Jen. Brown's Escape in 1837 —
The Famous Laird's Famous Letter about the pirate Alabama

Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXI. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1869. NUMBER 140

HOTELS.

HANOVER HOTEL,
Glasgow, Scotland.

This old-established Hotel, No. 45 HANOVER STREET, GEORGE SQUARE (Glasgow), which enjoys so large a patronage from CANADIAN Gentlemen and Families, has been ENLARGED and REFURNISHED, and is now replete with every COMFORT, and ready for the reception of guests.

The TARIFF is moderate—by the week at reduced rates. There is a Ladies' Coffee Room, Private Parlors, Bath, &c.; and every thing is arranged to make visitors feel at home.

MRS. McEWAN, Proprietress.
May 27. r-tts-125

ST. CATHERINES, ONT., CANADA.
THE STEPHENSON HOUSE, AND BATHS,
In connection with the Original Celebrated Artesian Well of Saline Mineral Water, so justly renowned throughout the Western Hemisphere,
WILL BE OPEN
For the Reception of Visitors,
ON
THURSDAY, 20th MAY, 1869.

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

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

BEVERLY TUCKER, St. Catherines, Ontario, Canada.
May 22. 1m tts 121

1869.
THE CANADA HOUSE,
Caledonia Springs,

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

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

Any further [information] can be had by applying at the Office, 10 Bonaventure Street.

DW. SCOTT, Secretary.
April 15. 2m 89

KAMOURASKA.
SEA BATHING!

The undersigned intimates to her Friends that her PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE is now RE-OPENED for the RECEPTION of VISITORS, FAMILIES and INVALIDS, who may desire to enjoy the benefits of the invigorating air of this fine Watering Place as well as the comforts of a first-class Country Residence.

For particulars, address
MRS. HARRIET SMITH, Albion House, Kamouraska.

N.B.—In addition to the Railway Cars here will be a Steamer from Quebec direct o the Village three times a week.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
BOSTON, MASS.

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

Nearly a million dollars has been expended in erecting and furnishing this spacious [str]ucture, in order to produce one of the [la]rgest and most perfect Hotels in the [c]ountry. The travelling public are especially invited to give the ST. JAMES a call, when visiting the city, where a cordial welcome will always await them.

May 8. 2m.ws-109

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

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

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

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

TO LET,
HOUSE and BAKERY, No. 89 St. Charles Borommée Street. Possession immediately. The House will be Let separate from Bakery, if desired. Apply to
COURT & MACINTOSH, North British Chambers.
June 3. dc-131

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

FOR SALE,
A Beautiful Villa Residence,
WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS,
Fronting on the St. Lawrence and on the Line of the City Cars, 386 feet front on St. Mary Street, 420 feet on the River, by 200 feet depth:
STONE BUILDING, Two Storeys high, with a Patent Steam Furnace in good order, and all the modern improvements; extensive Grounds tastefully laid out, lofty shade trees, rare shrubbery plants, great variety of FRUIT TREES, large VINERY in full bearing; Stables, Coach, Wood, and Coal Houses, Ice and Root Houses,—all in good order.
Title perfect. Terms very liberal.
Apply to Messrs. LAFRAMBOISE & LAMOTHE, No. 34 Little St. James Street.
May 31. 1m-128

FOR SALE,
A LOT OF LAND, agreeably and advantageously situated near the Champ de Mars, 61 x 97 feet, fronting on two streets, St. Louis and Craig, with two STONE HOUSES, No. 99 and 101 in St. Louis Street.
Title indisputable. Terms Liberal.
Apply to Messrs. MOREAU, OUIMET & LACOSTE, No. 30 St. Gabriel Street.
May 22. 1m stt 121

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

TO LET
The three-story STONE HOUSE, No. 1 Holyrood Terrace, McGill College Avenue.
Apply to GEO. W. WARNER & SON, No. 57 St. Francois Xavier St.
March 22. 68

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

FOR SALE,
That magnificent first-class COTTAGE situated upon the high road to Lachine, two minutes walk from that Station, containing 11 apartments, with Storehouse, Stable, and Ice-house, a large Garden, with two large flower beds in front of the House. Title perfect.
For conditions, apply to the undersigned Proprietor upon the premises.
FRANCOIS CUSSON.
Lachine, 5th February, 1869. 31

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

STORE AND OFFICES TO LET possession 1st May, No. 36 St. Paul Street.
JNO. B. HELLIWELL.
February 9. 33

TO MERCHANTS.
First-Class Storage, Free or in Bond.
WAREHOUSE Corner of Port and Foundling Streets.
JOHN BURRELL, 26 and 24 Foundling Street.
April 28.

FOR SALE.

SALE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, City and District of Montreal.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of JUNE next, at the hour of ELEVEN of the clock in the forenoon, in the Office of the undersigned Notaries, No. 32 Little St. James Street (up stairs,) in the said city, will be sold judicially, by public auction, to the highest and last bidders, the immovable property herein below described, depending of the Estate and succession of the late MARIE ANNE STE. MARIE, widow of the late ANTOINE VOYER,—subject to the conditions of sale which will be then and there publicly read out, and which may be known before by applying to the undersigned Notaries, to wit:

1st. A FARM, situate in the Parish of St. Laurent, in the said District, containing three arpents in front, by twenty-five arpents in depth, the whole more or less, and bounded in front to the south-east by the turnpike road leading from Montreal to Sault-au-Recollet, in rear by the farms or lands of the Parish of Sault-au-Recollet, on one side to the north-east by Widow P. S. Reicher, and on the other side to the south-west by one Latour, with a Stone House and Barn thereon erected.

2nd. A FARM or LOT OF LAND situate in the said Parish of St. Laurent, distinguished as Lot Number One, (No. 1) on the plan made by J. Rielle, Esq., sworn land surveyor, dated the 12th January, 1869, which will remain deposited in the office of F. J. Durand, Notary, the said Farm containing four arpents in front by twenty-eight arpents and seven perches in depth, the whole French measure, more or less, and containing a total superficies of about one hundred and fourteen arpents and eight perches according to the said plan, but without warranty of precise measurement; bounded in front to the north-west by and on one side to the south-west by the said Turnpike Road, in rear to the south-east by a strip of land forming part of the Farm distinguished as Number Two on the said plan, and herein below thirdly described; and on the other side, to the north-east, by the said lastly above-mentioned Farm, with two Stone Houses and other buildings thereon erected.

3rd. A FARM or LOT OF LAND, of an irregular figure, situate mostly in the said Parish of St. Laurent, and for a small part in the Parish of Montreal, in the said District, distinguished as Lot Number Two (No. 2) on the said plan, containing two arpents, nine perches, and nine feet in front at its north-west end on the said Turnpike Road by a length of twenty-eight arpents and seven perches, where it takes in a line parallel with the said front line, a width of four arpents, four perches and nine feet, by an additional length of two arpents and seven perches; from thence taking in a line parallel with the said front line, a width of five arpents, seven perches and eleven feet by an additional length of two arpents and five perches, making a total length of thirty-three arpents and nine perches in its south-west lateral line, and of thirty-four arpents in its north-east lateral line to its south-east or rear end, where it measures in a line, nearly parallel with the said front line, a width of six arpents, three perches and twelve feet; and, besides, with a strip of land of about thirty-six feet in width by two arpents and five perches in length, which is to be found between the Farm distinguished as Number One on the said plan and herein above secondly described, and the north-west side line of Eustache Prevost's lot of land,—to communicate from the rear part of the Farm presently described to the said Turnpike Road, the whole French measure, more or less, and containing a total superficies of about one hundred and thirteen arpents and two perches according to the said plan, but without warranty of precise measurement; the said Farm bounded in front to the north-west by the said Turnpike Road, in rear to the south-east partly by Pierre Beaubien, and partly by L. P. Comte or his representives, on one side to the north-east by Louis Bougie, and on the other side to the south-west partly by the Farm herein above secondly described, partly by the north-east end of the abovementioned strip of land, partly by the said E. Prevost, and partly by the said P. Beaubien, with a Stone House and a Barn or Shed thereon erected.

Any bidder to whom a Lot will have been adjudged, shall be required to deposit as security in the hands of the undersigned Notaries, the sum of One Hundred Dollars, in cash, at the time of the adjudication.

Dated at Montreal, this twenty-fifth day of May, One Thousand Eight hundred and Sixty-nine.

PAPINEAU, PAPINEAU AND DURAND, Notaries Public.
May 25, 1 1M26 29, J2,5,9,12,18-124

NOTICES.

F. J. RASTRICK,
ARCHITECT and C. E.,
OFFICE:
ST. PATRICK'S HALL,
First Door to the right, at top of Main Entrance Staircase,
VICTORIA SQUARE,

Respectfully offers his services to all who may intend erecting either PRIVATE, ECCLESIASTICAL and other PUBLIC BUILDINGS, or MEMORIAL MONUMENTS in CITY or COUNTRY, or may wish to ALTER and REMODEL present STRUCTURES; also, in CIVIL ENGINEERING and BUILDING SURVEYOR, as VALUATOR for measuring up and furnishing quantities of every class of work and material in every TRADE connected with the above profession.

Terms by Schedule of Price, or by Agreement.

In addition to the ordinary duties of his profession, he will make DRAWINGS, SPECIFICATIONS and applications for PATENT RIGHTS and REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS for the DOMINION OF CANADA and the UNITED STATES.
May 25. 3m trs 125

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.
"The Mail,"
A PAPER containing the News, the principal Leaders, a well-digested Summary, and all interesting matter from the TIMES, and is thus rendered available in a cheap form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.
The days of publication are Tuesdays and Fridays in the afternoon, and the price is 3d per copy, or 8d a week post free.
Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment, at Printing House Square, London.
December 21. 6m s 360

BONDED WAREHOUSE
AND
General Storage
Stores on William and Queen Sts.,
I am now prepared to receive on STORAGE—FLOUR, PROVISIONS, TEAS, SUGAR, MOLASSES, HIGH-WINES, and GENERAL MERCHANDIZE.
These Stores are first-class, and from their Central location, will be found the most convenient in the City.
The Rate of Insurance is very low, and will go far to lessen Storage charges on valuable goods, over other Stores where rates are high.
Advances will be made on property in Warehouse, if required.
JAMES INGLIS.
Montreal, 1st May, 1869. 103

WILLIAM KINGSFORD,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
149 Great St. James Street,
(First Floor,)
PROVINCIAL SURVEYOR.
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO.
May 26. 124

MEDICAL.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
It removes black spots, pimples, moth patches, and all eruptions of the skin.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS, the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

YOUNG LADIES BEWARE!
OF THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS of Face Powders and Washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

NOT A FEW o the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from corruption of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

QUANTITY *vs.* QUALITY. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. The dose is small. Those who desire a large quantity and large doses of medicine ERR.

THOSE WHO DESIRE BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Ask for *Helmbold's*. Take *no* other.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, is the *Great Blood Purifier.*

Helmbold's
HIGHLY
CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT
SARSAPARILLA
Eradicates Eruptive and Ulcerative Diseases
OF THE
THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP AND SKIN,

Which so disfiugre the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and renovating all taints, the remnants of DISEASES, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

TWO TABLE-SPOONFULS of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benjamin Travers, F.R.S., &c. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states *that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.*

Helmbold's
CONCENTRATED EXTRACT
SARSAPARILLA,
Published upwards of 18 years.

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

Sold by Druggists everywhere.
Price $1.25 per bottle; or 6 for $6.50
April 5 80

SPECIAL NOTICES.

R. R. R.
NOT ONE HOUR
After reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER with PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first, and is the only PAIN REMEDY, that will instantly stop the most excruciating pains, allay INFLAMMATION and CURE CONGESTIONS, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Rheumatic, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
will, in from ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES AFFORD EASE AND COMFORT, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for 50 cents per bottle at almost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.

MILLIONS who have used RADWAY'S READY RELIEF for 25 years know that ONE Fifty cent bottle, diluted in one gallon of proof spirits, will make a better Liniment, Pain Paint Killer, Panacea, King of Pain, equal in quantity to
441 BOTTLES OF THE SIZES OF THOSE LOTIONS THAT ARE SOLD AT 12½ AND 15 CENTS,
And the public should also know that all these lotions are but poor imitations of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. If those who are now suffering pain—no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called—if external, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to the part of the body where the pain is present. IF INTERNAL,
20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER,
As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflammation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fever, the most violent, excruciating, and torturing pains will be stopped IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

One 25 Cent Bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will do more service and cure more complaints that are daily occurring in every family than $25 expended in perscriptions and drugs.

MILLIONS OF DOLLA S
SAVED TO WORKING MEN.
WEALTH FOR ALL
Fever and Ague Cured
FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure
FEVER AND AGUE.
And all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers (aided sometimes with Radway's Pills), as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Millions of people throughout the world know how quick it will cure all ordinary complaints; for in all diseases where PAIN, INFLAMMATION, or CONGESTION is present, its effects are instantaneous. But in Fever and Ague, Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, as these diseases are exhibited in the tropics,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
has proved infallible, and will cure these terrible fevers quicker, and without entailing the frightful penalties of ENGORGED LIVER, FAT SPLEEN, DISORDERED KIDNEYS, AND SAFFRON-COLOURED SKIN, that are sure to follow the use of the "Chologogues," "Ague Cures," and other agents of the heroic Quinine, Mercurial, Arsenic, and other treatments where the medicines used ACCUMULATE, and become deposited in the system.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
is the best, and cheapest, and safest remedial agent that can be used for FEVER AND AGUE, BILIOUS, and other Fevers.
NOT ONE
person need suffer, be they ever so much exposed to Fever and Ague, if they will only take RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and keep their BOWELS OPEN WITH RADWAY'S PILLS. Hundreds in the West, who have heretofore been doctoring at the rate of one and two hundred dollars for a few months' treatment, are keeping themselves and families free from FEVER and AGUE, CHILLS and FEVER, RHEUMATISM, &c., for one or two dollars a year, spent for Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Pills, (coated.)

Radway's Ready Relief is an old established remedy. Under the new process of manufacture, it secures properties that will cure and prevent Small-Pox, Typhoid and Scarlet Fever, Yellow Fever, Asiatic Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and as a Pain Remedy it acts like magic. NOT ONE HOUR need one suffer with pain, or one week lingering in bed from Rheumatism, or any other acute or inflammatory disease. The Ready Relief will afford INSTANT EASE TO ALL. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

N. B. See that every bottle has an India-rubber stopper. Sold by all Druggists, and at Dr. Radway's office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New York.
April 2.

RARE TOILET ARTICLES.
BOGLE'S ENAMEL COMPLEXION POWDER.
THE SECRET OF BEAUTY.
A new, elegant, and agreeable preparation for beautifying the Complexion and rendering it fresh, clear, pure, and of marble delicacy, yet ENTIRELY FREE from anything which can possibly be injurious to the cuticle. It eradicates Tan, Discolorations, and all Eruptive Affections of the Skin. One trial will decide its superiority over any other article, either liquid or powder, whether of foreign or home manufacture. At the sea-shore, where the skin is effected by the sun, it will prove invaluable; and equally so in cold weather, when the skin is liable to be chapped. It is soothing for children, and the nursery should never be without it. BOGLE'S ENAMEL COMPLEXION POWDER must take first rank among cosmetics, and its effects be seen in the domestic circle, in society, and wherever eyes o light and forms of beauty come to grace the scene. Price, 50 cents. Done up in two separate colours—WHITE and ROSEATE.

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

Proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston.
And for Sale by his Agents everywhere.
May 24. DSW 122

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS
This well known medicine is no imposition but a sure and safe remedy for female difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited.
In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, fatigue, or slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, hysterics, and whites, these pills will affect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.
Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.
For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.
N.B.—$1 and postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle taining over 50 pills, by a return of mail.
JOB MOSES, N.Y., Sole Proprietor.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS are extensively COUNTERFEITED. The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on the package. All others are worthless.
For Sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, General Agents for Canada. Sold by all the Druggists in Montreal, and medicine dealers everywhere.
June 10. DSW 1y 30

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

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only TRUE and PERFECT DYE—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond Street, New York.
April 9. 1y DW 84

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

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."
See following Extract from the GLOBE of May 14, 1868.
"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguished the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."
Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA and SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.
Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.
January 19. 1y t 15

UNITED STATES NEWS.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES IN KANSAS AND ARIZONA.

The Indians made another raid on our upper settlement on the 23rd inst. About fifty Indians came on a party of seven men fifteen miles above the big bend of Republican River, and killed four, the other three barely making their escape by flight. On the 24th about the same number came on to White Rock Creek, near the mouth, and killed one man, ran off the stock and robbed the houses. Also, one woman and two boys are missing. When the Indians were last seen they were moving toward the upper settlement on the creek. There are a number of men in pursuit. When will the frontier have protection? Why not send a few thousand Quakers to our frontier?

LAKE SIBLEY CORRESPONDENCE.

On Friday of last week four Scandinavians were killed on White Rock. One of them had his head almost severed from his body. We understand that five or six weeks previous a squaw and an Indian child, while quietly passing through the country, were shot by settlers at a distance, in mistake for Indian men. Frontiersmen say that the Swedish colony on the Republican should have protection, for the reason that they are nearly all direct from Sweden and Norway, and have not the slightest possible conception of frontier life. This catastrophe occurred thirty miles beyond their settlement.

On Wednesday, about 12 o'clock, fifteen Indians made a descent on a herd of mules, within half a mile of Sheridan, and ran off two hundred of them.

JUNCTION UNION.

The Tucson *Arizonian* gives particulars of a pursuit of Indians by over one hundred officers and men under the command of Col. Green. On the 24th, 25th and 26th of April they killed three Indians. The night of the 28th they surrounded a ranch and attacked it at daylight, killing twenty-seven, wounding from twenty to thirty and taking eight prisoners.

The following additional particulars have been received of the Indian massacre on Fossil Creek: The tongues and hearts were cut out of the bodies of the men killed, the calves of their legs were slit down and the sinews tied under their shoes; pieces of flesh were cut from their backs; pieces of telegraph wire were stuck into their bodies; their ears were cut off and heads scalped. John Park, Deputy United States Marshal, reports that the Indians boiled the hearts of these men for medicine.

The Swedish settlers who were attacked on Spillman Creek, all lived in one house, and only those were killed that left the house and attempted to reach a place of greater security. Those that remained in the house were not molested. This occurred in two or three instances.

The calamity is mainly attributable to the lack of arms, for whenever a gun was fired the savages made no fight. The Indians drove off considerable stock.

A THRILLING SCENE.

We briefly announced the terrible calamity which occurred to the canal boat *M. G. Weatherbee*, at Fort Miller dam, on Wednesday last by which the wife and child of Capt. Clark were drowned. The particulars of the affair possess a thrilling interest. It appears the *Weatherbee*, which wrs loaded with coal, was on the point of crossing the river, and Capt. Clark, with two hands, stepped ashore with a rope to keep the stern of the boat near the dock, leaving no one on board except Mrs. Clark, and her young child about eighteen months old. As the boat approached the break in the dam, where the current was very strong, the stern swung out into the stream, and got beyond the control of the Captain and his men, as their ropes were too short for the snubbing posts. The Captain's wife made every possible effort to give out more line, but owing to excitement, failed of success. They then tried to hold the boat with the tow line, but were compelled to cut it to keep from drawing the horses into the water. As the boat came into the break Mrs. Clark took her child in her arms and cried "Save me! save me! save me!" At this time some fifty or more men were on the shore near the boat, some telling her to stick to the boat, and others to sit down. The lock-tender, Martin Freeman, in a truly brave spirit, started for her in a small rowboat. When he came near Mrs. Clark hugging her child to her breast, jumped for the boat but failed to reach it. Freeman sprang for her, but without success. The canal boat then went over the dam, followed by the small boat. Freeman saw Mrs. Clark but once after he went over the dam. His boat was capsized, and he got on top, and so went over the second falls. He was several times thrown from the boat, the water striking with such force in his face that the blood gushed out from his nostrils. He floated down the river half a mile, and was rescued by some men on the opposite shore. Captain Clark fainted and fell as his wife went over the dam. It is believed that his wife would have been saved if she had remained on the boat, as the boat grounded a short distance below the dam.—*Troy Times.*

SAD TRAGEDY.

Miss Nellie E. Dorsett, who is supposed to have committed suicide at Chicago, was the daughter of a wealthy merchant of New York, and the remarkable for her talents and beauty. Her story is the same that is told every day in our great cities. She was tempted and fell, only to be deserted by him who had basely betrayed her confidence. A package of letters has been found from which it appears that one George H. Butt had for a long time been endeavoring to gain her consent to an elopement. One of them is as follows, verbatim:—

"CITY, 2 B.M.

DARLING NELLIE:—I found your note at Mr. Moore's office an hour ago. Can it be possible that your father knows I am here? If he does we must act at once; there is no time to be lost. It seems strange that he should have detained you for that reason alone, and I very much fear he suspects you. You must not flinch, dearest; now that we are so near to each other and happy in the hope of soon being one. Nerve yourself to the trial, darling, and in a few hours we shall be away from he scenes of your vexations, rolling over the route towards the far, far West. I will do just as you suggest, and am glad to know that you are the brave and loving little girl I thought you. At twelve o'clock I shall be at the corner with a carriage, and we will go from there to Cortlandt street. The train leaves Jersey City early in the morning, and there will be no probability of detection. I will get a through ticket to Chicago, and will stop over at Pittsburg *en route* about a week, so as to lead them astray should they follow us. I prefer to have the ceremony take place in Pittsburg, but, of course, darling, will gladly grant any wish of yours. Midnight, and don't fail if you love me.

GEORGE."

The tryst was kept and the net folded about the unsuspecting girl. Once beyond the threshold of her home, all was lost. He deserted her, and here is her piteous farewell letter, full of love and forgiveness to the last. It reads as follows:—

"DEAR GEORGE.—It is not in anger I write to you now; I have no curses to heap upon you but only love and forgiveness. Oh, George, if you had only known how fervently, passionately I love you, you would not have deserted me so cruelly. I left home, parents, everything for you, George, trusting to your love—for you did love me once—and oh! how my heart yearns for a return of its devotion. But I will not reproach you. I am aweary and shall soon be at rest, and God, perhaps, will forgive the error of a poor girl so unworthy of His love. I have left my watch for Mrs. Foster to send to mother. My rings and your little locket I have put up in a package for you. I would not leave you, dear George, without a token of my love, and if this last act of mine shall touch your heart, I shall be happy in death. Pray for me. Good night, Good night.

NELLIE.'

REPUBLICAN SUCCESS AT WASHINGTON CITY.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1869.

The Republicans here are very jubilant over the result of yesterday's election. Their victory was overwhelming. They have 5,000 majority on the general ticket and have carried every ward in the city, thus placing the complete control of the City Government in their hands. The only thing to mar the glorious result was the unfortunate disturbance at the polls of the election precincts. The accounts of the affair as given last evening were greatly exaggerated. It appears, to-day, that the cause of the disturbance was not simply the voting of a Democratic ticket by a coloured man. This man whom the disorderly persons attempted to mob is accused of being a party to an attempted fraud on those coloured men believed to be unable to read. He and a number of Democrats got out a bogus Republican ticket, with the names of the Democratic candidates printed thereon, and tried to palm off the same on the ignorant. When the cheat was discovered the coloured people became incensed, and in their anger endeavoured to take the law into their own hands and punish the guilty parties. This same man had also made himself obnoxious to many of the coloured men by reason of his having employed a large number to work on some contracts for street-paving, given him by a Republican Mayor, and having cheated them out of their wages.

A number of coloured men who voted the Republican ticket yesterday, were to-day discharged by their employers for no further reason that they had voted as they saw fit. The business firms guilty of this small and mean piece of business had the mortification of seeing their names printed in one of the newspapers this evening.—*Tribune.*

THE BOSTON ADVERTISER ON THE CHANCE OF WAR.

When the Gloucester boy who saw his father's fishing vessels burned off Eastern Point goes to war with England for reparation, he will be older, if not wiser, than he is now. There are important steps to be taken before the coveted opportunity could possibly occur; and in those times no one can tell what may have become of the boy, the father, or legal adviser, when they have been taken. In making up a cause of quarrel, it is also to be considered, that King James's slave-ships, the Hessian subsidies, and the Indian allies, cannot be brought into account. For though they ran up a formidable score in their day, the account with them has been for some time settled. The boy must stick to the fishing vessels; and if they fail to furnish materials for war, the history of the settlement of the country and of the revolutionary war will be of little use to him.

It is a circumstance open to suspicion that, with these bold statesmen who snuff the battle from afar, the conduct of Great Britain during the rebellion plays a comparatively subordinate part. It is not easy, when the necessity of an equitable and adequate settlement has been practically conceded, and the basis of settlement is still a subject of negotiation, to excite the martial ardour of a people just recovering from the effects of an unusually wasteful and exhausting war. The apprehension is well grounded that if this question, serious as it has become, were left to be adjusted by the means which usually avail between civilized nations, without artificial excitement, there would be no thought of war until the majority of men took leave of their senses. And nothing shows so clearly the want of confidence which these great warriors have in it themselves as their ingenuity in joining with it old causes of quarrel which were fiery enough in their time, but were burned to ashes and blown away several generations ago.

It is a cause for profound satisfaction that the issues of this present dispute are not in the control of the English newspapers and the few public men in America who respond to them so cordially. The question on our part is still in the hands of an administration chosen in the interest of peace, and capable of seeing that the forcible seizure of the provinces, or retaliation on English commerce, would afford no compensation for the losses we sustained and the injuries we suffered. It is in the hands of discreet men who have taken no steps to justify the excitement on either side of the Atlantic, and are sure to take none which ought at this stage of the negotiations to suggest the possibility of war. The loose and reckless talk about it can undoubtedly do harm in many ways, and not the least in unsettling confidence in the ability of the government to conduct its affairs, and in accustoming the public mind to methods of redress which should be reserved for the last resort. It may also embarrass whatever negotiations may be entered upon hereafter, as the talk of repudiation embarrassed the public credit. But the country has survived many dangers from within and without. and is still in as hopeful a state as ever. The Gloucester fishermen may count upon the proffts of at least a few seasons more before they are required to fight to recover their own or to square the accounts of the first Virginia slave-ships and the Hessians and Indians of the revolution over again.

THE CRAIG-SPRAGUE CASE.

In this case, which is exciting so much interest in the West, the defendant's case is that the refusal to marry plaintiff was based upon her confession of a previous seduction and abortion. Evidence of a strong kind corroborative of that of the defendant himself was adduced, and, according to the paper, has not at the latest stages of the trial been rebutted.

The exceptional feature in the trial, is in regard to the testimony of a physician. A doctor was called to testify that admissions had been made to him confidentially by the plaintiff, of a kind seriously to damage her character. The doctor directed by the court that he must reveal everything not tending to criminate himself gave some guarded answers which tended to imply a doubt of the chastity of the plaintiff. After being fined twenty-five dollars for contempt in prolonged hesitation at some questions, he positively refused to answer as to the results of his medical examinations. For this he was sent to gaol-remaining there at the date of our latest reports, after the arguments had begun. The effect of the answers he did make, and of his refusal to testify beyond a certain point, however, tended seriously to injure Miss Craig's case; and her counsel preferred to take the ground that his testimony was false; that the plaintiff had never consulted him at all, that he was suborned by the defendant, and that his refusals to proceed came from a tardy reluctance to blast the character of a virtuous woman.

The arguments of the counsel in the case, so far as they have gone, seem to mingle the well-known traits of western rhetoric with some of the legal acuteness of Sergeant Buzfuz.

DOMINION NEWS.

THE CALVES SUCKING.—The *Globe* under the head of local grants thus discourse of the sucking calf business to which its proprietor has committed the country in spite of his own warning against it:—The question opened by the grant of $22,000 for dredging the harbour of St. John, N. B., is constantly recurring in the House of Commons. The other evening, when the estimates were under consideration, three divisions were had upon questions arising out of local grants from the Dominion Treasury. In each case, of course, the vote was largely in favour of the grant. Nothing else could be looked for in such a House as present. But these appropriations should be a warning to the country. If the system should be inaugurated, it will lead to the renewal of the extravagance, log-rolling, and corruption which prevailed prior to Confederation. The Dominion cannot afford to undertake the dredging and keeping in repair all the harbours of the country. It ought not to undertake the maintenance of hospitals. Yet, if the Government begin by exceptional grants for St. John for the harbour, and for Quebec for the hospital, it will not be long without proposing similar grants for other places. These appropriations will be the subject of political pressure, and will be given as the reward of support in Parliament. The drain upon the Treasury of the Dominion will be constant and serious, while the scramble for these grants will demoralize people and representatives alike.

We observe that the discussion of this grant to St. John harbour has called out a demand for an appropriation for the dredging of the harbour of Belleville. The local papers explain that, when the Dominion Government has been asked to provide for this work, the reply has always been that the work was a local one. The point is made that dredging Belleville harbour is no more a local work than the dredging of St. John harbour—which is undeniable—and a demand is made that $10,000 shall be given for Belleville. We should much rather see the argment put the other way, and the demand made that all the harbours should be treated alike. Let them all be left to depend upon local revenues for dredging. It may be true enough that the Dominion has control of the harbourss, and that it can legislate in reference to them—but it will never do to have them all supported from the Dominion Treasury. That would be ruinous.

Conversashun should be enlivened with wit, not composed ov it.

My Escape in 1837.

BY THOMAS STORROW BROWN.

(*From the New Dominion Monthly.*)

One brigade of troops under Col. Gore had been driven back from St. Denis; another under Col. Wetherall had fallen back from St. Charles to Montreal; and a third under Col. Gore, directed against St. Denis, had reached St. Ours, nine miles distant. Doctor Wolfred Nelson saw that, there being no rising elsewhere, we were drawing the whole force of Government to our district; and that, though we might maintain ourselves in force, still we must retreat, and draw the troops after us, whereby there might be much useless sacrifice of life and property. The armed men were therefore directed to disperse quietly to their homes for the present, and be in readiness to assemble at the first signal. For our two selves, a free pardon had, by a communication intercepted by us, addressed to the Rev. Mr. Demers, curé of St. Denis, been offered to all others on condition of our being delivered into the hands of the Government, and we felt no ambition to become a vicarious sacrifice for the political sins of the Richelieu district. We also rightly imagined that the representative of Royalty in Quebec might, in his desire for a nearer view of two individuals who had caused so much disquiet, offer a price for our heads that would render them a marketable commodity. From these considerations we determined on retiring to the States.

On Friday, the first of December, about thirty agreed to meet at dark at a farm-house, about a mile in the rear; but at the hour only seven appeared,—Nelson, myself, Dr. Kimber (of Chambly), Captain Jalbert, Rodolphe Desrivieres, Simeon Marchessault, and Doctor Duchesnois (if there was another I have forgotton his name.) Duchesnois, on horseback, went safely through by the way of Stanstead. The rest started in three carts, but had not got far when one of the horses, the same that threw me at St. Charles, overturned Jalbert and his companion into the ditch, broke the cart, and galloped back, leaving two carts for six passengers.

Passing through St. Cesaire, about daylight, we were pushing on towards the Townships, when a man on the road told us we were rushing into "*Le gueule du loup*" the wolf's jaws, as guards were stationed on the road to intercept gentlemen moving on our especial business, and that it would be necessary for us to go through the woods with the passes of which he was acquainted.

Returning to St Cesaire, we were furnished with a glorious breakfast by the miller, and crossing to the woods, on the right or north side of the Yamaska river, we continued walking until nightfall, when we found ourselves in a tremendous "wind-fall,"—the fallen trees crossed in every direction, through which we forced ourselves, like small fish through a salmon net, till we arrived at a swamp, when darkness brought us to a stop. The proximity of some cabins in a clearing prevented us making a fire. To compensate for the loss of sleep during the last forty-eight hours, I had the consolation of getting my back against a tree, with my knees drawn up to keep my feet out of the water, which agreeable position was disturbed about midnight by a violent pain, that continued till morning.

At daylight our march was resumed. The outer world was fair and beautiful, but in the forest, the constant dripping of big, half-congealed drops from the branches, was like a shower bath from an ice house. This forest was not like an upland wood where you move among majestic trees, and tread upon dry leaves; but a level where the cold soil throws the roots of the trees to the surface, to be overthrown by every wind, in every direction, while small brushwood grows up in every little opening thus created. Your course is a continued climbing over, or creeping under, fallen logs, or *swimming* through a quick set hedge of brushwood, with the expedition of a fly through a saucer of honey. Underneath, the ground is spongy, leaving water in every footstep. One half the surface was covered with little pools, which, being slightly frozen over, kept one in constant terror between hope and alternate changes of joy and sorrow, as his feet sank or remained firm on the treacherous surface. Onward we pushed; and at night, choosing a dry spot we kindled a fire, collecting hemlock branches for our beds, dried our clothes, and passed the night. For food we had found through the day a few small turnips which the owner appeared to have left on the field for the gleaners, after the precept of the Levitical law. For drink, the swamp-pools furnished abundance, that we drank after the fashion of animals,—bending down to it.

On Monday, early, we reached the skirt of the wood, when, to our horror, our guide, a little in advance, came running back, saying we were close upon a village, where he saw armed men. Like Natty Bumpo he had lost his way in the "clearings." Retracing our steps about a mile, we came to a rapid on the north branch of the Yamaska river, where Nelson, who was of Kentuckian fame, dashed into the water; and, fording across, called us to follow. By comparing the water line on his body with a section of corresponding height upon our own, we saw that the experiment with ourselves would approach too nearly to the submarine, and therefore, listened to our guide's suggestion, that there was a better crossing lower down.

By moving to this place we became separated from Nelson, whom we saw not again; and on reaching it our guide, upon pretence of looking a little further, got out of sight, and deserted us forever. My companions, tired of wandering in the woods, determined on returning to the French settlements, while I insisted on proceeding to the States. Roused by the barking of a dog, we found ourselves towards evening close to a loghouse, in a small clearing. I insisted upon going to it, instead of making another of those everlasting turns in the woods, to avoid it,—such as we had practised for the last three days. My companions remonstrated,—the dog barked louder,—they hurried back into the forest, and I towards the house, and found myself alone. Nelson, after wandering about for a week, was captured in the woods near Waterloo. The others, after secreting themselves in some houses near where West Farnham now is, set out again for the States, and were captured near the lines. It was Monday night, and except a few raw potatoes and turnips,—we had had no eatables since Saturday morning.

Before leaving St. Denis, I had, in addition to old bruises, lamed one of my feet. The fall from my horse at St. Charles having nearly broken a rib, my side was much inflamed; and my companions, perhaps, did not regret separating from a slow traveller. On approaching the cabin, I found the only inmate was an Irish-woman. Her husband was, she said, away; though I suspected that having seen our armed party, he was hid under some neighbouring logs. She had nothing to eat but potatoes, which she charitably offered to boil but, as she mentioned there was a "Yankee" living a mile lower down, declining her proferred hospitality, I proceeded by a beaten path to his "clearing." On approaching the house, how grateful to my ears was the Yankee voice of the wife scolding her children! On entering the log dwelling which was one room, without a chimney, but with a tremendous pile of wood burning upon a hearth, from which the smoke escaped through a hole in the roof, I asked for some bread and milk. The woman eyeing me suspiciously "guessed" she had none,—"the children had eat it all up" I had, however, hardly felt the grateful influence of the blazing fiire, when a bowl of milk with bread was placed beside me, and at the same moment the frying-pan was hissing on the fire, with fresh pork. O woman! whether in city palace, or the log-hut of a lone forest "clearing," in spite of your vagaries, how universally does the spontaneous impulse of compassion gild your character, whatever or whenever distress makes its appeal! Only imagine your adoration of a being, though shoeless, who, with an intuitive perception of your wants, provides you a dinner of hot pork chop, with a desesrt of bread and milk, after three days' fasting.

The husband soon arrived, dark and suspicious, like one who had his own reasons for privacy in the forest, and was doubtful of the object of intruders. I professed no knowledge of Canadian affairs, but spoke knowingly of swamplands and pine timber, as if I was "prospecting" for the saw-logs. He was incredulous; but said each could be true to one another. There were nine children in the family. A little girl remarked there were "plenty of children, but nothing to put on them." In summer, the absence of neighbours to make uncharitable remarks, made clothing of less consequence; and in winter they could stay in the house. The squatter was, however, industrious, and may have since had a good farm. The big boys in the evening split long shingles for covering a barn, and the father shaved them. One room, with the garret, served for the dwelling and lodging of all. I slept in a bunk among the smaller children, who knotted up like a nest of eels, quite oblivious to any impropriety of lying heads and points. The woman would take no pay, but said, when I insisted on her accepting two dollars, "I do want a pair of shoes."

On Tuesday morning, after a hearty breakfast, I crossed the north branch of the Yamaska in a canoe. Three miles walk in the woods brought me to the south branch, up which I walked, until I found another canoe in a clearing, and I was ferried over by a Canadian woman. Proceeding until three o'clock, I reached a clear, cultivated country; and, lying down in a point of woods, slept till dark. My lameness had become extremely painful, but I hobbled along a road leading south. That was always my course,—easily followed in the woods; as the moss is on the north side of the trees, and the tendency of the limbs is to the south. This was as plain as giude-boards, and I have always wondered how people can "wander," or get lost in the woods.

Arrived at Cowansville, I waited for a man approaching to come up, and enquired the way to Dunham. He directed me to cross. Forgetful of my lameness, I did cross, and walked briskly for more than a mile, over the rough frozen ground, when I sank exhausted. There were buildings at the bridge, lighted up, and hence my diligence in passing them. I was afterwards told that a guard kept there had gone in to warm. Again walking on, fatigue at midnight compelled me to resort to a couch in the top of an old fallen hemlock tree, where the scraggy, hard branches afforded so little shelter, that I awoke at daylight fairly stiff with cold. Following the road for a short distance, at the sight of farm-houses, from the chimneys of which white smoke was issuing high into the cold air, I struck into the woods, thinking to strike a road leading to Stanbridge, where I had friends. Coming to a log-house, I asked the way to Dunham, (which I wished to avoid). "Why, there," said the man; and sure enough, it was on my left, apparently not half a mile distant. Again, I pushed back into the woods. The man went soon to the village, and, I was afterwards informed, was told he would have made his fortune had he stopped me.

For four hours, I trudged in the woods, turned one way by coming to openings, and another by the noise of wood-choppers, or ox drivers, and emerged for food to a house that appeared isolated, where I found that in the whole time I had only gained about fifty rods in direct distance. One of my legs having become useless, my supporters had performed the action of a pair of dividers—one leg standing still, while the other walked round it. Rested and refreshed, I continued my route till near dark, when I passed through a clearing, the place of future farms, with five log houses. Inquiring at the last one for a wood-road leading towards Stanbridge, I again entered the forest, and fired my carbine, as if looking for game, and sank exhausted. The leg that had been dragged all day, not only refused to be dragged any longer, but the other, which had so patiently endured the toil, refused to drag it. With such mutinous members, and a snow storm commencing, the greatest of all dangers was remaining thus unsheltered for the night, and I turned back to the first house, determined to risk it with the best story I could devise. As I approached, I met the owner, to whom I said, quite unconcerned:

"I was going through the woods to Truax Mills, but it looks so much like a snow-storm, that I would like to get lodgings in your house."

He looked an instant in my face, and exclaimed:

"Brown! I know you; but here you have four friends, and are safe. I have just come from the 'Flat' (Dunham village). You were seen this morning. There is ten thousand dollars offered, and they are all after you. Old Captain Smith was fixing his old gun. I told the old cuss it wouldn't go off; but he swore he'd shoot you if he see'd you. I dare'nt take you into my house."

All this was hurriedly uttered, almost in one breath, as he dragged me hastily by the shoulder to his barn.

A council of the four friends was called on the barn-floor. They could devise no means of escape except walking immediately across the fields or woods, ten miles, to the lines. This I modestly informed them was impracticable, unless they provided for me a new pair of legs. A thick quilt, and a good supper was brought, and I remained two nights and one day in a hole, burrowed far into the hay mow. What a contrast with my previous night's lodging on the snow, under an old hemlock top,—I don't forget what a scraggy one it was,—how few the branches, and how few the leaves! Young hemlock furnishes capital bedding. I never enjoyed any bed-room like that nest in the hay. The swelling of my limbs diminished rapidly.

Let those who speak of "low" people, and "lower classes," think of the high honor and high mindedness of these four poor but independent men, perfect strangers, not one of whom I had ever seen or heard of before. The two thousand dollars really offered for my apprehension would have paid off the arrears on all their land, and left them a surplus; but not one entertained the thought, while hundreds, higher up in the world's catalogue, would have sold me like a dog, not for "loyalty," but for gain,—to be wasted in frivolities.

But luxuries must have their end. The furnishing of food necessarily caused the secret of my hiding-place to be known to the woman of the house, who, finding it too weighty, called on others to help them keep it. I moved for one day to another barn. My friend said it was dangerous to stop longer. He had heard a man say he would bet twenty-five cents that I was in one of the barns of that neighbourhood. My boots were greased, a thick pair of stockings provided, a good supper eaten, and with a young man for guide, I set out on Friday evening, the 8th of December, to finish my journey to the States.

By the roads it was ten miles to the lines, but supposing they were guarded, we passed through the fields and woods. The snow was some inches deep; and, through weakness, I was obliged to rest frequently. Great precaution was necessary as we approached the lines, my guide going frequently ahead to inquire our whereabouts, at farm-houses, whose inmates were rather gruff at the rude awakening. About daylight we reached Chaffey's, the first house in Berkshire, Vermont, about one hundred rods outside of Canada, which I entered with the first feeling of security I had known for some time. I was now free. Hardly was I seated when my host brought a Montreal newspaper, and, pointing to a proclamation offering two thousand dollars reward for my apprehension, inquired if I was the man? I told him I was, and that the information might have been valuable, had he found me a few minutes earlier,—a few hundred yards further north.

The last nine days had been long, but I cannot say they were unpleasant, for there is cheerfulness under any circumstances, if one is buoyed up with hope and determination.

MESSRS. LAIRD BROTHERS AND THE ALABAMA.

(*To the Editor of the Times.*)

SIR,—We have hitherto refrained from answering any of the attacks made upon us as builders of the Alabama, not wishing to prejudice in any way the negotiations entered into between the Government of this country and the United States, if they had been concluded in a satisfactory manner, would probably have led to an inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the building of ships and supply of war materials by various parties to Northern and Southern belligerents during the American war, and thereby have given us an opportunity of explaining the part we took in building and delivering the Alabama in this port.

The Johnson-Clarendon Convention having been rejected by the United States we think the time has come to remove the erroneous impressions that have prevailed on this subject, as it cannot be to the advantage of the country that unfounded statements as to this one transaction should remain uncontradicted, and be used adversely to this country, while the larger question of the assistance in naval, military, and other supplies rendered to the North as well as the South during the war should be hushed up.

The allegations made, and so often repeated that many people believe them, are—that we not only built, but armed, manned, and equipped the Alabama to cruise against the Northern States, and therefore committed an illegal act; and that to induce us to enter into such arrangements we were paid an extravagant price for the ship and machinery.

We shall therefore proceed to show that these statements are unfounded, and that the contract to build the Alabama was entered into by us in the usual course of our business as a mere commercial transaction, and at a price moderate for vessels of her class, the firm which we now represent having for upwards of 30 years been in the habit of building vessels of war for our own Government, for foreign Governments direct, and for the agents of foreign Governments.

The Alabama was built in our works, where about 2,500 men were at that time employed, without any secrecy, and during her building was constantly inspected by visitors from various parts of the world, and by the officers of Her Majesty's Customs, as proved by the following report from Mr. Morgan, Surveyor of Her Majesty's Customs, Liverpool, dated the 28th of June, 1862:—

"The officers have at all times free access to the building yard of the Messrs. Laird, at Birkenhead, where the said vessel is now lying, and there has been no attempt on the part of her builders to disguise, what is most apparent to all, that she is intended for a ship of war."—*Alabama Papers*, March 24, 1863.

When ready she was launched and taken into our graving dock, to have her machinery put on board and to be masted and rigged.

On the 12th of June this work was so far advanced that the vessel was taken for a trial trip outside the port, and all being found satisfactory was brought back to our graving dock to be completed.

On the 12th of July, more than a fortnight before she left the Mersey, she was moved from our works and placed in the Great Float public dock at Birkenhead, to which all parties have access, and was there supplied by the purchaser with coals and provisions for her voyage.

There was no haste or secrecy observed in any of these operations, and had there been anything illegal in the build or in the fitting of the ship there was ample time and opportunity for the Government then to have seized her. They did not do so, although they were informed on the 21st of July by their officers that she appeared to be ready for sea, and might leave at any hour she pleased.

This appears by the following extract from a letter addressed by the Collector of Customs, Liverpool, to the Commissioners of Customs, London, and dated the 21st of July, 1862, a week before the ship left the dock:—

"I shall feel obliged by the Board being pleased to instruct me by telegraph how I am to act, as the ship appears to be ready for sea, and may leave at any hour she pleases."

It would, in fact, appear that the intention of the Government to detain the ship was based not on the character or condition of the ship herself, but because a man named Passmore and two others made affidavits that there were engaged to serve on board her, although they did not state that they were engaged by the builders.

Sir Roundell Palmer, on the 27th of March, 1863, alludes to this as follows:—

"But I wish the House to understand that in those depositions there was a great mass of hearsay evidence, which, taken by itself, could not form the basis of any action. Of the six depositions transmitted on the 22d of July only one was good for anything at all—viz., the evidence of a person named Passmore, which was sufficient to prove the material facts. Two more were sent, corroborating Passmore, on the 24th, and were received by Earl Russell on the 26th."

And Mr. Sumner alludes to Passmore's affidavit in his speech of April, 1869.

If it had been true (of which, however, there is no proof) that these men had been engaged to serve on board, the parties so engaging them would have been involved pecuniary penalties, for payment of whi the ship might have been detained until tho penalties were satisfied, or good bail given. See copy of letter from the Commissioners of Customs to the Collector of Customs, Liverpool, dated 22d July, 1862, viz.:—

"We acquaint you that we have communicated with our solicitor on the subject, who has advised us that the evidence submitted is not sufficient to justify any steps being taken against the vessel under either the 6th or 7th section of the Act 59 George III., cap. 69, and you are to govern yourself accordingly. The solicitor has, however, stated that if there should be sufficient evidence to satisfy a Court of enlistment of individuals, they would be liable to pecuniary penalties, for security of which, if recovered, this department might detain the ship until those penalties are satisfied or good bail given; but there is not sufficient evidence to require the Customs to prosecute. It is, however, competent for the United States' Consul, or any other person, to do so at his own risk if they see fit."

The United States' Consul did not, however, avail himself of this power to prosecute.

A week elapsed after the opinion was given by the Solicitor of Customs in London, and the Collector of Customs in Liverpool had reported that the ship appeared to be ready for sea, and might leave at any hour she pleased, and she still remained in the Birkenhead public dock.

We were not requested by the Government to detain the ship, and on the afternoon of the 28th she was moved from the berth in the Great Float, and the same evening was undocked and came to anchor in the river, off the public landing stage in Liverpool, until the morning of the 29th of July, when she left the river about ten o'clock.

At this time the Alabama had not on board any part of her armament, ammunition, or warlike stores, as shown by the Surveyor of Customs' report, July 30, 1862:

"I have only to add that your directions to keep a strict watch on the said vessel have been carried out, and I write in the fullest confidence that she left this port without any part of her armament on board. She had not as much as a signal gun or musket."—*Alabama Papers*, March 24, 1863.

We here draw special attention to the fact that we did not supply, or engage to supply, the Alabama either before or after she left the Mersey with any part of her armament, provisions, coals, or warlike stores of any description, or engage any men to serve on board her, or to join her after she left the port.

We merely completed a contract to build and deliver an unarmed and unequipped ship in the port of Liverpool.

We were never informed by the purchaser of the Alabama of the arrangements he had made for manning, arming, equipping, and commissioning that vessel at a foreign port, nor had we any idea of her having gone to the Azores until that fact was generally known by the public.

Our opinion as to the legality of building and delivering the ship in the way we did may not be of much value, but we submit that the opinion of some of the most eminent lawyers of the day should have weight, and we, therefore, give the following, on a case submitted to them some months after the Alabama had left Liverpool:—

"*Opinions of Mr. Mellish, Sir Hugh Cairns, "and Mr. Lemplay, as to the legality of "building the Alabama.*"

"I am of opinion that Messrs. Laird had a right to build the ship which has since been called the Alabama in the manner they did, and that they have committed no offence against either the common law or the Foreign Enlistment Act with reference to that ship. I am of opinion that the simple building of a ship, even although the ship be of a kind apparently adapted, for warlike purposes, and delivering such ship to a purchaser in an English port, even although the purchaser is suspected or known to be the agent of a foreign belligerent Power, does not constitute an offence against the Foreign Enlistment Act, 59 George III., cap. 60, sec. 7 on the part of the builder, unless the builder makes himself a party to the equipping of the vessel for warlike purposes. The Alabama, indeed, appears to me to have been equipped at the Azores, and not in England at all.

"GEORGE MELLISH.
"3, Harcourt-building, Feb. 6, 1863."

"We entirely concur in the opinions given by Mr. Mellish on the statements laid before him, and our opinion would not be altered if the fact were that Messrs. Laird Brothers knew they were building the Alabama for an agent of the Confederate Government.

"H. M. CAIRNS,
JAMES KEMPLAY.
"April 17, 1863."

We also give the opinion of Chief Baron Pollock on the trial of the Alexandra, June, 1863:—

"Many allusions in the course of this case had been made to the Alabama; but he held that as the vessel left Liverpool unarmed, and as a simple ship, she committed no unlawful act; and we had nothing to do with the fact that at a subsequent period she was armed and converted into a vessel of war at Terceira."

We have stated that the Alabama left the Mersey an unarmed ship, and was not fitted or furnished as a man-of-war. This is confirmed by the following extracts from the letters and speeches of Lord Clarendon and Sir Roundell Palmer (the Solicitor-General).

Lord Clarendon's letter to Mr. Adams, December 2nd, 1865, quoted by Earl Russell in his speech, March 27th 1868:

"It is, nevertheless, my duty, in closing this correspondence, to observe that no armed vessel departed during the war from a British port to cruise against the commerce of the United States."

Solicitor-General, Sir Roundell Palmer's, speech in the House of Commons, March 27, 1863:—

"It was not till the Alabama reached the Azores that she received her stores, her captain, or her papers, and that she hoisted the Confederate flag. It is not true that she departed from the shores of this country as a ship armed for war."

Lord Palmerston also, in the debate of the 27th of March, 1863, makes the following statement:—

"I have myself great doubts whether, if we had seized the Alabama, we should not have been liable to considerable damages. It is generally known that she sailed from this country unarmed and not properly fitted out for war, and that she received her armament, equipment, and crew in a foreign port. Therefore, whatever suspicious we may have had—and they were well founded as it afterwards turned out—as to the intended destination of the vessel, her condition at that time would not have justified a seizure."

And the views he then expressed were proved to be correct by the result of the trial in the Alexandra case, which vessel was released after the decision of the House of Lords, and £3,700 damages and costs by the Government to the owners.—See memorandum attached to Earl Russell's letter to Mr. Adams, dated November 3, 1865:—

"The trial ended in the discharge of the vessel, and the costs and damages having been compromised for £3,700 she was delivered to the owners. She was then sent to Nassau, where she was again tried on a similar charge of violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and again acquitted."

We now come to the question of the price paid for the Alabama and her machinery.

The price we received for constructing the hull, masts, rigging, sails, anchors, cables, and general mercantile outfit of the Alabama and her machinery was less than the cost of similar vessels in her Majesty's service, although she was built and her engines made in every respect equal to them. The details of the price we are quite willing to give to Her Majesty's Government, should they desire it.

It has been stated that in the conduct of our business in these transactions we sought our own gain, irrespective of municipal or international law, thereby endangering the relations between this country and America. The opinions of eminent statesmen and lawyers we have quoted show the building of the Alabama to have been in accordance with the existing laws of England, in 1861, when we undertook to contract; and for long after, there was nothing to show that our doing so was at variance with the opinions of our own countrymen and the practice of foreign nations.

But in 1864 other questions had arisen as to the rights of neutrals and belligerents, which rendered it apparent that a strict interpretation of the existing law would not satisfy those whose interests were affected, and in that year we declined to accept an order to build a large ironclad vessel for an agent of the Confederate Government, although one condition of the contract was to have been that the ship should not be delivered until the conclusion of the war. The cost, however, was to be paid us by instalments, in such a way and so secured as to make it for us a perfectly safe and profitable commercial transaction; and we were advised by the best authority that there was nothing in our municipal or international law to prevent us taking the contract. Our private gain here was willingly sacrificed, because we felt that, from the complications that had arisen in reference to neutral and belligerent rights, a strict interpretation of the law might tend to aggravate the then existing differences between th's country and the American Government, and had there been the same feeling on the subject in 1861 the Alabama would not have been built by us.

We have given these facts and quoted these opinions as to the building of the Alabama to clear that transaction from the erroneous statements with which it has been surrounded.

It cannot be to the interest of this country to allow public opinion to turn on imperfect information; and as the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty has been rejected, an inquiry instituted by a Royal Commission or a committee of the House of Commons into the support given to the North and South during the war, in refererce to ships, warlike stores, guns ammunition, armour-plates, and the enlistment of men to serve for either of the belligerents, would tend to place all the matters in dispute clearly before the British Parliament and people, and enable them to approach any further negotiations with the United States on a more satisfactory basis than they have hitherto done.

Should a general enquiry of this kind be decided on we shall be glad to give any information and assistance in our power.

It is constantly asserted in America, and by many persons in this country, that Mr. J. Laird, M.P. for Birkenhead, was the builder of the Alabama.

There is not the case, as Mr. Laird's interest in our firm ceased before the Alabama was built, and some time before his election to serve in Parliament; but we may add that Mr. Laird knew we were building this ship, and for whom we were building her.

We must apologise for the length of this letter, but hope that the importance of the subject will justify our requesting its insertion.

We are, respectfully, your obedient servants,

LAIRD BROTHERS.

Birkenhead Iron Works, Birkenhead, May 25.

—One hundred and fifty million dollars it is stated, are paid annually in the United States for tobacco.

BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID.—The following will show the estimation in which this article is held in the South:

CHARLESTON HOTEL, CHARLESTON, S. C., March 7, 1851.

MR. WM. BOGLE, Boston—Dear Sir: Some time ago my hair commenced falling off to such an extent I began to fear I should become prematurely bald. After using many of the popular restoratives of the day, a friend suggested your Hyperion Fluid, which I was induced to try, with, I confess, but little hopes of success. I was surprised and gratified, however, after a short trial, to find a decided improvement, and I now possess a fine crop of healthy hair, which I can only attribute to the extraordinary qualities of your justly celebrated Hyperion Fluid. You are at liberty to publish this for the benefit of others similarly afflicted, and I hope success may crown your deserving efforts, and that the sales of the Hyperion Fluid may be commensurate with its superior merits.

Yours very truly, THOS. S. NICKERSON.

To preserve the complexion, use BOGLE'S ENAMEL POWDER, which is also elegant or the Nursery r DSW 122

FELLOWS COMPOUND SYRUP is the only preparation known which gives prompt and permanent relief in Diseases of the Lungs and Bronchial tubes. It restores the secretions to their healthy condition, allays inflammation of the mucuous membrane, and is the most certain remedy for Debilitating Maladies. Full directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by Apothecaries—price $1,52 per bottle or 6 for $7.50.

JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist, St. John, N.B.
FRANCIS CUNDILL & CO., Wholesale Agents, Montrea
du DSW 122

THE MONTREAL HERALD
ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO. OVID.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1869.

APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Performance at the Theatre Royal, at 8 p.m.

AUTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY DEVANY & CO.
Furniture, at his Stores, at 2 p. m.

BY A BOOKER.
Damaged Goods, at the Victoria Barracks, at 11 a.m.

BY JOHN LEEMING & CO.
Damaged Goods, at the Stores of Messrs. James Walker & Co'y, at 12 noon.

BY A. BOOKER.
Furniture at the office of Gen. Averill, at 2 p.m.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Nova Scotia Legislature has rejected the bill for separate Schools.

GOLD.—The Montreal Gold Mining Company, now operating at Uniacke, in Nova Scotia, under the Presidency of Mr. T. M. Bryson, of this city, has received another bar of gold of the weight of fifty ounces as the product of their mines for May.

It is said that the Cubans in Washington now urge that there is no government in Cuba but the Republican Government, under Cespedes; the successor to Dulce being the mere nominee of an armed mob, and demand recognition accordingly.

THE GALLANTRY OF WESTERN JURIES.—The jury before which the case of Craig against Sprague was tried, has gallantly awarded the fair plaintiff damages to the amount of $100,000. Gentlemen who have money in that part of the Continent ought to lock themselves up from even the sight or hearing of the fair sex, with as much jealousy as that of the Bristol man, who, foredoomed to die of a serpent bite, secluded himself from snakes in the upper story of his tower. Nevertheless, the snake got in and the man died; and we are afraid that the utmost precautions might turn out to be insufficient to bar the way to a damsel determined upon one of the two alternatives of a husband, or $100,000.

CUBA.—The fuller particulars of the military insurrection in Cuba which we have in our New York exchanges, reveals a singular state of anarchy. The native inhabitants are largely in revolt against the Spanish Government in one part of the Island, while the Captain-General, the depositary of Spanish authority, has been driven from the seat of his government at the capital by the violence of the volunteers, chiefly natives of Spain, who had been enlisted for the maintenance of the Spanish authority. The Captain-General was not, it seems, blood-thirsty enough for the volunteers, who, moreover, accused his Cuban wife of being an insurgent, and of influencing her husband to lenient counsels. The whole affair displays an utter want of organized strength on the part of what we may call the Imperial Government of Cuba.

PUBLIC PRINTING.—The Joint Committee on Printing, to whom the House of Commons referred back its first report, recommending the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Hunter and Rose, the present Parliamentary printers, have agreed to a second report. They say that they advertized for tenders without binding themselves to accept the lowest, and that they rejected the lowest because they found that many of the prices were insufficient for the mere payment of the wages of journeymen, while none of the prices seemed to be sufficiently high to make up the loss. They remind the House that in 1859 they recommended the rejection of the lowest tender which was nevertheless accepted by the House, and that great inconvenience and loss ensued. They now determine merely to report back again the calculations of the total cost of of the Parliamentary printing, according to the various scales of the firms who tendered for them.

DISALLOWANCE OF LOCAL LEGISLATION.—The difficulty arising out of the adaptation of our new system of Federal Government to a constitution which is still called British, and to minds which have been educated in accordance with British Parliamentary rules meets us very frequently in the various pieces of legislation achieved or attempted by our various Parliaments, Provincial and Dominion. During the recent session of the Parliament of Ontario, the Premier introduced and carried a measure to make certain additions to the salaries of the judges in that Province. We then pointed out that this piece of legislation appeared to be altogether beyond the powers of the local government, because the constitution committed the appointment and the payment of the Judiciary to the General or Dominion Government. We believe the same objection was made in the House of Assembly at Toronto; but Mr. John Sandfield MacDonald, whatever other good qualities he possesses, certainly cannot boast of being very willing to accept advice, or to abandon any opinion which he has formed. Unfortunately his political education was so exclusively conducted in the Baldwin-Lafontaine school of responsible government that he can conceive of no other rules than those he then learned, and acting upon them under a written constitution with one Federal and three Local Governments within the same territory he mixes up affairs in a most incongruous manner. Hence, he insisted upon passing his little bill, and it was passed accordingly, for now-a-days Premiers carry anything they please. The end of the matter, however, was not till Sir John A. MacDonald came to review the bill, whereupon that supreme authority arrived at the same conclusion as previous objectors; but having more authority than they he has vetoed the law of his honourable friend, the other Prime Minister. In the old days of the P. R., we remember a phrase intended to indicate the extreme pluck of a pugilistic hero who, like the British at Waterloo, could not tell when he was beaten. He was pronounced by admiring chroniclers to be a "glutton of punishment." Mr. John Sandfield MacDonald deserves similar praise. He is irrepressible as a legislator, and may be honestly called a glutton of vetoes; for we think he has advised his Lieutenant Governor to sanction more Acts which have subsequently been vetoed, than all the other Local Ministers of the Dominion. To pursue the "fancy" line of simile, however, he evidently bears no malice, for he not only comes up "smiling" for the next knock down, but he shows no disposition to "counter." His meekness, under theset official snubs, indeed, makes us for the first time begin to doubt the purity of that Highland blood which has hitherto fired up with pugnacious resentment at every resistance which he has met with. Yet here is Sir John who, after vetoing Mr. John's unconstitutional laws without mercy, brings into Parliament laws to the full extent as unconstitutional as those which he has rejected, and Mr. John does not open his mouth, or if he does it is servilely to back up the legislation of the man who knocks his acts of legislation down like a row of nine-pins. No reasonable person can doubt that if there were any Supreme Court or other power to review the acts of the House of Commons with the legal severity with which Sir John A. MacDonald visits the performances of our one-horse Legislatures, the recent legislation respecting Newfoundland and Nova Scotia would be vetoed. You can not, says the maxim of the lawyers, do that indirectly which you are prohibited from doing directly. As you cannot, therefore, place one of the Provinces in a worse position as regards the rest by reducing the subsidy guaranteed to each by the Imperial statute, a still stronger reason debars you from placing all the Provinces but one in an inferior position, by making them pay a greater sum than the constitution directs in order that a favoured Province shall have an advantage over them. Few people try to fly in the face of a clear and positive law, and we presume that even the pacification of Nova Scotia would not be deemed a sufficient reason for passing an Act by which the subsidy per head to the Local Governments of Ontario or Quebec should be reduced. That is why those who attempt this wrong are reduced to do so by a side wind. Yet the thing done is precisely the same in both cases, though in one you go round the wall presented by the Imperial statute, instead of butting against it in order to remove it from your path. The thing is really as illegal in the one case as in the other; but there is no constituted authority except the Dominion Parliament to pronounce upon its illegality. Mr. John might have his revenge; but since Sir John became a knight and made him a premier, though only a Provincial premier, the voice of the mountains is subdued before the lowland word of command; and in order that he may take out his revenge upon his ex-clear grit friends, the Glengary chief chuckles with satisfaction and purrs with fond delight at the slights of his former opponent.

MILK AND DOGS.—Our readers interested in these two subjects, or either of them, will do well to notice the recently promulgated by-laws made and provided for their regulation. Let us take first the provisions respecting the sale of milk. Hereafter none is to be sold except by persons licensed by the Chief of Police, on the payment of a fee of $1, registers of which licenses are to be kept by the Chief of Police. Persons who sell milk from cows fed on anything deleterious to the quality of the milk, or who shall adulterate or dilute milk intended for sale shall be liable to a fine. The police may seize specimens of milk believed to be unwholesome, diluted or adulterated, and cause them to be analyzed, the certificate of the analyst being preserved as evidence. The names of persons found guilty of selling unwholesome, adulterated, or diluted milk are to be published, and all contravention of these rules is to subject the offender to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

As to dogs, the City wisdom has provided the following regulations: All owners of dogs are to get the animals registered, numbered, described and licensed for one year in each year before the 30th of May—this year extended to the 30th June. The dogs are each to have a collar and badge, which is, we understand, not to be identical with that worn by any who have already attained to the rank of knight or baronet, nor with that of the Order of St. George and St. Michael. For the decoration of a dog of the masculine gender his patron is to contribute to the City Treasury the sum of two dollars. For one of the female sex—"which liberal shepherds call "by grosser name"—the price is to be three dollars. Dogs sufficiently oblivious to decorum to be found in the streets without their ornaments after the first day of July are to be "killed" or alternatively "destroyed," whether at the option of the dog or the Chief of Police is not specified. But it will be at the option of the Chief of Police to impound the dog for forty-eight hours, and the owner may in that case recover him on payment of 50 cents in addition to the license fee. The Mayor, when a mad dog has been seen running at large, or when it shall appear to him that there is danger from mad dogs, may issue a proclamation directing dogs to be muzzled. If dogs are found unmuzzled during the season to which the muzzling proclamation is applied, the owners are to be fined not exceeding twenty dollars, and the dogs are to be destroyed. "Dog" in the by-law is to mean dog male or female. Violators of the law incur a fine not exceeding $20 or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

Ottawa Correspondence.

OTTAWA, June 10.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

As I had heard a hint that very large grants of land had been made to the Atlantic Telegraph Co., by the Legislature of Newfoundland, I hunted up the acts and Journals of the Assembly, a matter of some difficulty, as the sets were very imperfect. I discovered, however, that fearing the proceedings of the Newfoundland Legislature were imperfectly known, Mr. Carter, the Attorney General, had brought up bound copies of acts,&c., passed for the last twenty years, and through the kindness of Mr. Todd the Librarian, I was put in possession of them. After all the mere quantity of land is not so much, but it is reported that some valuable mines have been selected, one privilege which the act gives to the Company being the right of selection in blocks of not less than three square miles without restriction as to locality. Even in that event if they work the mines no great harm, but good, may be done. But the misfortune with these companies is that they hold on lands and anything good in or on them to raise up speculative concerns, which end in worse than nothing, by the distrust which they cause. There have been too many of these Companies already for the good of the country. In 1854 the charter was granted to Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Cyrus Field, Chandler White, F. N. Gisborne and others, for the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Co, who were to receive on completion of line grants of blocks of land of not less than three square miles each, and not to exceed fifty square miles in all. One settler was to be placed for each 500 acres within five years. The Company to have the selection of lands and to have surveys made without cost to them. Besides that they were to receive £1,500 for each 100 miles completed of bridle road with bridges. In 1857 the Company was merged in the Atlantic Telegraph Co., all grants being transferred to the new concern, but neither company appears, as far as can be judged, to have done much to open up Newfoundland's "interior." To judge by reports that I came across in going over the Journals, there are some good agricultural lands, one of the reports speaking enthusiastically of the size, quality and early ripening of potatoes, but a radically vicious system of granting large tracts is evident, as the Commissioner speaks repeatedly of grantees holding possession of eligible lots, even in the very neighbourhood of St. John's which they will neither sell nor let on reasonable terms.

THE LAFONTAINE INVESTIGATION.

To-day the evidence for the petitioners in this case was concluded. It is difficult to ascertain anything respecting the evidence, as the members of the Committee are not very communicative on the subject. This much is certain that the great bulk of the charges apply to his conduct previous to his elevation to the Bench, and that whether through ignorance of how to keep accounts, as his friends contend, or through design, in not less than two hundred cases instalments paid him on Crown Lands were never accounted, causing for great hardship to many purchasers who, in some instances, were sold out, and the cost of their improvements lost to them by his neglect to account for the payments they had made. Counsel for Judge Lafontaine relying upon the insufficient testimony against him in his judicial capacity announced that they did not intend to enter upon a defence, but the Committee, considering that its functions were of an inquisitorial nature ordered them to produce testimony in rebuttal and that will be taken to-morrow. It is yet doubtful what report will be made. The chances are that the evidence will be laid before the House with, perhaps, a few comments, and that the responsibility will be thrown on the Government of taking such further steps as may be necessary.

THE INSOLVENT ACT.

There was a considerable amount of discussion on this act. The Committee having taken up the whole of the clauses of which there are 155, did not rise till about half past twelve. The main debate took place on the first clause, that relating to the extension of the law to new traders, their exclusion being ultimately agreed to on a division. The feeling that there should be no permanent bankruptcy law, but a periodical whitewashing which Mr. Sandfield McDonald alone expressed, is showed by many of the members, who, however, did not speak out. Mr. Sandfield McDonald gave Sir John one of these little side wipes which he can sometimes do neatly. Sir John remarked half aside that he never had derived any advantage from the law of which Sandfield complained. "I daresay not," said the latter "but you see it does'nt apply to political bankrupts." Every Ontario man had his fling at the Montreal merchants, and as Mr. Workman's reply was neatly put and well received, I think it as well to give it, owing to the lateness of the hour, it was necessary to cut down the report to be sent by telegraph.

Mr. WORKMAN said, that he could not understand why such persistent attacks should be made on the Montreal merchants, by the hon. member for Glengarry, and other hon. members of this House, as he had so frequently listened to during this and the previous debate on this bill. If the Montreal merchants sold their goods so largely and so frequently to country merchants in Ontario, and never got paid for them (as hon members assert), why should this be made such a continual cause of complaint by hon. members from Ontario. Was it not so much capital furnished by Montreal to Ontario *gratis*. Did not Ontario want capital? and how could she get it on more favourable terms—he certainly knew none. (Cheers and laughter.)

In reference to the bill now before the Committee, he thought it was a very great improvement on the previous one, and would, if properly looked after, give satisfaction. There was no doubt the old Insolvent Act was defective in many respects, and unpopular with a great many Montreal merchants. But this unpopularity frequently arose because creditors neglected to look after estates, once they became insolvent—they would not give that time and attention to such estates, and to their proper working out under the Insolvent Act, as were absolutely necessary to secure favourable results—therefore, they frequently threw all the blame on the Act, when, in reality, they themslves were principally to blame. The Boards of Trade of Montreal, Toronto, and other principal cities of the Dominion, have sent petitions and deputations here, recommending the passing of the bill now under discussion, and I feel convinced it will be acceptable to the commercial community as a whole.

In respect to the clause now under discussion, that non-traders should be excluded from the action of the bill, he believed such exclusion would be approved by a large majority of the merchants of the Dominion, and he, therefore, hoped the amendment proposed by the hon. member for Prince Edward's Island, would also meet the aproval of a majority of this House, and that the bill, as amended, would pass without further delay.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.

I telegraphed last night that a sub Committee were appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank and to ascertain its position before reporting on the bill authorising an extension of the period of suspension without forfecting charter, and which also authorises an amalgamation with another bank. It is understood that the Cashier has arrived with a full statement of the accounts, and if I can ascertain anything of what has taken place I will telegraph.

BANKING RESOLUTIONS.

Regarding the Bank resolutions I can only repeat what I have already said, that they are shelved for this session. There are reports in circulation that they will be brought up again and that Sir George Cartier is determined to carry them through. That there were grounds for this belief I have no doubt, but the feeling in Ontario is very strong, although some members have come round in favour of the general principles of the resolutions, and Sir John is not likely to consent to lose still further his hold upon the representatives of his own Province, out of blind deference to the will of the Minister of Militia.

CITY ITEMS.

CRICKET.—A match was played on Saturday afternoon, on the Garrison Cricket Ground, between the Montreal Bank Club and the Crescent Club, and was won by the former in one innings, and runs to spare.

Number of persons tried before the Recorder's Court during the week ending the 12th of June, 228.

RIFLE MATCH.—A Rifle Match took place on Saturday afternoon, at Point St. Charles, between six men of the 5th Company and six of the 6th Company Garrison Artillery. The result was in favour of No. 6 Company, who made 320 points to their opponents 154.

—In a chancery case now on at Toronto, the Master in Chancery at Ottawa produced a "certificate" stretching over 67 pages of foolscap.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Specially Reported and Telegraphed for the Montreal Herald.

CONTINUATION OF THE DEBATE ON FRIDAY NIGHT.

Dr. TUPPER resumed the debate on the Nova Scotia resolutions. After attending to the 10th clause of the Union Act, he said Nova Scotia had spent $2,000,000 on a railway and the Dominion had taken possession of this railway without giving anything to Nova Scotia. He argued that it was a violation of the clause to which he had referred for the Dominion to take possession of that railway, and at the same time burden the Province with the interest on the $2,000,000 expended on it. He held there were only two courses open to the Government either to assume the entire debt of Nova Scotia or hand over the railway to Nova Scotia. He argued at length in support of this view, contending that what Nova Scotia wanted was simply an act of justice.

Mr. MACKENZIE replied to Dr. Tupper, stating that he (Dr. Tupper) was placed in an awkward position, having stated last session that his province had received ample justice. He objected to the conclusion of Dr. Tupper, that under the Union Act Nova Scotia was entitled to the increased subsidy, and cited the schedule of the Act showing that the railways were the property of the Dominion. He rebutted, at some length, the doctrine that the subsidies could be changed by the Canadian Parliament, and argued that they were finally fixed by the Union Act, quoting extracts from the speeches of Mr. George Brown and Hon. Mr. Galt to that effect.

Sir G. E. CARTIER contended that the resolutions were not amendments to the British North America Act, but simply propositions to appropriate a sum of money to one of the Provinces. The amendment was to limit the power of this Parliament to deal with its own resources. He argued that by the Act power was given to the Parliament of the Dominion to regulate any matter not specially assigned to the provincial parliament.

Col. GREY contended that this Parliament had full right to deal with the matter.

Mr. SMITH (N.B.) held that the Union Act was binding and irreversible, except by the Imperial Government, and that any other interpretation was dangerous to the smaller Provinces, and would lead to greater discontent.

Mr. CARTER argued that this Parliament was not restricted in the distributing of its own money, and instanced the case of the Ontario and Quebec Governments sending money to Nova Scotia.

Sir J. A. MACDONALD said, all who voted for the amendment would show that they were opposed to Confederation, and his hon. friend from Lambton, in seconding the amendment, had defined his position as an enemy of Union. He had shown that, rather than allow the present Government to carry out Confederation, he would oppose the Union itself. They were about to admit Newfoundland and the North West, but Nova Scotia was the key stone, and the Union could not exist without it. Nova Scotia had accepted these arrangements. The several legislatures and governments had shown by voice and vote that they had accepted them; and if these arrangements were rejected by this Government, either because it was opposed to any additional subsidy to Nova Scotia, or from a mistaken idea that it has no power to do it, it would change what is now harmony into discord, and would justify every man in Nova Scotia in believing that there was no government or justice in the Canadian Parliament. The vote was, whether we were to have Confederation, or not.

Mr. HOLTON—I thought that question was settled long ago.

Sir J. A. MACDONALD—It was settled by law in 1867, but his hon. friend, while professing to have accepted the situation, lost no opportunity of retarding the progress of Confederation. We were told the other day by gentlemen opposite, that the English Government trampled on our rights in the matter of the Governor's salary, and yet these same gentlemen now took the ground that the Imperial Parliament alone had the right to do what was proposed in these resolutions. The question was merely this, was this arrangement right or wrong? If gentlemen were opposed to the arrangement let them say so, and let Nova Scotia take the consequences which he feared to contemplate. It would be introducing a serious element of discord, and would justify every man, Union and anti-Union, in using every attempt to break the Union. The right to do what they liked with their own money was the great contention between a free and servile people, and the idea of a sovereign people like us not having that right was so absurd that if it had not been endorsed by the hon. member for West Durham it would scarcely be worthy of consideration. He referred to the grant of $20,000 to the patriotic funds and $10,000 to the French soldiery during the Crimean war, as parallel cases of appropriating for purposes not connected with the Government or purposes of the country. The same constitutional principle might be invoked in the case of the grant proposed, if the people of Nova Scotia were starving, and the sum of 80c a head interposed as the utmost limit to which we could go. He believed that country would support the resolutions. If the proposition were rejected there would be rejoicings among the disaffected here and in places beyond the Dominion.

Mr. HOLTON moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. McKENZIE rose to repel the unjustifiable attacks made upon him as being a disunionist, because he did not choose to accept these resolutions, and hurled back the accusations made against him by Sir John McDonald, whose propositions would give a fatal stab to the Union cause. He again defended his position as a true friend of the Union, and he charged the whole of the evils which had compelled the recent constitutional changes to the recklessness and extravagance of the Minister of Justice.

Mr. BLAKE said the Minister of Justice had misrepresented the case, and had prevented the whole of his (Mr. Blake's) argument. He indignantly denied that his amendment was a blow to the Union, and argued that the most unfortunate thing for the success of Confederation would be the adoption of the principles laid down in the government resolutions.

Sir G. E. CARTIER replied, using nearly the same arguments as previous speakers on that side.

Mr. HOLTON, by the consent of the House, withdrew his motion to adjourn the the debate.

Mr. CHIPMAN opposed the amendment as the Imperial Government had thrown the responsibility of conciliating Nova Scotia upon the Dominion Government.

Mr. GALT replied to the arguments of the member for West Durham, contending that the adoption of the amendment would increase the discontent in Nova Scotia, and pospone its pacification indefinitely.

Mr. HUNTINGTON urged the vital importance to the interest of each Province, and to the permanency of the Dominion of keeping close to the constitution, and not commencing our career by settling a sectional difficulty by violating a fundamental principle of the constitution.

Messrs. Rose, Levesconte, O'Connor, Bolton, Dorion, Forbes and Rymal continued the debate. At 2:20 Mr. Blakes amendment was put and lost—Yeas, 57; Nays, 96. The original motion was then put and carried, and the House went into committee and adopted the resolutions, and reported them on the understanding that a further debate would take place on the question of concurrence.

The House adjourned at 2:35.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, June 12.

In the House of Commons Mr. Langevin presented a return of correspondence between the Local and General Governments on the subject of the salaries of Judges in the Supreme Courts.

The question of concurrence in the resolutions relating to the Nova Scotia having come up,

Mr. WOOD moved in amendment that the resolutions be not concurred n, but be re-referred back to Committee to adopt the following resolution: "That it is inexpedient to disturb the financial arrangements settled between the Provinces composing the Dominion of Canada as settled by the British North America Act, in favour of Nova Scotia without at the same time making provision for increasing in due proportion, and on principles alike just to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, the amount of debt allowed by the British North America Act to the late Province of Canada; and half-yearly payments to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario respectively."

Objection was raised to the amendment on the ground that it asked for an appropriation, but the Speaker having ruled that it was in order, a debate ensued, and the amendment was ultimately put with the following result:—Yeas, 46; Nays, 87.

The original resolutions were then passed on division.

A bill, founded on them, was subsequently introduced and read a first time.

The House adjourned at 12.10.

—Two companies of R. C. Rifles leave St. Johns, Q., for Kingston on the 16th or the 18th.

—The total loss by the recent fire in Hamilton is estimated at $84,000.

—An observator is to be erected at Fort Howe. It will be 24 feet high, in addition to the main building there will be a tower 22 feet in height.

—The gold obtained from mines in Nova Scotia since 1862 is estimated at $2,700,000.

MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

ENGLAND.

Great Tory Demonstration.

LONDON June 12th.—Immense Tory demonstrations has been held to-day in various parts of the United Kingdom. At Manchester, over 200,000 persons were present. Resolutions protesting the passage of the Irish Churdh Bill were passed, and a monster petition, embodying the substance of the resolutions, was sent to the Earl of Derby for presentation to the House of Lords. At Liverpool, 50,000 people were present. Speeches were made by distinguishtd persons, and the usual resolutions requisite to the disestablishment of the Irish Church were unanimously adopted.

Cyclone at Calcutta.

Despatches from Calcutta, dated June 9th, states that a severe cyclone has occurred there and in the country, doing great damage to buildings in the city and shipping in the river below. The damage to shipping in the harbour was very slight. At the last accounts it was still raging.

FRANCE.

Personal.

PARIS, June 12th.—Ismael Pasha arrived here to-day.

Official Statement.

The following is officially promulgated to-day: The recent disorders approach to a termination owing to the strength and energy of public opinion.

Disturbances in Paris Subsiding.

Tumults in the streets continue, and the cavalry paraded all night again, but met with no resistance. Many arrests are made. The streets became more tranquil after midnight, but strong detachments of military were posted in convenient places to prevent any outbreak. When the Emperor and Empress drove through Montmartre yesterday, they were unmolested. The London papers to-day have editorials on the state of affairs in Paris.

About two hundred arrests were made last night. The populace generally assisted the troops to preserve order, and the streets were cleared by one o'clock. No outrages were committed.

PRUSSIA.

Consular Appointments.

BERLIN, June 12th.—The Deputies in the Zolverien Congress from Baden have proposed that the various North German Consuls represent the North German States also.

UNITED STATES.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The steamer Ville de Paris, to-day took out $200,000.

Government Troops again Defeated.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Despatches from Cuba received here to-night state that there had been several skirmishes between the Spanish forces, under Gen. Desca and the Cuban forces, which resulted in the former being compelled to fall back on Trinidad, where it is said he will await reinforcements.

Cuban Affairs.

Secretary Fish has been urged to recognize the termination of Spanish rule in Cuba. The Minister has promised to give an answer in a few days.

A fillibustering expedition, numbering 600 well armed men, has landed. Collisions between the Government troops and Volunteers are frequent.

Fire.

Ruggles and Baldwin's steam mill, Cincinatti, was destroyed by fire; loss, $40,000.

Arrivals.

QUEENSTOWN, June 12.—The steamer Russia, from New York, has arrived.

BOSTON. June 12.—The steamer "Siberia" from Liverpool arrived here this morning.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, June 12.

Militia Orders.

1st Prince Wales Regiment, Montreal; No. 6 Co.: to be Captain, Edward L. Bond vice J. A. McFarlane resigned. Lieut. E. A. Barnes and F. N. Matthews, Montreal Garrison Artillery, gazetted as having received first-class certificates; Gunner Wm. Birdt thistle, 2nd class. In military schools the following from Montreal received first-class certificates:—L. O. Armstrong, Roche Labelle, David Duncan, Francis Reilly, Alphonse Loiselle, W. J. Waugh, Ashburton C. McInroe, A. Thibaudeau, Thos. Hassett, Geo. H. Vickery, John S. Claret.

Notes and Specie.

Dominion notes in circulation on the 2nd June payable in Montreal $2,846,747; at Toronto, $1,178,253; at Halifax, $345,000. Specie held at Montreal, $450,000; at Toronto, $400,000; at Halifax, $69,000.

Judicial appointment.

The following appointment appeared in the Official Gazette to-day. W. Elliott to be Judge of the County Court, Middlesex, *Vice* Judge Small, deceased.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, June 12.

Protective duty on Flour.

A meeting of the Corn Exchange was held to-day to discuss the propriety of petitioning Parliament to renew the protective duty on flour. Mr. Spratt presided, but the meeting was very small, and adjourned till Tuesday. The general feeling is against the proposition.

Appointment to the Vacant Judgeship.

Thomas Galt, Esq., Q.C., of Toronto, has been Gazetted Judge of Common Pleas, vice Judge Wilson, deceased.

Lacrosse.

The Toronto Lacrosse Club and the Six Nations Indian Club played a match to-day. They made one innings each.

Military.

A detachment of the 29th Regiment left to-day for Montreal. A telegram to-day intimated that they go direct to Jamaica.

Weather.

Weather very unsettled, cold and rainy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD:

SIR,—The writer of the article headed Emigration in the issue of your paper of the 7th inst., seems to have been misinformed as to the arrival of the Bremen ship "Emil" and her passengers at the harbour of Quebec.

The "Emil" arrived at the port of Quebec without a single emigrant on board. The cargo of emigrants to which your correspondent refers was landed at Grosse Isle by order of the Medical Superintendent at Quarantine. The sick were sent to hospital and the healthy removed to the sheds, to undergo a thorough cleansing. Provisions were sent ashore from the ship to maintain these people while at Quarantine, and the cook of the ship ordered by the captain to attend to their meals as usual. The ship after being cleansed out, was allowed to proceed on her way to Quebec. After the emigrants had undergone the usual rules and regulations of the Quarantine station for some days, they were sent to Quebec by a steamer and landed at the Grand Trunk wharf at Point Levi. The captain was at the landing as I arrived, and the emigrants appeared to be pleased at seeing him there ready to look after their interests. He assisted them at the ticket office and remained with them until all were in the cars. I did not hear a single complaint made by the passengers against the captain while they were here; but all seemed satisfied. No person can justly hold the captain responsible for the starved and sickly appearance of the emigrants as they had been away from the ship more than a week before they reached Montreal. I am of opinion that it was the duty of the Medical Superintendent at Grosse Isle to use his judgment whether these people were fit to travel or not, before he allowed them to leave Quarantine. Your correspondent further states that all those people had paid through to the Western States, but were only sent to Montreal. This assertion is entirely wrong; no person is authorized to issue through tickets in Germany to passengers by sailing vessels. If these passengers had paid at Point Levi for the Western States, they would have received their tickets accordingly. I should like for your correspondent to take the trouble to come down here when a sailing ship arrives with this class of people (Poles his countrymen) and I am sure he will go back to Montreal with a full assurance that everything is done for their comfort while here. I am certain there is no port where emigrants are so treated and taken care of as they are in Quebec, nor is there a railway on this continent more liberal in assisting poor emigrants than the Grand Trunk Railway. None of the ship "Emil's" passengers were forwarded from here free of charge, those who landed without means (25 adults in number) requested their captain for assistance to get away from here, which he granted willingly and paid for. I remember a few years ago when the President of the German Society in Montreal wrote to the Government complaining that two brothers (Sinn) residing at Quebec sent all emigrants to the Western States, whereas a good many could find employment at Montreal every season, and that he the President required from twenty to thirty men every season at his business. How is it that times have changed so much at Montreal?

A MAN WHO SPEAKS THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

SYNOD OF THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

By Special Telegraph for the Montreal Herald.

HAMILTON, June 10.

The Synod met at 10 a. m. and was constituted by praise, prayer and reading the Scriptures. The minutes of preceding diet were read, and sustained. The report of the Committee on the Commissions of Elders was given in The case of appeal from Ramsay last year was brought up by report of a Commission appointed last year to stet the case, and his report was sustained.

An overture from the Presbytery of Ontario asking the Synod to grant leave to Presbyteries to dissolve the pastoral tie in certain cases even contrary to the wish of the pastor himself.

The overture was supported by Mr. Smith of Bowmanville, and Mr. McTavish, Principal Willis. Dr. Irvine, Mr. D. McKay, Elder, Mr Doak, Mr. Clark, Mr. Inglis and others took part in a warm discussion, while several motions were submitted.

During the debate the Rev. Mr. Cameron, a minister of the New School, U. S., stated that in consequence of the looseness of the Ministerial tie, there were 400 vacant charges and 400 mintsters without charges in that Assembly; sometimes ministers were hired by the year, and probably the opposition of one man might unsettle a minister and deprive a whole congregation of the services of the man of their choice.

Of four motions, one moved by Professor Young was carried, which, *dismissed* the overture and declared legislation on the subject unnecessary.

AFTERNOON SEDERUNT.

The afternoon was occupied with the consideration of the conduct of the Presbytery of Guelph touching the Galt revival. The ground of action in the case will be found in the following extracts from the Presbytery of Guelph.

Rev. Mr. MURDOCH was heard at great length in support of his protest. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Torrance of Guelph, and Rev. Mr. Barrie, of Eramosa, who is one of the oldest and most venerable members of the Presbytery of Guelph, also Mr. McKenzie, of Doon Mills.

The Presbytery of Guelph must be heard in defence of their decision which was appealed against.

At Guelph, the eleventh day of May, 1869 the Presbytery of Guelph being duly met and constituted—*inter alia*,

Mr. G. Smellie gave notice that, as he had already intimated by a circular letter, he would, at next sederunt, move for the reconsideration of the decision of the Presbytery, on the twenty-third day of March last, in reference to the report of the Deputation appointed to visit Galt and enquire into the origin, progress, and present state of the religious movement there.

The Presbytery being again duly met and constituted in the afternoon of the same day—*Inter alia*,—

It was moved by Mr. G. Smellie, seconded by Mr. J. Little,—That the Presbytery reconsider their decision of the twenty-third day of March last, in reference to the Report of the Deputation appointed to visit Galt and enquire into the origin, progress, and present state of the religious movement there. It was moved in amendment by Mr. W. T. Murdoch, seconded by Mr. M. McKenzie,—That the decision be not reconsidered. After reasoning, the amendment was withdrawn, and the motion for reconsideration was carried unanimously.

It was then moved by Mr. G. Smellie, seconded by Mr. W. S. Ball,—That the Presbytery, having reconsidered the Report of the Deputation appointed to visit Galt, agree to expunge from their Record their decision in reference to the same, and allow the Report to lie on the table; but, inasmuch as the conversion of sinners to God is the great object of the gospel ministry; inasmuch as the answers to the queries on the state of religion annually transmitted by the Presbytery to sessions have never hitherto presented anything so much calculated to gladden the hearts of the brethren; inasmuch, further, as it is alleged that during the latter part of the past and the beginning of the present year, God has been graciously pleased to visit certain portions of the bounds with His blessing; and inasmuch as it is understood that the gracious work referred to has latterly become more extentive: the Presbytery hereby appoint a new and larger Committee, the composition of which shall be afterwards determined, to meet from time to time, to confer with one another, to digest their impressions and findings, and report to the Presbytery as may be required.

It was moved in amendment by Mr. W. T. Murdoch, seconded by Mr. M. McKenvie, That the Presbytery having heard the Report of the Deputation appointed to visit Galt, and inquire into the origin, progress, and present state of the religious movement there, receive the same, commend the diligence of the Deputation, and lay the Report on the table; and having regard to the conflicting views held by those competent to judge as to the permanent result for good from the movement in Galt, deem it premature to give any deliverance on the matter. It having, however, come to the knowledge of the Presbytery, that persons having no ecclesiastical connection—recognized and authorized by no church—have, with the sanction of some of the ministers and Kirk-Sessions, been preaching to some of our congregations; the Presbytery holding such a practice to be contrary to our principles and subordinate standards, but, having regard to the conflicting views of members, refer the matter to the Synod for direction in the premises.

After discussion, a vote was taken; when the motion of Mr. Smellie was carried by a majority of twenty-one to nine; wherefore the Presbytery decided in terms thereof. From this decision Messrs. W. T. Murdoch, R. Torrance, W. Barrie, M. McKenzie, Ministers, and Messrs. Adam Ker, T. McCrae, and John McCorkindale, dissented, for reasons to be in due time given in; and protested for leave to complain to the Synod, and craved extracts, which were granted.

(No. 5.)

Reasons of dissent from a decision of the Presbytery of Guelph in reference to the religious movement at Galt, and complaint to the Synod against said decision:

We dissent and complain to the Synod against the finding of the Presbytery on the following ground: We regard conscientiously that our subordinate standards teach, and the safety of our people require that those who preach to our congregations should be accredited and authorized to do so by the Church, and be responsible to her constituted authorities; of the violation of which principle, in our bounds, the Presbytery take no notice.

(Signed)

W. T. MURDOCH.
ROBERT TORRANCE.
WILLIAM BARRIE.
MALCOLM MCKENZIE.
ADAM KER.
T. MCCRAE.
JOHN MCCORKINDALE.

(A true copy.) JAMES MIDDLEMISS, *Clerk.*

No. 6.

ANSWERS, &C.

1. That the Presbytery is not indifferent to any violation of the Standards of the Church, nor to the character of the religious teaching which is addressed to the people under her care; but is desirous of seeing the Church's efforts for a pure and efficient ministration of the word carried out, and the preaching of it in all her pulpits continue evangelical—resulting in the salvation of souls, and in the general diffusion of life and holiness among her members.

2. That the Presbytery continues to hold, and regards as of the highest importance, that those who statedly minister to our congregations should be "accredited and authorized by the Church to do so," and be responsible to her judicatories; and that none be regularly engaged in her service who are not prepared to subscribe her Standards, and hold themselves amenable to her authority.

3. That the Presbytery is not aware that the violations of any principle maintained in the subordinate standards of the Church, in reference to the preaching of the Word, have been in any case perpetrated within its bounds, inasmuch as the answer to Q. 158 of the Larger Catechism—the only authority referred to by the minority, is in these terms:—"The Word of God is to be preached only by such as are sufficiently gifted; and also duly approved and called to that office." And the Presbytery believe that those who invited strangers temporarily to occupy their pulpits, have been at pains to ascertain that they were "sufficienely gifted;" and have been satisfied that they were "duly approved and called" by the Great Head of the Church.

4. That, hitherto, occasional supply of pulpits by unlicensed men, or even persons unauthorized by the Church, as in the case of agents of certain religious societies, &c, has not been regarded as any violation of the rules of the Church; and the matter of arranging who is at any time to address their congregations has, hitherto, been considered as safe in the hands of the individual members of the Presbytery.

5. That it is well known that the practice of those who are employed in Evangelistic work, both in the mother country and in this land, is, for imporant reasons, to refrain from connecting themselves with any particular branch of the visible Church; and that yet their practice has not deterred the most Evangelical Churches in Britain, and even those with whom we are on friendly relations, from countenancing such and availing themselves of their services. Therefore the Presbytery does not feel itself warranted in shutting the door against any Christain man whom God may seem to be owning and honouring.

6. That to enact or enforce any exclusive regulation, or even to manifest a desire to limit our practice of fraternizing with other brethren, at this time, would in the opinion of the Presbytery be unwise, and calculated to injure the cause of vital religion; and it may be, to arrest a spiritual movement which the Presbytery hopes is in progress, and prays may be productive of the most blessed results.

7. That the Presbytery reading the consequences of a course of rigid exclusiveness, in the history of other churches, would be jealous of placing any portion of the Canada Presbyterian Church in a position which might give her proceedings the appearance of bigotry in the eyes of the world—a position which posterity might deplore,—and one which might bring down on her the blight of Heaven.

Synod of the Canada Presbyterian Church

It was resolved by a vote of the House that the order of the Committee on Bills and Overtures be set aside, and the Galt case be proceeded with.

Mr. P. KERR, Elder, was heard.

MCRAE another was also heard.

Mr. MCCORKINDALE, another elder from Guelph, spoke on the subject of the rights of the people.

This closed the case of the appellants.

In defence of the action of the Presbytery, Rev. Geo. Smellie of Fergus was first called upon, and gave a succinct account of the revival. His statements were marked by a fine Christian spirit. He showed that the fruits which flowed from the labours of the young Evangelists, who spent last winter at and around Galt, were manifestly of God. He also alluded to the movement in Fergus.

The Rev. JAMES MIDDLEMISS, Clerk of the Presbytery of Guelph, next addressed the House. Mr. M. took strong ground against the opposition to this work. He quoted from John Owens' exposition of the seventh chapter of the Hebrews, to prove that lay preaching is recognized in the New Testament Scriptures. The question was not whether the preaching of these young men was *heretical*, but was it *authorized?* The opposition seems to lie solely in the fact that they are not authorized.

The Rev. W. S. BALL of Guelph next addressed the Court.

Mr. MURDOCH replied to the members of the Presbytery.

The Synod having suspended the rule of adjournment, it was resolved to sit until the parties should be removed from the bar.

Congregational Union.

Saturday, June 12.

MORNING SESSIONS.

The Missionary Committee brought in a report recommending power of Attorney to be given to the Rev. A. J. Parker to act in any way he thought best for the advancement of the interests of the Union in the matter of the Phillipsburg Church.

A communication from Mr. O'Hara, with reference to the photographs of the delegates and offering on certain conditions to devote a certain proportion to church purposes, was co-operatives to the business Committee.

A communication from Mr. Naismith, Toronto, calling attention to the Berkeley street Temperance Society, and inviting otherwise was referred to the Business Committee.

Rev. ROBERT ROBINSON who had been appointed to visit the Indian Missions on the North shore of Lake Huron and on the Manitoulin Island, reported favourably of the claims of the Society, and on the recommendation of the Business Committee, a resolution commending this Mission to the confidence and support of the churches was adopted.

REV. DR. WILKES, who had visited the Labrador Mission, strongly advocated its support. He said that it owned two houses and a chapel, and was doing a good work. The Mission was both Congregational and Presbyterian, a Montreal Committee managing it. It required considerable self-denial to labour there, as for eight months in the year it was shut out from communication with the rest of the world. Miss McFarlane had been there for some time, but health failing, had been compelled to return home to us to recruit. But she had now returned better in health, taking with her $500, which she had herself collected for the Mission. Mr. Butters was the missionary labouring there, and was very ably assisted by Miss Bates, of the Zion Church, who had spent the last eighteen months upon the island. The inhabitants were all English-speaking.

REV. MR. HOWITT commended the Mission to the sympathy and support of the Union.

Rev. Mr. MANN said he hoped that the mission might be continued.

The Business Committee recommended the propriety of still further aiding the Widows and Orphans Fund Society, which they thought should be brought from time to time before the notice of the congregation.

Mr. BLACK thought it advisable to take up a yearly collection for so good a Fund.

The recommendation was then adopted.

Rev. Mr. MCKILLICAN gave some interesting particulars of the work accomplished by the Canada Sunday School Union and said that he considered it one of the most useful instrumentalities there were in operation.

At the suggestion of the Business Committee a resolution was adopted in favour of the support of the Sunday School Union.

After the Rev. F. H. Marling had addressed the Union on the Ontario Sunday School Union, the Rev. George Cornish invited the Union to visit the College.

The Business Committee brought in resolutions, with respect to greater assistance to the school at Pointe aux Trembles.

The Finance Committee then brought in their report and suggested that $250 be deducted from the travelling allowance of the delegates, for the payment of the deficiency.

The report of the Membership Committee as to the cases of Rev. Messrs. Alworth and Pullen was laid on the table.

A suggestion was brought in by the membership Committee that delegates from sister Unions in the United States should carefully abstain from mention of Annexation, which was distasful to the Union, who were all contented under existing circumstances.

Considerable discussion arose and at length the suggestion was withdrawn.

After some business of minor importance a suggestion was brought up as to publishing the names of defaulting subscribers to the Canada Independent, but no action was taken.

The Union then adjourned.

DOMINION ITEMS.

—The 53rd Regt., stationed at Quebec will camp out at Point Levis.

—Two new hotels at Niagara are projected.

—Nicholson pavement is to be tried in Toronto.

—Caron intends to run again for L'Islet.

—There are nine salt wells at Paisley, Co. Bruce; $100,000 is the capital thus invested.

—The Scotchmen of Ottawa intend to have a grand gathering on Dominion Day.

—A Brigade of Volunteer Artillery is being organized in Halifax, N.S.

—Mice have done great mischief to young trees in the Townships.

—Fort George is to be connected with York Redoubt by telegraph.

—Uxbridge subscribes $10,000 to the stock of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway.

—Diphtheria is said to be prevalent in Quebec.

—They are summoning wholesale in Quebec for arrears of taxes.

—About 180 rafts of square timber pass the Chaudiere sledes every season.

—The remainder of the 29th Regt., leave London for Toronto on the 25th.

—A vessel 840 tons is on the stocks at St. Stephen.

—Potatoes are worth 80c to $1 a barrel in Bathurst.

—The County Council of Hamilton has voted the munificent salary of $100 to its high constable.

—The Rifles in garrison at Ottawa are to camp out during the summer at Chelsea. Two companies are already under canvas.

—A recent collection in St. Paul's Church, St. John, N. B., amounted to the large sum of $4,500.

—The Charlottetown "Islander" is clamouring for the appointment of another Judge of the Supreme Court.

—The degrees conferred at the Convocation of Toronto University were numerically as follows:—M. A., 7; M. D., 14; L.L.B., 1; M. B., 20; B. A. 29.

—The Wolf and Montcalm monument at Quebec threatens to come down on the heads of passers-by.

—A large number of mill-hands have been thrown out of employment by the late fire at Drummondville.

—Great preparations are being made for the celebration of the 24th June, at St. John's.

—The Frelighsburg Academy building has been let for four years to the Grammar School Corporation.

The Lancaster Lacrosse players are practising for their match with the Montreal Dominion men on the 1st July.

—The streets in Hamilton, as one of the papers in that city candidly confesses, are cut into ridges like a ploughed field.

—A French Canadian named Harocque, is reported to have been murdered at Templeton by a man named Scarfe.

CRICKET.

Up to this we have been unable to give our report of the cricket match between the First Battallion 60th Rifles and the 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery, which took place on Wednesday and Thursday last. Some very fine play was shown. The Artillery showed great pluck and some very good play but were compelled to give way before the magnificent cricketting of the Rifles, which have shown themselves to be as good hands at handling the willow as there are in the British service.

60TH RIFLES.

Capt. Northey, L.B.W., b Pierce	60
Ensign Turnour, b Litchfield	11
Lieut. Davies, b Myles	47
Capt. Wallace, c Keenan, b Litchfield	37
Lieut. Baillie, b Myles	29
Lieut Toole, b Linden	17
Lieut. Dundas, b Myles	7
Dieut. Halbeck, b Grant	6
Sergt. Andrews, b Grant	2
Sergt. Floyd, run out	0
Private Leper, not out	4
Byes, 13, L.B. 5, Wides	25
	245

ARTILLERY.

1st. Innings.

Capt. Keenan, c Northey b Wallace	6
Gunner Pierce, b Northey	3
Sergt. Pritchard c Turnour, b Wallace	1
Gunner Connor, b Northey	5
Sergt. Grange, Run Out	0
Sergt. Grant, b Turnour	5
Gunner Lindon, b Northey	2
Corpl. Smith, c Turnour, b Northey	3
Gunner Litchfield, Run Out	1
Gunner Myles, Not Out	17
Corpl. Clare, A. Clark, b Wallace	9
Byes, 8, L, B. 1, Wides, 9	18
	70

2nd Innings.

Gunner Myles, c and b Turnour	5
Corporal Clare, b Turnour	1
Gunner Pierce, b Northey	16
Gunner Connor, c and b Turnour	6
Sergt. Grange, b Northey	8
Corporal Keenan, b Baillie	6
Sergt. Pritchard, c and b Northey	1
Gunner Litchfield, b Floyd	9
Gunner Lindon, b Northey	1
Corporal Routh, Run Out	4
Sergt. Grant, Not Out	2
Byes, 7, L. B. 4, Wides, 11	22
	81
1st inning	70
Total	151
1st innings 60th Rifles	245
2nd innings, Artillery	151
	94

—The St. Patrick's Society's Annual Picnic will take place on Dominion Day at St. Joseph's Island, opposite Boucherville.

POLICE COURT.—Ferdinand Grosleau, of the barque "Flora," for assaulting a sailor, Willard Paquet, a seaman, was fined $1 and cost or fifteen days below. Arthur Schlmeltzear, a German boy, stole a quantity of tobacco, a lot of clothing, and $1 in cash from a seaman on board the Annie Ellison. He was sent to hard labour for six weeks. Alfred Mainville, a vagrant boy, was sent down for two months. Louis Greene, a black boy, formerly of the "Pass port," obtained a lot of goods from Prouse Brothers on pretence of being for the Inland Navigation Company. He was committed to the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

CACOUNA.—Those who are preparing to go to the salt water will observe by an advertisement in another column that the St. Lawrence Hall, Cacouna, is now open for the reception of visitors. The Hall has had many improvements completed during the winter months, and is now fitted up equal to any of the first hotels at watering places in the United States. A ball room, ladies' parlour, gents' reading room, and other improvements have been made.—See advertisement.

PASSENGERS.

Per S.S. PERUVIAN:—Mr. Warwick, Mr. Rooney, Mr. and Mrs. Kent. Mr. Gauthier, Miss Isabella Dickson, Miss A. E. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Weakley, R. Miller, J. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Webster. J. B. Hall. Major Ford, D. C. Brown. W. H. Wallbridge, C. Drummond, J. B. Stevenson, Mr. Lewdall, Miss Maurice, Mr. Fabre, Mr. A. Galarneau, Mr. L. Galarneau, Mr. Deschamps, Mr. Benson, J. Schildrew, Renn's and Randolph Webster, Miss Catherine Parker, Miss Harriet Hurd, Mr. Lennox, John Kay, W. G. Elworsly, J. Graton, C. Chambeaux, Mrs. C. A. Lewis; Master John Lawford, Mr. Learmouth, W. H. Baldwin, Mr. McCans, Mr. Hobbs, H. G. Tiffin, John H. Elliott, Alfred G. Elliott, Mr. Woodhouse, and 30 steerage passengers.

Per s s Ottawa—Mr. Alex. Scott, Rev. W. Lund, Mr. Thos. Ferguson, Kilmarnock; Mrs. Inglis and family, Mr. John Wade, 77 intermediate and 545 steerage passengers.

Trade & Commerce.

ARRIVALS FROM SEA.

QUEBEC, June 12.

"Columbus." Weather beautiful and clear; Wind S. S. W.

HERALD OFFICE,
MONTREAL, Saturday, June 12, 1869.

CUSTOMS REVENUE for week ending June 12—$54,802.35.

BOARD OF TRADE REPORT.—The Secretary of the Board of Trade and Corn Exchange Exchange has favoured us with an advance copy of his report for 1869. Although unavoidably delayed it will be read with some interest, as it includes reviews on different subjects, and an amount of varied commercial information which will be worthy of perusal. We have not room this morning for any extracts, but will present a few of its most interesting features in an early issue.

FINANCIAL.—There was very little done in stocks to-day. For Bank of Montreal shares there is a good demand, but at prices under the views of holders. Merchants are procurable at 111½ and City at 99. In our article of yesterday we quoted sales of Ontario at 93½, which should have been 94½. To-day there were several large transactions at 94¼. Other shares are nominally the same as quoted yesterday.

STEAM TO THE LOWER PORTS.—The following correspondence has been handed us:—

To the Commercial Editor of the HERALD:

SIR,—I notice in a contemporary of the 10th inst., a letter signed "Traveller," expressing surprise at there being no line between Montreal and the lower ports, If "Traveller" had called on me, I would have given him such information as would have been satisfactory to him and his friends in New York. The steamers of the Quebec Gulf Ports run weekly to Pictou, (connecting with railway to Halifax), in connexion with the Richelieu Company's steamers to Quebec, the steamships "City of Quebec" and "Secret," are in point of comfort, accommodation, and speed, equal to any of the Atlantic passenger steamers; they have both been refitted with new and complete cabins, saloons, and state-rooms, each capable of conveying 100 cabin and 100 steerage passengers, with through tickets from Montreal to Halifax, St. John, N. B., Portland, Boston, &c.

GEO. HEUBACH, *Agent,*
MONTREAL.

SALT.—The shipments of Salt from Liverpool to Quebec, from the 11th to the 22nd May, were:—

May 14, Thyra	431	Tons.
Do. 19, Hervey	509	"
Do. 22, Alliance	692	"
Total	1632	"

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

(*By Telegraph.*)

Sterling Exchange firm at 109⅞ @ 109⅝. Gold without material change, opening at 139⅜, advancing to 139½, closing at 139¼. Governments without decided alteration, closing at the following price: 5.20's '62, coup. 122⅛ @ 122¼; '64, 117¼ @ 117½; '65, 118⅞@118⅝; 65' new, 119¼@119⅞; '67, 119⅝ @ 119⅝; 10-40 coup. 107⅝ @ 107⅝. Pacific steady.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(*By Magnetic Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, June 12.

COTTON unchanged.

FLOUR heavy; receipts, 13,158 barrels; sales 7,900 brls. at $4.70 @ $5.15 for Sup. State and Western; $5.80 @ $6.25 for Common to Choice Extra State.; $5.50 @ $6.25 for Common to Choice Extra Western.; $5.80 @ $6.85 for Round Hooped Ohio.

RYE FLOUR quiet; 200 brls. at $4.35 @ $6.50.

WHEAT dull; receipts to-day were 35,331 sales 44,000 bus; at $1.42½ for No. 2 Spring afloat.

RYE quiet; sales 8,600 bus..

CORN very scarce; 1c. @ 2c. better; receipts 29,152 bush.; sales 33,000 bus, at 74c @ 95c for New Mixed Western via canal; 95c @ 97c for do via railroad.

BARLEY dull.

OATS.—Receipts 14,000 bush; sales 10,000 bus. at 81c for Western afloat.

PORK firmer, at $32.62 @ $32.75 for New Mess, and $32.00 @ $32.75 for old.

LARD firmer at 18c @ 19⅛c for steam, and 19⅞c @ 20c for kettle rendered.

CHICAGO MARKETS

By Telegraph.

CHICAGO, June 12.

FLOUR dull at $4.50 @ $6.25 for Spring Extra.

WHEAT firm and higher; sales of No. 1 at $1.13 @ $1.14; No. 2. at $1.10½.

CORN dull; No. 1 lower at 62c@ 62½c; No. 2 at 57½c @ 57⅞c.

OATS easy; No. 2 at 59½c@60c.

RYE active and steady at 95c @ 96c for No. 1, and 93c @ 94 for No. 2.

MESS PORK advanced; sales at $33.

LARD—Sales at 18⅞c @ 19c.

DRY SALTED SHOULDERS higher at 13c.

HOGS active and higher; sales at $8.50 @ $8.90 for fair.

RECEIPTS—9,000 brls flour; 117,000 bus wheat; 178,000 corn; 59,000 bus. oats; 4,500 hogs.

Shipments—4,800 brls flour; 141,000 bus wheat; 137,000 do corn; 7,500 do oats; 2,000 rye; 6,500 hogs.

Freights active and unchanged.

EUROPEAN MARKETS

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

LIVERPOOL, June 12, P. M.—Flour 21s 6d; Red Wheat, 8s 5d; White Wheat 9s 6d; Corn, 28s 6d; New do 27s 6d; Barley 5s; Oats, 3s 4d; Pease, 36s; Pork, 99s; Lard, 71s 0d.; U.S. Bonds, 79⅞.

LATEST, June 12, 5 p.m.—White Wheat, 9s 5d; Rest unchanged; U. S. Bonds, 80⅛.

LONDON, June 12.—Closing Consols for money 92⅝; 92⅞ account; Bonds firmer; Erie 19¼; I C 94¼, Great Western, 24½.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—Cotton—Sales 10,000 bales; Wheat 9s 5d for California White.

HAVRE, June 12.—Cotton opens unchanged for both on spot, 11½d.

LONDON, June 12.—Super. from 39s 6d @ 40s on spot.

LONDON. June 12.—Tallow 44s per cwt.

LONDONDERRY, June 12.—Steamship "North American" from Quebec, June 1st, arrived here to-day.

ANTWERP, June 12.—Petroleum dull at 46⅞ f. for standard white.

FRANKFORT, June 12.—Bonds closed at 86⅛ @ 86¼ for issue of '62.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 12, 4:30 P.M.

	Op'g	Cl'g		Op'g	Cl'g
Gold	139⅜	139¼	N. Western	89⅞	90⅜
Pacific Mail	84⅜	88⅛	pfd	101	102
Telegraph	140⅛	140⅜	Wayne	157¼	157
N. Y. C.	190¼	192	Quicksilver	115½	.
Erie	..	28⅜	5-20's of '65, n'w	119½	.
Reading	97⅞	98⅞	Do do old	118⅛	..
M. S.	106¼	106½	5-20s of '62	122	..
C. & P.	97½	97½	M. & St. Paul	..	..
C. & Tol.	..	..	Sterling Ex.	109½	.
Rock	120⅜	120⅜	Interest	1-16 pr ct.	

MONEY REPORT.

MONTREAL, June 12th, 1869.

Gold opened at 139⅜, and closed, at 4:30 p.m., at 139¼.

Greenbacks have been bought at 28½c. and sold at 28¾c.; bought for silver at 75c.

Exchange on New York sold at 28c.

Silver buying at 4⅜c.; small at 5¼c., and selling at 4½c.

Gold drafts from par to ¼ dis.

Sterling Exchange in New York 9½.

Royal Bank bills bought at 95c.

L. MARCHAND & SON.,
Brokers.

Corn Exchange Daily Report.

MONTREAL, June 12, 1869.

FLOUR ℔ brl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra none; Extra nominal, $4.50 @ $4.70; Fancy $4.35 @ $4.40 nominal; Supers from Canada Wheat $4.25 @ $4.30; Strong Supers from Canada Wheat $4.35 @ $4.45; Superfines from Western Wheat (Welland Canal) $4.35 @ $0.00; City-brands of Superfine (from Western Wheat) $4.35 @ $4.40 nominal; Canada Superfine No. 2 $3.95@$4.00; Western States No. 2 $3.90; Fine, $3.70@$0.00; Middlings, $3.35@$3.45; Pollards $2.75@$3.00; U. C. Bag Flour $2.07½ @ $2.10 per 100 lbs.; City-brands $2.10 @ $2.12½. Market dull, and prices of some descriptions of Flour 5c per barrel lower. Extras sold in parcels down to $4.55 and $4.50, and Fancy at $4.40. Ordinary Supers., inspected and in shipping order, sold in small lots, at $4.27½ and $4.30, a choice parcel bringing $4.32½. Strong in fair request at lower rates, the range this forenoon being $4.35 @ $4.45, the latter price for choice. Two round lots (1,400 brls.) of Welland Canal Flour sold yesterday afternoon at $4.35,—buyers and sellers of City-brands apart in their views, quotations nominal. Sales of Western States Flour at $3.90 for No. 2, $3.70 for Fine, and $3.35 for Middlings. Bag Flour almost nominal. Receipts reported by G. T. Railway this morning, 2,100 brls; by Canal, 2,526 brls.

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

WHEAT, ℔ bushel of 60 lbs.—The nominal quotation for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring is $1.00 @ $1.02; for No. 2 Milwaukee and Chicago, 97c @ 97½c. U. C. Spring nominal at about $1.00.

PEASE, ℔ 60 lbs.—Nominal at 77c., equal to 85c. per 66 lbs.

CORN, ℔ 56 lbs.—New Mixed Western nominal at 55c. @ 57½c.; Old, 62½c.

OATS, ℔ bushel of 32 lbs—Nominal at 40c.

BARLEY, ℔ 48 lbs—Purely nominal; at 48c

RYE, ℔ 56 lbs.—Nominal at 75c @ 80c.

BUTTER, ℔ lb.—Good Western may be quoted at 15c @ 16½, some parcels of strictly choice held at higher rates; a small sale of the latter at 17c.

LARD, ℔ lb.—Nominal;—may be quoted at about 15c.

CHEESE ℔ lb.—No transactions; may be quoted nominal at 11½c @ 12c.

ASHES, ℔ 100 lbs.—Firsts, $5.37½ @ $5.45 according to tares; Seconds, $4.80 @ $4.85; Thirds, $4.30; First Pearls, $5.57½ @ $5.60; Seconds, none.

PORK, ℔ brl. of 200 lbs.—Quiet; Mess $25.75 @ $26.15; Thin Mess $24.50 @ $24.75; Prime Mess, $21.50 @ $22.00; Prime, $19.50.

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

MILWAUKEE, June 12.—No. 1 Wheat opened dull closes firm, at $1.16½ f.o.b., No. 2 Wheat do at $1.12½ f.o.b.; receipts 120,000 bu.; shipments 146,000 do. Flour dull and unchanged. Freights to Kingston nominal.

CHICAGO, June 12.—No. 2 Wheat active at $1.12½ f.o.b. Receipts 117,000 bu.; shipments, 141,000 bu. Corn firm at 59½c f.o.b. Receipts 178,000 bu.; shipments, 141,000 do.

FINANCIAL.

JUNE 12.

Gold 10 a.m. 139⅜ Exchange 9½
Noon 139¼ " 9½

CLEARED AT CUSTOM HOUSE.

JUNE 11.

S.S. Flamborough for Pictou:—Flour, 1,500 brls.; leather, 2 rolls; tobacco, 29 hhds.; cheese, 12 boxes; corn, 20 bags; hams, 10 brls.

SEAGOING VESSELS AT PRESENT IN PORT OF MONTREAL.

Names.	Tons.	From.	Consignees.
Bk Augustine Kobbe	532	Matanzas	Redpath & Son
Bk Agenora	469	Havana	Redpath& Co.
Brig Friends	289	Charente	Chapman & Co.
Brig Annie	280	S. Shields	Winn & Holland.
Sp Rock City	824	London	John Hope
Brig Cactus	252	S. Shields	Winn&Holland
Bk Canny Scott	327	Havana,	D Shaw
Bk Hanrick Bjorn	331	Havanna	Order
Schr St Luce	128	Cow Bay	Order
Bk Annie Ellison,	297	Antwerp,	Thompson, M & Co.
Ship Roseneath	738	Glasgow	Frothingham &W
Ship Adria	816	New Orleans	David Shaw
Brig Lark	263	Bordeaux,	Tiffin Bros.
Bk Jessie Gilbert	650	Liverpool	John Hope
Bg Fortuna	213	Hellevoet	Hy Chapman.
Sp Eliza A Kenny	1060	Antwerp	Thompson M & Co
Sp Lake Erie	938	Glasgow	
Sp Elizabeth Yeo	895	New Orleans	John Hope
Bk Stormy Petrel	521	Matanzas	Order
Bk Panama	500	Pictou	H McKay
SS Nestorian	1527	Liverpool	H & A Allan
Brig Iris	231	Barbadoes	R Simms & Co

RECEIPTS BY LACHINE CANAL.

To 11 A. M. June 12.

Wheat, bu.	59591	Tallow, brls	.
Flour, brls	2526	Peas, bush	..
Lard, brls	30	Ashes, brls	71
Butter, kegs	91	Hides	..
Oats, bush	..	Beef, brls	..
Pork, brls	..	Corn, bus	..
Tobacco	..	Leather, rolls	8
Cheese, boxes	300	Bacon, boxes	63
Hams, hhds	..	Oatmeal, brls	..
Rye, bus	..		

RECEIPTS BY G. T. R.

June 12.

Wheat, bush	4200	Pork, brls	..
Flour, brls.	2100	Tallow, brls	10
Ashes, brls	38	Petroleum, brls	..
Butter, kegs	91	Leather, rolls	50
Whiskey, csks	.	Hams, hhds	..
Peas, bu	..	Tobacco, hhds	..
High Wines csks	11	Cornmeal, brls	..
Oats, bush	..	Cheese, bxs	..
Lard, brls	..	Bacon, bxs	..

Departures from Kingston for Montreal since 7 p.m. of the 10th June, 1869.

KINGSTON, June 12.

Barge Consolation, 11,200 bus wheat; barge Monica, 9,750 do; barge Annan, 10,000 bu do; barge Hector, 19,800 do; barge Advance, 13,008 bu do; barge Quebec, 13,000 bu; barge Cruiser, 10,100 do.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVALS.

Barque SKIDDAW G White, Liverpool, 25 April, D Shaw, Gen 1869.

DEPARTURES.

Barque DUNSTAN A Crawford Belfast J&R McLea wheat & flour 422.

RIVER CRAFT.

Schooner TEMPERANCE, 58,000 bricks; Schr Victoria, 75,000 feet lumber; Schr Flore, 68,000 do; scow St. Jean Baptiste, 65 cords wood; Scow Alma, 45 do; Barge Confederation, 39 do; Barge Opposition, 55 do; Barge Romualot 61 do.

EXPORTS.

Per Barque DUNSTAN—D J Butters 18498 bus wheat 1238 bbls flour 600 pipe staves 600 staves 5 boards.

Per S.S. FLAMBOROUGH—M Laing 200 brls flour; T Fuller &co 1 brl syrup; W Bonnell 1 parcel leather; Frothingham&W pks; Adams Tobacco Co 19 pgks Tobacco 10 bxs; Pillow H&co 64 pks nails; W&F P Currie 14 brls syrups; Evans M&co 6 pks drugs; J A Young &co 3 cs; Baylis W&co 2 brls varnish Black&G 1 case leather; Ames M&co 6 cs boots; McKay Bros 1 truss dry goods Canadian R Co 4 cs boots; O Kapp&co 18 pks corks; Reuter L & co 2 oct brandy 1 do wine 5 cs champagne; Kirkwood L&co 100 brls flour; Crane &B 500 do; Robertson S&co 2 cs dry goods; Smith C&co 5 cs boots; Evans & Evans 12 pcks furniture; Fabre &G 2 cs books; Colson L & co 1 cs cigars 12 cs cheese; J Dougall &co 10 brls flour 10 bags bran 20 bags corn J S Evans 1 Trunk Clothing; Haeusgen &G 2 cs hats; D Campbell 60 brls oil T W Raphael 10 brls hams 50 brls flour.

IMPORTS.

List of Montreal Goods per "Ottawa":—

T Peck&co 411 bdls; J Carrruthers &co 255 brs 20 bdls; Hall,K&co 2 csks 2 bxs 1 crte; T Robertson & co 8 pkgs; H W Ireland 108 plough sacks; A Hope&co 32 do beams; C & Phymister 69 bgs; Order 15 kgs 6 cs; W Evans 2 scks; J Booth 1 bx; R Weir & co 1 cs; W R Hamilton 1 bx; J J Martin 1 do; Gillespie,M&co 60 csks; J Lawson 16 bles; J Rankin 18 cs; A McDougall 1 bx; A Buntin &co 14 cs; T J Claxton &co 5 cs 1 bl; R Miller 5 cs; Angus,L&co 10 do; Buchanan &V 3 bxs; T Riddell&co 15 bxs 3 bles; R Weir&co 50 cs; Dr G W Campbell 1 bx; J Walker 10 csks; Buchanan, L & co 8 kgs; T Graham 6 crts; A Hartshill 1 cs; J Robertson 1 crte: J Y Gilmour&co 2 csks; J Johnston &co 1 bx; Nelson, D&co 1 bx; Green & S 1 do; Order 1 do; H Routh&co 4 bles; L S Black&T 19 do; Angus,L&co 16 cs; W J McMaster &co 1 bl; J McDonald &co 6 bxs; A Milloy 2 bles; Jas McKay &Bros 4 cs; Order 5 do; G E Jacques &co 2 bles 2 cs; R Weir &co 2 bxs; McLachlanBros &co 2 cs; Crathern&C 1 do; W & R Muir 1 bx; Sterling, McC & co 1 cs; A C Sutherland&co 1 bx; P M Galarneau 1 do; J O'Brien & co 2 bles; J Johnston & co 6 cs; Ogilvy&co 1 ble; H Morgan & co 1 cs; Muir, E &co 2 cases; Dawson Brothers 27 cs 7 bls; A R McMaster & Bro 2 cs 2 bls; J K Oswald 4 csk; W Philips 232 cs; Order 5 hhds 25 csk; do 5 puns 50 csks; do 5 pun 150 csks; do 10 qr-csks 100 cs; do 5 puns 25 qr-csks; do 3 puns 40 cs; do 30 qr-csks 25 cs; 2 pun 10 qr-csks; 1 crte; 3 pun 6 hhds 15 qr-csks 100 cs; Winn & H 200 tns; F & Workman 2378 bars 286 bdls; M & Baker 2208 brs 270 bdls; J Leckie 2 bxs; Order 95 csks; J M Mullin & co 2 cs; O Selkirk 3 do; Cameron&T 2 do; Bowmanville, F&co 1 do; p Birrell &co 1 do; D Morrison 1 bx; Order 150 tons; Capt Harris 1 bx; J Campbell & Son 18 cs; Ridont A&C 2 bxs; Tomson & B 1 cs; Johnston, R & co 1 bx; G Barnes & co 3 cases; Brown Bros 2 cases; J Carrruthers&co 50 casks sugar; Darling&J 15 crates; Jno Watson&co 2 crates 1 hhd 1 bx 12 crates; Jno L Cassidy&co 4 crates; Wm Yuile 9 cs; Order 1 pun; New City Gas Co 1 bx; Kerry Bros 1 cs; A A Allan 1 ble; Angus &L 1 parcel; Geo Hone 1 cs; F E Grafton 1 ble; Robert Miller 1 cs; Geo Gillespie 1 box; F&G Thomson 207 bdls iron; Mr Ross 1 box; R D Ewing 3 cases; Dunspangle&Watson 8 casks and 5 cases; Toronto Gas Company 1 box; Kingston Gas Company 1 do; Brown Bros 9 cases; Adam Miller 5 do; Robert McPhail 5 do; W C Chewitt 3 do; D Chalmers 1 do; D McLennan 3 do; Buchanan&Co 14 bales 1 cse.

PER LACHINE CANAL.

Per Barge Burgess: Rimmer, Gunn&co 10,200 bush wheat; Gillespie, Moffatt&co. 80 csks copper ore.

Per Barge *Oneida:* Rimmer, Gunn&co 18,500 bush wheat.

Per Barge *Westport:* Rimmer Gunn&co 9,750 bush wheat; Gillespie, Moffatt&co 80 csks copper ore.

Per Barge *Fortitude:* Rimmer Gunn&co 11,950 bush wheat.

Per Barge *Frank:* Rimmer, Gunn&co 9,191 bush wheat; Gillespie, Moffatt&co 50 csks copper ore.

Steamer *Osprey*—Norris&N 200 bls flour; TW Raphael 340 do; Aikin&K 41 brls ashes; W&R Muir 18 do; Order 15 do; C Lovell 4 boxes machinery; CJ Cusack 300 bbls flour; Laidlaw&M 126 do; Bank of Toronto 1200 do; M Laing 280 bgs do; Ontario Bank 120 do; Leeming&C 10 brls eggs; Evans&M 15 bxs butter; J C Ayer&co 349 cs; Molson Bros 16 hhds; K Campbell&co 1 bble bottler; G.F. Smith 1 bx 1 cs leather MH Seymour 7 bls 37 bdls grates 3 stove 4 pans 1 bricks 2 bxs grates; J Maron 17 bricks; GW Reid 3 bdl grates.

Steamer *Passport*—Crane&B 100 brls flour; Geo Wait 42 pkgs butter; L Raphael 20 do; Leeming&W 12 do; MP Ryan 10 do; G Carwell 300 bx cheese; J Rattray&co 9 hhds tobacco; Order at Liverpool 20 bx bacon; Crawford Bros 30 bdls lard.

PER G T R WEST.

D Morrice&co 1,400 bushels wheat; D J Craig 1,400 do; Bank Montreal 350 do; C J Cusack 350 do; Aikin&K 350 do; A W Ogilvie&co 35 do; G Denholm 400 barrels flour; J E Hunsiker 100 do; Bank Toronto 100 do; T W Raphael 100 do; A Bowman 400 do; Crane&Baird 400 do; Janes, O&co 200 do; R Mitchell 300 do; Quebec Bank 100 do; D Robertson 2 barrels ashes; J A Cooper 3 do; Kirkwood, L&co 6 do; J D Craig 4 do; D Morrice 4 do; J Dougall&co 5 do; Hobson&co 5 do; Akin&K 5 do; J Dougall&co 2 do; S Jack&co 2 do; J Dougall&co 3 do; Akin&K 6 kegs butter; Hobson&co 17 do; Bank Montreal 6 do; Hobson&co 16 do; M P Ryan 20 do; Akin&K 13 do; Sundries; 8 do; J A Mathewson 10 barrels tallow; Shaw&Bros 45 leather rolls; B&Lock 5 do; A & B Charlebois 11 casks high wines; wardsburg Starch Co 700 bx starch.

G. T. R. EAST.

Prowse Bros 1 brl; J Redpath&Son 66 hhds; Dawson Bros 1 bx; A Dunn 1 do; J O Villeneuve 10 brls; J Robertson&co 1 do; Kery, Bros&co 7 bxs; D&B 2 bxs; W Evans 2 bdls 2 saws; J Redpath&Son 88 hhds.

PER MONTREAL & CHAMPLAIN.

C G Pariseau 3 bxs; Ames, M&co 2 kegs; Wilson, P&co 3 csks; Order 1 csk 3 cs; Smith, C&co 1 keg 2 cs; Rimmer, G&co 50 bxs; Order 20 bls; Tiffin Bros 48hf chests; Sinclair, J&co 36 do; Order 2 sheets; Kirkup 7 bls 2 csks 2 brls; C C Snowdon 10 bls; W Evans 1 cs sundries.

BIRTH.

At 83 St. Catherine street, on the 12th instant, Mrs. Alexander Mitchell, of a son.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL!

MANAGER, - - - J. W. ALBAUGH.

ADMISSION.—Dress Circle, 50cts.; Family Circle, 37½ cts.; Pit, 25cts.; Private Boxes, $1. Seats secured at PRINCE'S Music Store.

Re-engagement for SIX NIGHTS only of

Rose and Harry Watkins,

On account of their signal and marked HIT.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 14th,

A new Grand Comic Drama, now being played in London, and pronounced one of the best of acting plays, entitled

CAUGHT AT LAST!

Cleopatra Honiton—the Girl of the Period (with song)—ROSE WATKINS. Frank Schemely—a Hotel Sign Board—HARRY WATKINS; and by request,

It Takes Two to Quarrel.

In rehearsal, DIAVOLA and SCHOOL.
June 14. 140

LACHINE Boating Club.

The COMMITTEE HAVE THE HONOUR to announce that their

ANNUAL REGATTA

WILL TAKE PLACE

On SATURDAY, 24th July, 1869,

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

1st 2nd prize do

FOUR-OARED BOATS, pulled from the gunwale. Four miles. Open to members of recognized clubs. $100 $20

FOUR-OARED OUTRIGGERS. 4 miles, open to all comers $100 $20

DOUBLE SCULL OUTRIGGERS, 2 mile Club Race, and open only to members thereof $100

SINGLE SCULL OUTRIGGERS, 2 miles—Champion Race, open to all $100

SAILORS' RACE, 2 miles, open to Boats from ocean going vessels, each boat to be manned by not less than four men $10 $10

DOUBLE SCULL BOATS pulled from the gunwale, 2 miles, open to Boys under 16 years $25 $5

INDIAN CANOE RACE, 4 miles $50

SQUAW RACE IN CANOES, 1 mile. $30

OPEN BOAT, SAILING RACE, about 6 miles, open to Boats not exceeding 20 ft. in length $30 $10

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

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

S. A. WALLIS,
Hon. Secretary.

June 9. 136

FOR SALE,

Choice New Dairy-Packed Butter, in Tinnets

Choice Extra Family Flour—Superfine and Lower Canada grades

Sugar-cured Hams and Barrel Pork

Few bundles (50 lb. each) Dry Codfish.

—ALSO,—

Shoe and Saddler's Russetts

Coloured Linings (Pinks and Woodreds)

Waxed Calf Skins.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE, & CO.,
449 Commissioner Street,
Opposite St. Ann's Market.

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