keeping and delivery of letters entrusted to their care.

6. In Signaling, use your Hands and Lamps instead of your Voice. The former can always be seen; the latter cannot frequently be heard except by the passengers in the rear cars, to whom this shouting is very annoying, especially to those in the Sleeping Car of No. 14 Train, when at Richmond Junction.

7. Passengers must not be allowed to travel by Freight Trains without the special permission of the Local Superintendent.

8. Conductors of Way Freight Trains must enter on their journals the name and occupation of the person to whom they deliver freight at each Station.

It is the duty of the Agent to receive and check off his way freight.

The above Journals must be neatly made out and be sent to me promptly and regularly.

Much more information must be given by Conductors in their Journals than has hitherto been done. Full explanation as to delays or accidents will often save much trouble and labor in correspondence.

I shall most value those Conductors whose Journals give the fullest information. I cannot travel as much as Conductors do, and therefore I cannot see as much as they do. I do not wish any man to act as a spy upon another; but there is a great difference between this, and wilfully shutting your eyes to what you know to be gross neglect—or worse. I shall consider those who conceal such facts from me as guilty as the offenders themselves.

9. Conductors must remember that they are supported by the Law in the exercise of their functions, and they must therefore be most forbearing to Passengers offending against the Bye-laws of the Company, avoiding personal altercation, and executing their duties firmly but temperately. Civility on the part of all the Company's employes is indispensible.

10. I cannot urge too strongly the vital importance of keeping the Rolling Stock moving. Any wilful neglect on the part of Station Agents or Conductors will necessitate dismissal. No Car that is evidently overloaded must be taken on a train. Report the fact to me at once.

11. Brakesmen must be always near their brakes. Those on Freight Trains must be on the top of the Cars.

12. See that your Loaded Cars are not tampered with at Stations when you lay over or remain some time. Any one detecting or preventing a robbery will be handsomely rewarded.

13. It is very important that the most careful attention be paid to Braking on Freight Trains, so as to maintain as even a rate of speed as possible up and down grade. Conductors alone are responsible to me for the speed of their trains, and I will accept of no excuse for the dangerous practice of running down grade at Passenger Train speed, and crawling up grade.

14. Descend the grades on the Victoria Bridge slowly, and with great care.

15. An improvement amongst some of the men, is needed in respect to dress, and attention to personal appearance.

16. By desire of the Managing Director, all employes whatsoever occupying berths in Sleeping Cars, must pay the usual charge. If on Company's business, they may charge the same in their expense account.

Sleeping Car Attendants will make a weekly return to me, shewing the number of passengers who occupied berths on each journey.

17. I have endeavoured to meet the wants of the various Trains on the New Time Bill, which will come into operation on the 11 instant. If there are any suggestions to be made, point them out to me. I shall be at all times glad to receive suggestions from experienced Conductors.

See me as often as possible, because although you may have nothing to report to me, I may have something to say to you.

18. No case of intoxication—even partial—will be overlooked. Men who drink habitually, even when off duty, must leave the Road.

19. Conductors and Agents are forbidden to attach Red Signals to Trains without an order from the Local Superintendent or Train Dispatchers.

20. Conductors and Drivers must not undertake to arrange Crossings between themselves unless the Telegraph is interrupted. They may not be aware of the orders on which Irregular Trains are running. Old Conductors seldom offend in this way—young ones do so frequently.

In conclusion, I have only to say that while I shall always be ready to treat leniently errors of judgment, when the intention was good, I will not have a lazy, careless, or incompetent person in my District. No matter how long he may have been on it, I shall in all such cases recommend the Managing Director to dismiss him.

We have a heavy winter's business before us. Let it not be said that the Eastern District compared unfavorably with the other Districts of this great Railway.

H. BAILEY.
Local Supt. Eastern District.

NOTE.—You will please read well and explain these instructions to all the men under your immediate control—and will acknowledge receipt hereof and state that you and they comprehend my meaning and are prepared to act up to the spirit of this circular.

CITY ITEMS.

SEVERAL CHILDREN POISONED.—On Friday afternoon a number of children were badly poisoned in a very singular manner. The circumstance should not only warn those who use poisonous substances in the streets, but to those careless parents who permit their children to roam about the streets, and thus expose them to dangers against which their immature judgement cannot protect them. It appears that a grocer, or his clerk, in Bonaventure street, near the block known as Drummond's building, threw a sheet of paper into the street, on which molasses mixed with poison for flies had been spread. A number of children playing in the street rushed for the tempting bait, and it was soon divided among them, and each was eagerly enjoying the "sweet licks of molasses" utterly unconscious of the deadly enemy concealed beneath. Such keen little appetites may readily be supposed to have left but little on the paper, and the result was that all that partook of the molasses became deadly sick. Medical aid, however, was called immediately and remedies at once applied, so that no fatal consequences have as yet resulted, although several of the children are still very sick.

THE BURNEY HABEAS CORPUS.—The application in this case was postponed until this morning, when it will be made by Mr. Devlin who is prepared to give bail for the appearance of the prisoner to take his trial at the appointed time.

POLICE COURT.—Two cases of assault and battery were disposed of; one, after trial, was dismissed with costs.

Mademoiselle Angele Herault, was brought up by the High Constable, for keeping a house of ill-fame, and was fined $10 each, or one month.

Celina Fagnault or Mrs. Faries for keeping a house of ill-fame, was fined $20 or two months. Seven of the inmates of her institution were fined $10 each, or one month. Four men were arrested in the house and were fined $5 each, or one month,—as habitual frequenters of a house of ill-fame.

The police have lately manifested great activity in this particular line of their business, with what effect on the morals of the community remains to be seen. From the fact, however, that the guilty immediately return to the practice of their infamous profession, after the payment of their fines imposed, but little moral improvement can be hoped for.

RECORDER'S COURT.—There were twenty-five prisoners before the Recorder. There were no cases of sufficient interest to the public to be particularly noted.

Number of persons tried for offences during the week ending the 11th July—215.

THE STATUS OF CAPTAIN SEMMES.—The *Tribune* has the following article to show that this bold freebooter is a pirate according to his own doctrines. There may be a question, however, how far its assumed facts are real ones as to the character of the Alabama's crew.

It is known that Capt. Semmes, late of the Alabama, is an author, having written a book entitled "Service Afloat and Ashore," which was published in 1851, but is now out of print. It narrates a portion of the services rendered by our Navy during the Mexican war, in which the author was a junior officer. During the war Mexico attempted to organize a system of privateering which was not attended with success. This is made the subject of some remarks in the volume, condemning the resort to privateering as barbarous at best, and in cases where the vessel's crew, or at least a majority of it, are not *bona fide* citizens, as piratical! We copy from pages eighty, eighty one and 82 of the work,

"A few fast sailing vessels, distributed in the different seas and officered and manned by bold fellows in the pursuit of plunder, might have inflicted incalculable injury upon us. This system of predatory warfare, more than any other, equalizes the strength of nations on the water. * * * To render privateering available to her [Mexico] under the law of nations, it was necessary that a majority of the officers and crew of each cruiser should be citizens; not citizens made *ad hoc* in fraud of the law, but *bona fide* citizens; and any vessel which might have attempted to cruise under a letter of marque and reprisal, without this essential requisite, would have become from that moment a pirate. * * * Without the observance of these principles, no man can transfer his allegiance to another country, and claim the protection due to citizenship under its laws. A sort of *jus gentium* has grown up on the subject which individual nations are no longer at liberty to disregard and much less have they the right to disregard it in fraud of belligerent right, as Mexico attempted to do in the present instance. It would be a monstrous doctrine, indeed, if on the eve of a war, or at any time during its existence, either of the belligerents might invite the citizens of other nations, *ad libitum*, to take part in his quarrel, and with a single stroke of his pen, make them citizens *pro hoc vice*.

The author then goes on to lay down the requisites of citizenship, in which both the United States and Mexico agree, as—1st residence; 2nd a previous declaration of intentions; 2d, a renunciation of foreign allegiance, to the new sovereign before a judicial officer. It does not appear that in the case of the Alabama's crew one of these prerequisites was complied with. Indeed, we know that a majority of the crew still claimed to be Englishmen or Frenchmen, not only by birth, but by nationality. He adds:

'The whole transaction must be *bona fide*, from beginning to end; and there must be no fraudulent intent, either on the part of the Government or individuals. Great Britain waives residence in the case of seamen serving in her national marine, or rather she regards her ships of war as portions of her territory, and a constructive residence follows as a necessary result of the principle. Mexico has adopted and even extended this principle; * * but it is equally clear that beyond this limitation, every foreigner who might have undertaken to prey upon our commerce would have been deemed to be, and would have been treated as a pirate. This unworthy attempt of Mexico to strike a blow at us on the ocean, by means of so great a fraud, was treated by the commercial nations of the world with the contempt it deserved, and produced no results; and it was fortunate for humanity that it was so, as our Government was prepared to adopt the view on the subject which I have here presented, and to carry it out with sternness. Indeed, there is a growing disposition among civilized nations to put an end to this disreputable mode of warfare, under any circumstances. It had its origin in remote and comparatively barbarous ages, and has for its object rather the plunder of the bandit than honorable warfare. * * In short, they [privateers] are little better than licensed pirates; and it behoves all civilized nations who, like ourselves, are extensively engaged in foreign trade, to suppress the practice altogether."

Such were the opinions of Capt. Semmes upon piracy only thirteen years ago, but we have less to do with his views than the fact that, according to his own showing, he is himself a pirate in common with the whole crew of the Alabama, it being requisite that a majority of both the officers and men on a privateer be citizens of the State on whose behalf she roves the sea; otherwise she is to be regarded and treated as a piratical vessel.

MERCANTILE AND EXCHANGE BANK.

(From the Liverpool *Mercury* of July 2nd.)

"It has been announced that the Mercantile "and Exchange Bank have established an "agency in Montreal, the management of which "is confided to E. A. Prentice, Esq., under circumstances which leave little doubt that it will "add considerably to the profits of the institution."

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

THE CANADIAN COPPER MINES.

We find the following report, respecting the operations of the week in the copper mines of the Townships, in the columns of our contemporary the Sherbrooke Freeman:

THE ASCOT MINE.—In the stopes in the forty-two feet level west good ore is being turned out. The stopes east of Harvey's shaft are still looking well, and producing large quantities of copper ore. The new shaft that is now sinking north-east of the present workings is progressing favorably, and the vein improving in depth. In the costeanings no alterations.

THE CLARK MINE.—The No 1 shaft vein is six feet wide, and turning out largely of copper ore. The open workings north are still rich. No. 4 shaft is improving a little. The adit level is progressing well.

THE SHERBROOKE MINE.—In the open cuttings that are made on the course of the veins splendid specimens of copper ore are extracted, and good discoveries have been made, in which the vein has been opened seventeen feet wide, showing copper ore the whole width. This mine looks well.

THE SHORT COPPER MINE.—In sinking the shaft the vein is improving as it goes in depth, producing some very fine specimens of copper ore from the foot wall of the shaft.

NOEL HILL MINE.—In the costeanings the openings on the veins have been favorable, and the workmen are now following the course of the veins east and west, producing good specimens of yellow sulphurets of copper ore.

LENNOXVILLE MINE.—Material change for the better has been made at this mine within the last few days, some good copper ore having been discovered in the sinking of the shaft, and at present the vein is large and promising.

WILSON MINE is looking remarkably well, having a large and rich vein of copper ore, which is turning out well.

ST. FRANCIS MINE.—This mine is looking exceedingly well, having a good vein in the shaft of from four to five feet wide, and turning out well.

ST. FLAVIEN MINES are looking just the same as when last reported on.

CHESTER MINE.—This mine is situated in Chester West, being the property of L.L. Viger, M.P.P., and now worked by a Montreal company. It comprises about 275 acres on the Craig's road, and on an elevated region of land, being fifteen miles east from Arthabaska Station, on the Grand Trunk Road, with a good road through the district. The company commenced operations on the 1st May last, and have now nine extensive openings made, showing in each large and rich veins of copper ore, averaging from two to eight feet wide, being the yellow sulphurets and variegated copper ore, with green carbonates attached.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.—Says the Napanee *Leader*:—"A fire is raging in the woods of Ernestown, destroying hundreds of acres of timber, fences, grain, &c. How the fire caught is not known, but it is supposed to have been caused by parties summer-fallowing. Mr. N. Hicks' loss in the 5th con. is about $200. In the 7th, 8th and 9th cons. Messrs. Storms, Parrott, Hartman, and several others had a large amount of property destroyed. So far as we have learned the damage will not fall short of four thousand dollars. The fire is extending through Portland in the direction of the farm of Dennis Lake, Esq. Had it not rained on Sunday the fire would in all probability have extended for miles in every direction."

NEW BRANCH LINE.—We understand that the Great Western Railway Company are vigorously prosecuting a survey for a Branch Line from Harrisburg to Brantford. The distance between the two points is only about seven miles, and the expense of construction will be very trifling in comparison with the advantages to be obtained. This branch will give Brantford and the district lying beyond an expeditious outlet to the East, bring Hamilton into close communication with that growing town, and supply the facilities for commerce between Hamilton and Brantford so long desired by both.

A DIVER OF ANTIQUARIAN TASTES.—We learn from Sorel, that a blacksmith named Moise Champagne has procured a diver's apparatus, with which he intends to search the bottom of Canadian rivers. He has begun his operations opposite to the wharf at Sorel, and has met with much success. Amongst other things he has obtained two fine mortars in brass, with their carriages, in a perfect state of preservation. They bear the British arms, and bear date from the reign of George the II. On Thursday afternoon last, he found, in the same spot, an immense gun, full of cannon balls, and ten and a half feet in length. There is a tradition that, in 1812, a gunboat was sunk near that place. This blacksmith bids fair to become the most successful antiquarian in Canada, since very much of the early history of the Province was enacted on its rivers.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man named David Labonte, belonging to the township of Wickham, was accidentally killed in the Township of Simpson, District of Arthabaska, on Saturday last, by the fall of a tree which he was cutting down.

THE EGHAM RAILWAY COLLISION.

The verdict upon the fatal collision at Egham, is manslaughter against the driver and fireman, accompanied with this censure on the management;

"We find Thomas Lee, the engine-driver, and John L. Trainer, the fireman of the second train guilty of manslaughter in having caused the deaths of Robert Wilkie, Edwin Hall, William Winfield, John Coppard, and Joseph Clegg; and the jury consider that these persons were labouring under great disadvantages, owing to the general mismanagement of the railway company especially in the following particulars:—Firstly, in having no turntable at Ascot. The trains were therefore driven so as to return tender foremost, thereby preventing any communication being established between the guard and the engine driver. Secondly, by their not using telegraphic communication from station to station. Thirdly, in starting the two trains at only five minutes' interval, and in not giving instructions to the drivers and guards that the first of the two trains would stop at Egham, and the second at Staines."

Undoubtedly, running the tender in front of the engine is dangerous, because it cuts off the communication between the guard and the driver, but, in this particular case, communication would not have prevented the collision, for when the danger was seen by the servants of the train there was not time to stop. The true cause of the mischief was the short intervals between the trains, and to aggravate the imprudence the train which was not to stop at Egham was despatched only three minutes after the train which was to stop at that station, and, of course, with the result of overtaking the stopping train, and this is called an accident! Why, if it had been planned that the two trains should come into contact at Egham, the thing could not have been better arranged for the purpose. As we have too often had occasion to observe, it is upon the strength of reliance upon signals that trains are run on the same line at short intervals, a neck and neck race with death. It is always, indeed, assumed that signals are infallible, and that there never can be error in making the signals, or in seeing and understanding them.

And sorry we are to find that Colonel Yolland, of the Board of Trade, encourages this dangerous reliance so far as the electric telegraph is concerned. He told the court at the late inquest that he had no objection to intervals of three minutes, or one minute between trains provided proper arrangements for keeping distance between them were made, meaning the system of notifying the road clear in advance from one station to another by telegraphic message.

To bring the question to a sure test, let us ask whether, when the Queen travels, trains are suffered to be on the same line three or four miles before or behind the Royal carriages? On such an occasion would Colonel Yolland hold it immaterial at what intervals trains were started provided due arrangements were made for the notification of danger? By-the-bye, we observe that there is a graduation of care according to rank, and that the same precautions are not taken for the safety of the Prince of Wales as for that of her Majesty, so that on the Ascot day a train was run within four minutes of the Prince's train, and though the Prince's was a fast train there was an imprudence in the arrangement which would not have been hazarded in the case of the Queen.

The verdict of the Coroner's Inquest makes scape-goats of the driver and fireman, while with glaring inconsistency and injustice it shows that the management was chiefly to blame. It was not the fault of the two men that the tender was run before the engine. It was not their fault that the intervals between the trains were so short. It was not their fault that they were not apprized that they were started on the heels of a train which was to stop at Egham, where they were not to stop. In fact, the lives of these men were jeopardized by the acts of omission and commission of their employers.

The great catastrophe at Brighton is the nearest parallel to the Egham collision, and in that case the Inquest found a verdict of manslaughter not against the drivers but the station-master, who had started the trains at dangerously short intervals. The verdict was *brutum fulmen*, for no prosecution followed, but at least it put the saddle on the right horse. If the men are put on their trial for manslaughter it must be merely as a matter of form, for their acquittal is certain.—*London Examiner.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY FRENCH WILL CASE.

There lived in Paris for very many years, in a handsome house, No. 3, Quai Voltaire, on the opposite side of the Seine from the Louvre, a rich Portuguese gentleman, named Jose Joachim da Gama Marchado, a gentleman of the chamber of the King of Portugal, and a titular councillor of the Portuguese Embassy. He kept horses and carriages, and livery servants, subscribed to numerous charities, conducted himself in society just like any other well bred man, and spent the income of his large fortune with as much prudence and circumspection as liberality. This gentleman died on 9th June, 1861, at the age of 87, leaving behind him no less than seventy-one testamentary papers and codicils, the validity of which is now disputed by the next of kin on the ground that the testator was not of sound mind. The arguments of the counsel which contend that Commander Marchado was insane, are drawn mainly from the tenor of the testamentary papers themselves, and from the contents of an essay written by him many years ago, entitled, "The Theory of Resemblances." These papers extend over a long series of years—from 1823 to 1861—and the allegation of the next of kin is that the testator was all the while a monomaniac, dominated by what, in French jurisprudence, is called 'a fixed idea." Subjoined are translations of some of the most remarkable of these documents:—

"January 1, 1823.—I, the undersigned, being in the present enjoyment of all my faculties, but fearing to lose them by reason of illness, do ordain that my person shall be confided to the care of Susan Dibdin, my faithful companion, and that the sum of 3000 fr. be paid to her every month by my banker. Such is my will, written with my own hand."

It is curious that so long ago as 38 years before his death he should have made a solemn affirmation of the soundness of his mind, and at the same time expressed a fear that illness might deprive him of his faculties. The next selection from the 71 papers is the following:

"September 1, 1833.—I bequeath to M. Lessen my George's microscope, all my treatises of my own work, which are to be sent to Lisbon. The portrait of Porta and my own portrait, painted by Seguiera, are also to be sent to Lisbon. I desire that my collection of heads, illustrating the doctrine of Gall, the stag, dogs, and horses, the works relating to this doctrine, my stuffed birds, the plates of my work, with the original drawings, and the cage of my working birds, a monument of intelligence and industry, may remain in my family, as if they had been a part of the fief of my father. I make the same disposition of my cameos from M. de Souza. It was from these materials that I composed my Theory of Resemblances, and they led me to the important discovery of colours in the study of natural sciences. I bequeath to the Royal Athenæum, of Paris, a sum of 10,000f., the interest of which is to be given to a professor of natural history, who will explain the influence of the colour and marks on the skin upon the character of animals. Four lessons, at 60f. each will suffice. I desire that my body may be kept as long as possible, and put in a leaden coffin. My body is to be taken straight to the Pere la Chase Cemetery. The least possible money is to be spent on the funeral (a useless expenditure of vanity). The model of my tomb is to be that which I made for my starling; this bird, being embalmed, its body will be laid with mine. The model of my tomb is to be sent to Lisbon. My horses are to follow my hearse without being made to drag my carriage. My valet will carry in a cage one of my favourite birds. I particularly prohibit the invitation of anyone whatsoever to my funeral. My servants will accompany my body to the grave; that will be a last testimony of gratitude on their part for all the good that I have done them.

"June 12, 1838.—My birds are to be looked after by women and not by men. These women are to be selected from a province known to produce benevolent persons. Care must be taken to feel their heads above the ear, to see that the part is quite smooth; the lower part of the head should be well developed, and the form oblong. A young professor shall be attached to the Athenæum; prizes shall be given annually for essays upon human resemblances, and upon the importance of colour in the organic kingdom.

"April 15, 1845.—Regulations for my Burial. I ordain, or to speak more correctly, since my domestic government will be brought to an end by my death, I earnestly request that my funeral may be conducted in the following manner: I shall be buried at three in the afternoon, at the hour when the rooks of the Louvre are in the habit of coming to my house to get their dinner, and only the people in my house will follow the hearse to Pere la Chaise. The hearse will be modelled upon that sketched in my ante-room (the funeral of the poor.) Six simple mourning carriages, 20 children of the Society of St. Nicholas, and 20 of the Society of the Christian Schools, will follow; each child is to receive 20 francs. I have been a member of both these societies ever since I have resided in France. My body is to be embalmed by Dr. Suguot, who will be paid 500f. for doing it.

"March 24, 1854.—I bequeath to the Society for the Protection of Animals a sum of 20,000f, the interest of which is to be applied in the following manner:—An annual sum of 500f. to be given to a sergeant de ville, or any other person, who is to stand at the end of the bridge des Saintz Peres, just opposite my windows, with a placard upon his hat, on which shall be written 'Society for the Protection of Animals J. J. Da Gama Marchado.' His duty will be to prevent cart drivers and cabmen from ill-treating their horses. His hours of duty will be from twelve to six. The remaining 500f. is to be divided into two parts, and given as a prize from the author of the 'Theory of Resemblances' to those coachmen who may bring their horses into the stable without whipping them as is too much the custom."

The Tribunal of First Instance held that the testator was of sound mind, and that mainly on the grounds expressed in the following clause of their judgment: "Considering that although in the work published by the testator, under the title of 'Theory of Resemblances,' there are many scientific heresies, and although he deduces from his system many false, sceptical, materialist, and even atheistical consequences, and although his style is not always correct or coherent, the only conclusion to be drawn from these circumstances is that Commander Marchado was neither a savant, nor a moralist, nor a scholar; but it is impossible to go further, and to hold that he was incapable of making a will." The tribunal accordingly held all the testamentary papers to be established, subject only to the question how far some of them might be revoked by others of subsequent date. M. Senard, the eminent counsel, who was President of the Legislative Assembly in 1847, contends for the appellants that the papers show on the face of them a disordered state of mind.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY MILES IN TWENTY-THREE HOURS.—The following is a story furnished by M. Dumont to a scientific journal in Paris about his drive one bright Winter night and day in 1858, from Arras to Paris. The distance is 193 Kilometres, say roughly, 130 miles. M. Dumont made a friendly bet that he, his mare, and a four-wheeled cabriolet would do it within twenty-four hours. Here is, abbreviated, his "log." "Started at the stroke of 12, midnight; at the end of six leagues in two and a half hours; stopped half an hour, gave horse three quarts of oats; at 5 o'clock, six leagues further on, stopped half an hour; a loaf of garrison bread and three quarts of beer to horse; at half past eight, eight leagues further, fifty minutes rest, four quarts of oats and a bottle of white wine and rubbing of legs to horse; half past two p.m., twelve more leagues, rest for an hour, horse unharnessed, thoroughly rubbed down and let roll on fresh straw, with a loaf of soldiers' bread again, two pounds of sugar and two quarts of beer; at a little before seven o'clock, eight and a half leagues, rest a little over an hour, horse refuses oats, eats readily three quarts of ground beans and drinks half a bucket of water slightly warmed and enriched with barley flower; reach Paris, six last leagues, at ten minutes before 11 p.m.; finds friend, who had come on by rail, waiting for me at the barrier, watch in hand. Friend owns beat cheerfully; horse not injured, still alive, in good condition, fifteen years old at the present writing, and duly loved and cared for by his master."

REMARKABLE DESTRUCTION OF CATERPILLARS IN ORCHARDS.—That of our readers who have either fruit trees in their gardens, or who cultivate large orchards, will learn with much gratification that a certain instrumentality of destruction to catapillars has been discovered. That Coal oil will case instant death to the pests has been proved beyond all doubt. On Saturday last a letter was received at the Leader office, for publication, from one of our subscribers, an extensive farmer in the Township of Clark, County of Durham, stating the fact that, a last resort to endeavor to destroy the caterpillars (which had almost taken entire possession of the trees in his orchard,) he experimented in coal oil. Complete success attended the experiment. A bush of stiff feather was made, and portions of the trees smeared with the oil, in addition to placing a small quantity on the nests. Instant death ensued. The proprietor of the Leader at once tested the oil on his trees at Glengrove Farm, Yonge street, where the catapillars had collected in thousands doing fearful damage. In a couple of hours a quart of it had cleared the orchard completely of catapillars. The dead lay around in all directions. The effect of the oil on the pests seemed miraculous; there was no long delay to undergo, for one touch of the deadly substance to the nests spread desolation in all directions. This is certainly a cheap remedy as well as a sure one, and all our subscribers who are trubled with caterpilars should adopt it.—*Toronto Leader.*

EARTHQUAKE AT MALBAIE.—We learn that a smart shock of earthquake, lasting from seven to nine seconds, took place at Malbaie about half-past seven o'clock on Saturday evening. The repeated shocks in this locality certainly corroborate the theory of the volcanic formation of the Laurentian range.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A CERTAIN SUNDAY SCHOOL teacher was in the habit of making a collection in his juvenile class for missionary objects. He was not a little surprised, however, one day, to find a country note among the weight of copper. He was not long in finding it to be of a broken bank; and on asking the class who put it there, the donor was pointed out to him by one who had seen him deposit it.—"Didn't you know that this note was good for nothing?" said the teacher—"Yes," answered the boy.—"Then what did you put it in the box for?"—The boy coolly replied, "I didn't s'pose the little heathens would know the difference, and thought it would be just as good for them."

REMEMBER.—Pack your cares in as small a space as you can, so that you carry them yourself and not let them annoy others.

Dew is an invisible vapour, which, chilled by the cool surfaces of the flowers, bursts into tears over the beauty that must fade.

The poet, if questioned harshly as to his uses, might be unable to render a better apology for his existence than a flower might.

Softly!
She is lying
With her lips apart.
Softly!
She is dying
Of a broken heart.
Whisper!
She is going
To her final rest.
Whisper!
Life is growing
Dim within her breast.
Gently!
She is sleeping
She has breathed her last.
Gently!
While you're weeping
She to Heaven has passed.

If some persons were to bestow one half of their fortune in learning how to properly spend the other half, it would be money extremely well laid out.

One of the worst things to fatten on is envy. It is as difficult for a grudging man to raise a loan. Plumpness comes not from roast beef, but from well-governed passions and a cheerful disposition.

DRUNKENNESS.—Some of the [illegible], gardens without fences, fields without tilage, barns without roofs, children without clothing, principles, morals, or manners.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A TRIAL PROVES IT.—Rev. C. M. Klinck, Lewistown, Pa., writes:—"Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have stopped the falling out of my hair, and caused a new growth."
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich street, New York.
July 18. r DSW 170

THE INFANT'S FRIEND.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives health and comfort to the mother and child. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify. Offices, 48 Dey Street, New York, and 205 High Holborn, London, England.
July 18. r DSW 170

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are widely known as an established remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Their good reputation and extensive use has brought out imitations, and similar preparations represented to be the same, which are generally injurious. Obtain only Brown's Bronchial Troches. c 170

THE BREATHING OF TREES.

HOW TO RESTORE HEALTH TO THE BLOOD.

A few years ago, if it had been asserted that trees had lungs and breathed, the idea would would have been scouted; yet it is true. The leaves of trees and plants abstract the vital air or oxygen from the atmosphere, and ærate the sap pretty much in the same way that the lungs of animals ærate the blood. Upon the condition of this fluid (we mean the blood), the health of the system through which it circulates absolutely depends. The lungs cannot purify it from the seeds of disease. Indeed, if they exist in it, the lungs themselves will be in a morbid state. These things were well understood by Dr. HOLLOWAY, when a quarter of a century ago he gave to the world his Pills and Ointment, now so celebrated in every region of the earth. His design was to penetrate to the sources of all internal and external disease in the circulation, and it would seem that his preparations have accomplished this with singular rapidity and directness. Hence the uniformity of these cures, we presume. They seem to produce precisely the same salutary effects in all cases, in all climates, and under every variety of circumstances—a strong proof that they operate upon the *causes* rather than the *consequences* of disease. Be this as it may, the fact is undisputed, that the Pills and Ointment have become the popular medicines of all countries, because of their intrinsic excellence. In diseases of the organs of respiration, so common in this country, as also in every species of every eruptive and ulcerous disorder, the Ointment works wonders; while for Dyspepsia the Pills are stated to be a positive specific.—*Prairie Farmer.* cDSW 170

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Montreal, July 16, 1864.

The weather continues very warm, but we hear from several farmers in our neighbourhood that this is beneficial, in so far that the hay can be secured in excellent condition, and that the wheat, peas and oats have got to such a growth, that the ground is sufficiently covered to keep in the moisture caused by the late rains.

We give to-day's receipts of produce per Canal and Railroad:—

Ashes per Canal........	brls.	82	
per Railroad.......	brls.	45—	127
Flour per Canal........	brls.	1902	
per Railroad.......	brls.	300—	2202
Oats per Canal..........	bush.	210	
Butter per Canal........	kegs.	50	
Cheese per Canal........	bxs.	503	
Whiskey per Canal.......	brls.	5	
Leather per Canal.......	rolls.	60	

Business on the Corn Exchange has been dull. For Flour the market is higher, and we quote No. 1 Superfine sales at $4,40 to 4,45, and now held at $4,50 for first-class brands. 250 brls winter ground Superfine brought $4.35. 800 brls Western States flour brought $4,37½. Sour Superfine sold at $3,70 to 3,75. No sales of other descriptions reported. Wheat—6000 bus. No. 1 Milwaukee Spring sold at 97c, and 3700 bus sold by auction at equal to 95c.

PORK—Transactions reported here at $18,25 for a 20 brl lot; $18,50 for about 40 brls, and $18,75 for a small parcel.

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

Milwaukee, July 15.—Wheat, close of change hour, $2,15, subsequently advancing to 2,50 f.o.b; receipts 43,000 bus. Flour, no transactions. Freights and currency unchanged.

Chicago, July 15.—Wheat, close of Change hour, $2,09, f.o.b. Corn 1,39.

FINANCIAL.—Sterling Exchange remains unchanged. Bank drafts on New York have varied with the fluctuations in Gold, the price varying from 58 to 60 per cent dis. Greenbacks—Buying 59½ to 61; selling at 57 to 59; few offering. Silver—Buyers 3½ to 3¾; sellers 3½; very little offering. By telegram from New York, Sterling Exchange opened at 273 to 274; closed at 280. Gold opened at 251 to 251½; rose to 259 and declined, closing at 257¼. There was some excitement, owing to parties anxious to buy for shipment. $250,000 were exported by last steamer.

Respecting the state of the New York money market we quote from the *Tribune* of 15th inst:

No progress has been made in negotiating a loan by Mr. Fessenden. The banks are unable to give him any money, and only propose to make a few book entiries, and get a round sum for doing nothing. While unable to lend the Treasury anything, they are anxious that the Department should quarrel with the National banks, and make pets of the old system. In short, the banks cannot readily find legal tender notes for their own purposes, and, over any unusual demand made by their depositors, could not respond for many hours, and would be obliged to pay their creditors in five per cent notes, with accrued interest. They are in an expanded position, and stand alone, because no one yet pushes them for deposits sharply. As the banks have failed to propose any assistance to the Treasury, it will adopt the only alternative remaining: appeal to the people for money upon 7.30s in currency, the 6s of 1881 at a moderate premium, or the 10-40s at five per cent at par. As soon as Mr. Fessenden puts at the command of depositors 7 30 notes, they will set afloat the notes bearing less interest and force the banks to contract. The National credit is the safest for people of small means, better than any Savings Bank, and its paper pays higher interest. It is right to force a bank contraction and crush speculations stimulated by bank loans. Mr. Fessenden can do it by a popular loan, and the people can largely aid him by lending the Government the money now bearing smaller interest in other directions.

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

MONTREAL, July 16, 1864.

FLOUR—Superior Extra, $5,00@5.25; Extra, 4,65 @4,75; Fancy, 4 45@4,55; No. 1 Canada Wheat, old ground, 4,05@4,10; fresh ground 4,30@4,40 (Western, 4.40 @ 4.50; No. 2, 3,90@4,00; Fine, 3,75@3,80; Bags, 2,30@2.40.
WHEAT.—U. C. Spring, 94@95c; Milwaukie, 95@97c; Amber Michigan, 1,00@1,02; Chicago, 93@95c; Red Ohio, 98@1,00; U. C. White 1,00@1,05.
CORN—None.
OATS.—Per 32 lbs., 33@34.
PEAS.—Per 60 lbs., 65@66.
BARLEY—Per 50 lbs., 62@64.
PORK.—Mess, 18,50 @ 19,00; Prime Mess, 16,50 @ 17,00; Prime $16,00 @ 16,25.
BUTTER—Medium, 12@14c; Good to Choice 15 @ 17c.
LARD—9 @ 10c.
ASHES—℘ 100 lbs., Pots, $5,65 @ 5,67½; Pearls, $6,30@6,35.
OATMEAL—℘ 200 lbs., $4.75 @ 4.80.
Flour firm. No change in other articles.

DAILY REPORT of STOCK MARKET

(Reported exclusively for the "Montreal Herald,")

BOARD OF STOCK BROKERS.

Firms composing the Board—Chas. Geddes, C. G. Geddes, James Hempsted, MacDougall & Davidson, Robert Mitchell, Taylor Bros., Joseph Wenham, John Glass, J. M. Cassels.

12.30 P.M.—Friday, July 16, 1864.

STOCKS.	BUYERS	SELLERS	DIV. MOS.	DIV. DAYS.
Bank of Montreal.	111½	None.	4 ℘ cent.	June 1 & Dec 1
Ontario Bank....	102½	103	4 ℘ cent.	June 1 & Dec 1
Bank of B.N.A....	Par.	None.	3 ℘ cent.	July & Jan'y
City Bank	99	None.	3½ ℘ cent.	June 1 & Dec 1
Commercial Bank	85	89½	3 ℘ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Bank of Up. Can.	50	55	3 ℘ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Banque du Peuple	105¼	None.	3½ ℘ cent.	Sept 1 & Mar 1
Molsons Bank...	113	None.	4 ℘ cent.	Oct 4 & April 1
Bank of Toronto.	100½	None.	4 ℘ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Banque Jac. Car.	104	105	4 ℘ cent.	June 1 & Dec 1
Merchants Bank.	102	None.	....	....
Gore Bank.......	97	None.	3½ ℘ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
East. Town. Bnk.	88	None.	3 ℘ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Quebec Bank....	104½	106	3½ ℘ cent.	Dec 1 & June 1
Banque Nationale	106	None.	4 ℘ cent.	Nov 1 & May 1
Mon. Min. Con...	$3.00	$6 00	....	Feb. 8
Huron Cop. Bay..	65 cts.	75 cts.	20 ℘ cent.	June 11.
Champ. & St. L. R.	15	20	....	....
Ch. & St. L. R'd., Pref. 10 p c....	None.	None.	10 ℘ c ℘an	April 1 & Oct. 1
Do. Stg. 6 p c ..	None.	None.		....
Grand Trunk....	None in	market.		....
Mon. Tele. Co...	130	None	5 ℘ cent.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Rich. Nav. Co....	124	None.	12½ ℘ c ℘a	Yearly in Feb'y
City Pass. RR, old	130	None.	6 ℘ c 6 m	July 1 & Jan 1
Do. new	130	None.	....	....

STOCKS.	BUYERS.	SELLERS
City Gas Co.......	122½	126
Mer. Exchange..	85	88
Gov. Deb. 6 p c, cy due 1872..........	None.	101½
Gov. Deb. 5 p c, stg due 1883........	None.	None.
Gov. Deb. 5 p c, cy due 1883........	None.	None.
Mont. Har 7 p c cy Bnds, due 1873	None	None
Mont. Har 6½ p c Bnds, due 1872.	None.	None.
Mont. Har 6¼ p c Bnds, due 1873.	None.	100¼
Qbc Har Bonds, 7 p c, due 1873....	None.	Par.
Mont. Corp. Bnds	96	None.
Mont. W.W. Bnds	96	None.
EXCHANGE.		
Bank 60 days sight or 75 days date.	9¼ @ 9½ pm	
Private do do....	8 @ 9 pm	
Bank on demand on New York..	61¼ @62¼ dis.	
Private..........	62 @63 dis.	

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

NEW YORK MARKETS.—July 16.—(By Telegraph) Flour—[illegible] for superfine State; $10,25 @ 10.50 for Extra State; 10,60 @10.75 for choice State; 9,7 to 10,00 for superior Western; 10,00 @ 11.25 for common to medium extra Western; 10,75 to 11.25 for common to good shipping brands extra R H O. Canadian flour 75 cents higher; sales 900 barrels; 10,25 to 10,75 for common; 10,80 to 11,75 for good to choice extra. Rye flour steady at 8,60 @ 9,25. Wheat—Receipts 81,132 bush; 10 to 15c higher; sales 136,000 bush; 2,40 for Chicago Spring; 2,46 Milwaukee Club; 2,45@2,46 No. 1 Milwaukee; 2,50 @ 2.53 for Winter Red Western; 2,65 to 2,70 for Amber Mich; 2,65 common white Ind.; 2,41 inferior winter red. Rye quiet. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts 27,643; market heavy and lower sales 27,000 bushs; 1,57½ to 1,58 for new mixed Western. Oats heavy, at 95 to 96 for Canada and State; 96 to 99 for Western. Pork 2,00 to 7,00 higher.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVALS.

S S Peruvian—Ballantine—Liverpool 30th June—H & A Allan, gen 1899.

DEPARTURES.

S S United Kingdom—Burns—Glasgow—G & D Shaw, gen 1067. Brig Premier—Clokes—Gloucester, H Routh & Co, gen 220. Barque Alert—Jonssen, London, Rimmer & Co, gen 430 Barque Miranda—Congdon, Liverpool—Tidey & Crawford, 314. Brig'tn Rapid—Duquette, Quebec and Sea, Maitland, Tylee & Co, bal 144.

EXPORTS.

Per ss Premier, for Gloucester—H Routh&co 11631 bus wheat.

Per Alert, for London—Rimmer, Gun&co 22704 buls wheat.

IMPORTS.

Per Montreal and Champlain Railroad.—G 10 brls; W L Kinnear 2 rolls; Kerry Bros&co 11 bxs; J Morris 10 do; J Milne 1 do; M S Gilbert 1 machine; S Hagar&co 6 heaters; W Benjamin 4 cs; P Ceredo 1 ps; Lamplough&C 1 trce; T Comers 1 bx; Clark, W&co 20 pkgs; J Baylis 1 cs; J T 282 chsts tea; Buchanan, H&co 216 hf chests do; Gould&H 1 piano; J H Lawler 6 bxs; W Darling 12 bdls; R Miller 2 bxs; Buchanan, H & co 129 hf-chsts tea; J H Dentz 1 cs; Fould & H 2 bxs; J Walker 1 do; R Beinhold 1 do; Penny, W &co 1 keg; M 2 cs; J Walker&co 1 bx; Ferrier&co 1 do; D Demay 8 do; A Ramsay 8 do; Mitchell, Cockburn&co 5 do 2 ps; D Masson 200 bdls fish; Lymans, C&co 22 cs 14 brls; J Rhynas 25 hhds sugar.

Per Grand Trunk East.—J Rhynas 139 hhds 30 trcs 2 brls molasses; J Redpath& Son 9 hhds 1 brl do; C Marine Works 30 brls metal 1 box h'ware; Gould&Hill 1 organ 1 piano; C C Snowdon 25 brls; J N Hall&co 3 cs; Mr Watson 8 do; J S Evans&co 2 do; E Perry 6 bxs, J&A Forbes 9 pkgs 1 bx 1 brl; L R&Cassidy 1 do; T Gordon &co 55 trcs molasses; Kingan&K 145 bndles fish 300 bxs; Mitchell, K&co 25 brls oil; Lymans, C &co 469 bgs linseed.

Per Lachine Canal—Str Her Majesty—C A Starke&co 1000 brls flour; R Mitchell 200 do; D E McLean&co 600 do; Morland, Watson&co 2 do potash; Sinclair, Jack&co 1 do; W&T Leeming 2 do; Akin&K 1 do; Jones&H 3 do; Ferrier & co 1 do; G Childs&co 1 chst tea; E M Hopkins 2 bxs furs; Kirkwood&Livingston 2 brls potash; John Dougall&co 4 do; H Livingston 1 do; J N Hall& co 1 do; Akin&K 4 do 100 do flour; Smith & C 60 rolls leather; G Wilson 1 bx; E M Hopkins 27 cs furs; H Chapman 320 brls copper ore. Str Lily—M K Dickinson 21 brls ashes 67 do heading 10 bgs potatoes 12 bxs glass 15 doz scythes; Nelson&Wood 29 cs matches; Schneider & Bond 12 tubs butter; W Nivin & co 105 bags oats. Per Alexandra: John F. McQuaig 49 pcs white lumber 26 kegs butter 14 brls ashes 1 bx 2 boxes g oil 2 baskets nuts 1 basket 503 boxes cheese 1 cse cloths 2 cases eggs 1 do 1 brl do 7 brls flour. Per Grecian: A Milloy 1 ton castings 3 do merchandize 15 heads of cattle 22 brls ashes 5 puns whiskey.

Per Grand Trunk RR West—J Dougall 15 brls ashes; Akin & K 4 brls do; J Johnston&co 2 brls do; S Ogden&co 2 brls do; S Sutherland 1 brl do; W & R Muir 11 brls do; Jas Scott 10 brls do; T W Raphael 100 brls flour; Bank of Montreal 200 do.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.—July 14.

Brig Eagle, Shaw, Yarmouth, N S, June 27, E H Duval & co bal.

CLEARED.—July 13.

Ship Medina, Green, Newcastle, A Gilmour & co; Queen of the Lakes, Kerr, Greenock, Ross& co, Superior, Crawford, Liverpool, R R Dobell; Calcutta, McLean, Glasgow, Ross&co; Bark Constantia, Welberg, Buenos Ayres, D Patton & co; Norma, Gunderson, Dublin, C E Levey & co; Standard, Ramsay, Dunderland, M I Wilson; Achilles, Jones, Norway, C & J Sharples & co; Sif, Hansem, Shoreham, Benson&co; Atlanta, Hope, Sunderland, M I Wilson; Devereux, Terry, Strangford, J Burstall & co; Crimea, England Appledore, H Fry; Kepler, Jurgens, London, D D Young&co; Royal Adelaide, Piper, Fowey master; Wanderer, Morris, Leith, M I Wilson; Schr Sea Boat, Talbot, Dalhousie, &c, W & R Brodie.

RAFTS ARRIVED AT QUEBEC.

July 14.

McLaren's, spars, Cap Rouge; Isaac Cockburn's, white pine, &c, Lemesurier's cove; Wm Price & Son's, planks, Bridgewater cove. Walter Finlay's, white and red pine Cap Rouge; Jas Patton's, staves, Sillery cove (Sharples'); Sundry lots, deals, Quebec W H co' cove.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A sure cure for Summer Complaint. Davis' Pain Killer.
July 18. r DSW 170

Weak Stomach, Oppression after Eating, &c.—Indigestion takes innumerable shapes. Sometimes the stomach becomes so sensitive that it rejects even the simplest food; and in other instances, digestion is so painful that the patient is afraid to indulge the appetite. It is in cases like these that the tonic properties of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are most strikingly manifested. Mrs. Margaret McElroy, of Troy, New York, testifies that for five years, she was unable to digest solid food—taking nothing but jellies, rice, and arrow-root—and even these caused her so much uneasiness, that she was obliged to limit the quantity to a couple of ounces, three times a day. She was terribly emaciated, and, to use her own words, "hardly cared to live." After having tried more than twenty modes of treatment, she at length commenced taking Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, and she states the result as follows: "I am thankful to say that I am quite well. I eat heartily, sleep comfortably, have recovered my flesh, and feel no pain. All this I owe to Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, and I earnestly recommend them to all who suffer from weak stomach. They are sure." They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.
For sale by all druggists.
J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal, General Agents for Canada.
July 18. r DSW 170

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—WHAT ARE THEIR CREDENTIALS.—They are approved by the most enlightened governments, sanctioned by the highest medical authority, and declared infallible by recovered thousands, in all diseases of the skin, glands, and secretive organs.
Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25c, 62½c, and $1 per box.
July 18. r DW 170

Hundreds of our citizens complain of debility and languor of the system. derangement of the liver or stomach, want of appetite. &c.; they are frequently the result of too close application, and a thousand other causes we cannot here name; but we would say to all so afflicted, do as we have done—get a bottle or two of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. Jackson, and our word for it, you will be cured. We recommend this medicine, knowing from experience that it is much superior to the generality of patent medicines. We would say to our readers, purchase none, unless prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia.
Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters. It is sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, West Indies, Canadas, and South America.
July 18 du DSW 170

Gentlemen:—Having had frequent occasions to use PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER for colic in horses, and seeing it used by others, I can say that I regard it as the best preparation extant when tried in time, or in the first stages of that very prevalent complaint. I recommend all persons who have, or use horses, to have it constantly on hand for cases of emergency. For the human family, both as an internal and external remedy, the Pain Killer is so favorably known that it is almost useless to call attention to it. S. STEWART, Druggist, Hebron, O.
July 18. du mwf DSW 170

GET THE BEST.—Never buy an inferior article because it is cheap. Don't get a worthless thing merely because it is popular, or because somebody else has it. Get the best. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir is the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, croup, hoarseness, and all kindred pulmonary complaints that lead on to consumption. Take care of your health in season, for health is wealth. Without it the poor man would starve and the rich have but an indifferent enjoyment of life. Try Downs' Elixir.
J. F. Henry & Co., Proprietors, 303 St. Paul Street Montreal, C.E.
June 27. 1m DW 152

IT IS A MELANCHOLY FACT—That corrupt politicians aim at benefitting nobody but themselves, and do a vast deal of injury to those whom it is their duty to serve. But while such a state of things exists it is gratifying to know that some people still have the welfare of the people at heart, by giving them such good medicines as Henry's Vermont Liniment. Read the advertisement in another column, and get a bottle of it without delay.
John F. Henry & Co., Proprietors, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E.
June 27. 1m DW 152

Conquering and to Conquer.

If any fact more conclusive than another were necessary to prove the great benefits derived from the use of BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID, now hailed throughout the world as the great American Hair Tonic, it would be that of its rapid sale—quadrupled every year—and the immense number of certificates from all parts of the world, extolling its manifold virtues when everything else had failed—There is no malady which affects the hair but this can cure. Is your hair thin, coarse, wiry, turning bald or grey? Bogle's Hyperion Fluid will restore it to its pristine beauty and luxuriance. It is the only article to cure scurf and dandruff and is highly esteemed for headaches and colds in the head. On children's heads it lays the foundation of a good head of Hair, and at the lady's toilet it is indispensable.
BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE is another wonder of the age. It has now been before the public for several years, and wherever introduced the sales have been beyond all precedent. Specimens have been sent to a number of exhibitions, and wherever it has come into competition with other preparations for Dyeing, its immense superiority has been acknowledged in every instance by awards of Silver Medals and Diplomas. It is a liquid easy of application, and turns Hair to a beautiful Brown or Black without staining the skin. In short, the inventor asserts, and every person who has carefully used it will join in the statement that this is the best Hair Dye in the world. It is now universally preferred in London and Paris. Price 50 cents and $1.00 $1.50.
To be had wholesale and retail of W. BOGLE 202 Washington street, Boston, and may be had in this city of all druggists.
154

HUNNEWELL'S ECLECTIC PILLS.—THE TRUE FORM OF A CATHARTIC.—By the application of true Medical Laws, both character and economy are combined in this most valuable Pill. To prevent putting into the stomach such quantities of indigestible and injurious drugs usually contained in Pills that require from four to six to get a decent cathartic, and to prevent the Griping Pains so erroneously judged to be evidence of a perfect Cathartic, was the study in this development. The dose seldom exceeding one, and never more than two Pills, settles the question of economy, and confidence is asked to test their true character in Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Piles, all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and as a true Family Pill. For Worms they are a sure cure.
For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Dealers.
JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor, Practical Chemist, Boston, Mass.
Kenneth Campbell & Co., Retail Agents; Lymans Clare & Co, Wholesale Agents, Montreal.
May 2. 3m mwf DW 104

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

For the immediate relief of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other lung complaints tending to consumption. This medicine is prepared from the prescription of an eminent physician and may be relied on as the best preparation for the immediate relief of all the difficulties of the lungs and throat. It contains nothing injurious—being composed of vegetable ingredients which have a specific influence upon the lunes and their connected organs. Its immediate effect is to allay all irritation and gently to remove the phlegm and other morbid secretions from the throat and its passages, thus relieving the cough by subduing the inflammation, and effecting a speedy cure. They are approved of and recommended by physicians of the highest standing, and may be given with perfect safety to the youngest child or the most delicate female. Price 25 cents per box.
JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, N.Y.
For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, general agents for Canada. Sold by all Druggists.
March 14 1m DW 62

Few persons can tolerate cod liver oil, whether white or brown, purified or natural, mixed with substances which tend to disguise its taste and smell; it is very frequently either vomited or badly supported. We are glad to learn, that after a great number of experiments made in the hospitals, the greater part of the Physicians of Paris have adopted the Iodized Syrup of Horseradish, prepared cold by M. Grimmault, to treacle it with advantage.
March 26. 27

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

Batchelor's Celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the World

The only Harmless, True and Reliable Dye known

This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair, instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The genuine is signed W. A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—81 BARCLAY STREET, N.Y.
BATCHELOR'S NEW TOILET CREAM FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.
J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal, General Agents for Canada.
July 1. ly DW 158

TO CLEAR THE HOUSE OF FLIES
USE DUTCHER'S CELEBRATED
LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER,
A neat, cheap article, easy to use.
EVERY SHEET WILL KILL A QUART.
Sold Everywhere.
June 21. 1m 147

IS THERE any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

CONVINCING TESTIMONY FROM DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Ass't Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the *most liberal sense*. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where gray, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor gray. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

REV. JOHN E. ROBIE, Buffalo: "I have used both the Restorer and the Zylobalsamum, and consider them invaluable. They have restored *my gray hair to its original color*."

J. H. EATON, LL.D., President Union University, Tenn., writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The falling of my hair has ceased, and my locks, which were quite gray, are restored to their original color.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
Nos. 198 & 200 Greenwich St., New York.

Numerous Certificates as above.