Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LV. | MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1863. | NUMBER 132

L. J. Papineau Esq

POST OFFICE,
MONTREAL, May 25, 1863.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec by Steamboat, including Sorel, Three Rivers, Batiscan, &c	8.00 a m	6.15 p m
Quebec by Railroad	10.15 p m	7.00 p m
North Shore Land Route	8.00 a m	4.00 p m
Canada West Express Train [1]	10.30 p m	6.00 a m
Canada West Night Train [2]	9.20 a m	4.30 p m
Laprairie	10.30 a m	2.30 p m
St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	10.30 a m	7.15 a m 2.30 p m
N. York, Boston, Buffalo, Troy, &c.	9.30 a m 11.00 p m	3.00 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne, and Island Pond [3]	7.30 a m 2.15 p m	7.45 a m 4.00 p m
Portland [4]	7.30 a m	4.00 p m
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	6.00 a m
Lachine	9.15 a m 6.15 p m	6.00 a m 2.00 p m
St Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	11.00 a m	2.00 p m
Chambly, St. Cesaire, &c.	11.00 a m	4.00 p m
Longueuil and Contrecœur	10.30 a m	7.30 a m 2.30 p m
St. Laurent, St. Eustache	6.30 a m	7.30 a m
Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese & St. Jerome	2.00 p m	7.30 a m
Way to Ottawa including Offices in Two Mountains	6.30 p m	6.00 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	6.30 a m
St. John, N.B., Halifax, and P. E. Island, via Portland, Wednesdays and Saturdays	7.30 a m	4.00 p m
Ditto fortnightly from Boston	8.00 a m	2.30 p m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 7.10 A.M.
[2] do do 5.40 P.M.
[3] do do 8.30 A.M. & 4.30 P.M.
[4] do do 4.30 P.M.

Registered Letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each Mail.
All the above mails (exclusive of the St. John, N.B., &c.,) are daily, except Sunday.

EXPRESS.

Great Reduction of Rates!

ON and after this date, until further notice, the EXPRESS RATES for all GOODS, in lots of 100lbs and upwards, to and from

Montreal and all Places West,

AND TO AND FROM

Quebec and Montreal,

WILL BE

Reduced Thirty-Three Per Cent.

G. CHENEY,
Superintendent.

May 12. 1m 112

Huron Copper Bay Cop'y.

DIVIDEND No. 6.

A DIVIDEND OF TWENTY PER CENT. upon the PAID-UP CAPITAL of the COMPANY has been declared for the HALF-YEAR ending the 30th June, 1862, and is PAYABLE at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, No. 2 Merchants' Exchange, Montreal, on and after MONDAY, the FIFTEENTH proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN G. BURROWS,
Secretary.

Montreal, 13th May, 1862. 1m 113

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE Undersigned are PREPARED to AUTHORIZE DRAFTS or to make CASH ADVANCES on

Consignments of Produce

To their Friends:
Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., Liverpool.
Messrs. S. H. LUCAS & SON, London.
Messrs. JAS. CLERK & Co., Glasgow.

PRENTICE, MOAT & CO.,
Merchants' Exchange.

May 11. 111

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE and SUCCESSION of the late OLIVIER TESSIER DIT LAVIGNE, in his lifetime, Carpenter and Undertaker, of the City of Montreal, are requested to fyle in their Accounts, duly attested, and all those INDEBTED towards the same, to pay forthwith, through the hands of the undersigned Notary.

E. McINTOSH, N.P.,
72 St. Joseph Street,
Montreal.

May 9, 1863. tts 110

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Undersigned respectfully informs ALL INSURANCE COMPANIES and the Public in general, that he is ready to execute all orders at a moments notice, (having the Telegraph Office at hand,) as Agent or otherwise, in giving due assistance towards SAVING CARGOES and VESSELS WRECKED in the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

DAVID HARROWER,
Riviere du Loup,
En-Bas.

October 31. 261

CAUTION!

Gibraltar Property--Estate of the late Colin Robertson, Esq.

THE Undersigned, Heir in Succession to the said late Colin Robertson, Esq., warns all parties from purchasing any of the said Property lying at the back of the Little Mountain, at the City of Montreal, except at their own proper risk, as he intends shortly to bring an action against the parties now claiming to be in possession.

LEITH ROBERTSON.

Montreal, May 7, 1863. 1m 109

NOTICE.

HAVING DISPOSED of my RETAIL BUSINESS and STOCK-IN-TRADE to MR S. G. LEVEY, of Toronto, I beg respectfully to inform my customers and the public that my STORE WILL BE CLOSED for a SHORT TIME until Re-opened by the new Proprietor.

All Accounts due me require to be paid before the 15th instant, and all persons having Claims against me will please present the same forthwith.

A. HOFFNUNG,
170 Notre Dame Street.

March 3. 52

IN reference to the above, I beg to state that I shall RE-OPEN the above ESTABLISHMENT during the PRESENT MONTH, of which due notice will be given.

S. G. LEVEY.

March 3. 52

A GOLD MEDAL

AT the International Exhibition of 1862 was AWARDED to Mr. ULYSEE NARDIN Chronometer and Watch Manufacturer, of Locle, Switzerland, for "Excellency of Finish and Perfection of Movement" in his Watches.

SAVAGE & LYMAN take pleasure in announcing that they have received an assortment of GOLD WATCHES from the above mentioned celebrated maker, and would call special attention to them. Of those in want of a PERFECT TIMEPIECE, from their experience for the past two years, they can with confidence recommend them as superior to any ever imported.

SAVAGE & LYMAN
CATHEDRAL BLOCK,........NOTRE DAME STREET.

April 24. 97

To Farmers & Gardeners.

Coe's Superphosphate of Lime,
THE BEST FERTILIZER KNOWN.

IT is not only quick in its effects, but durable. Testimonials can be produced of its wonderful efficacy in bringing forward greatly increased crops of Oats, Wheat, Turnips, Corn, &c., and maturing the same from two to three weeks earlier than by any other fertilizer. It is well adapted for Gardens, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines and Lawns.

Can be procured of

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
St. Paul Street; and
WM. EVANS,
St. Ann's Market.

May 13. 1m 113

Magazines.

DAWSON BROS. have now for Sale—London Society, Art Journal, Good Words, MacMillan's World of Fashion, Leisure Hours, Sunday at Home, Cornhill, Army List, Temple Bar, and all the English Magazines for May.

Leslie's Magazine, Madame Demorest's Fashions, Le Bon Ton, Atlantic Monthly, Godey's Ladies' Book, Harper's Magazine, Peterson's Magazine, Arthur's Magazine, and all the American Magazines for June.

Subscriptions received at
No. 23 Great St. James Street.

May 28. 126

IN STORE—
Hf-chests Young Hyson Tea
Hf-chests finest Japan "Uncolored"
Hf-chests finest Pingsuey Gunpowder
Chests finest Oopack Congou
Jamaica Rum in puncheons
Brandy—Hennessy's, Martell's, Otard's, in hhds and cases
Wines—"Burdon's" Sherries in butts, hhds and qr-casks
Gin—DeKuyper's in hhds and cases
Indigo—Madras in chests
Rice, Currants, &c.,

For sale by

HUGH FRASER & CO.,
30 St. Sacrament Street

May 8.

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

Notice to Painters.

SEALED TENDERS will be received, at the Office of the Undersigned, until TEN o'clock, A.M., on MONDAY, the 8th day of JUNE next, for

Painting the Names of Streets,

AND THE

Numbers of the different Houses and Lots,

Throughout the Streets of the City.

For particulars, apply at the Office of the undersigned, where all necessary information can be obtained.

P. MACQUISTEN,
City Surveyor.

City Surveyor's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 27th May, 1863. 126

TUG SERVICE,

Upper St. Lawrence.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until NOON of THURSDAY, the 25th of JUNE next, for the maintenance of an efficient Line of Tug Steamers for Towing Vessels between the upper entrance of the Lachine Canal and the Port of Kingston, and *vice versa*, for the term of the three years from the first day of May, 1864.

The Tug line is to consist of not less than six powerful Steamers, and the rates to be paid by the vessels towed are to be ten per cent. below that of the Tariff of 1862.

Persons tendering for the performance of this service will state the annual amount of bonus they will accept from the Government in addition to the rates to be paid by the vessels towed, and also the names and horse-power of the Steamers to be employed.

The conditions of the Contract, and all further particulars, may be obtained on application at this Office, or at the Office of the Lachine Canal, at Montreal, on and after the 11th May next.

The Tenders are to be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Tug Service," and are to contain the signatures of two responsible parties who are willing to become security for the due performance of the Contract.

By Order.

T. TRUDEAU,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Quebec, April 29, 1863. 105

Ottawa and Prescott Railway.

WE, the undersigned STOCKHOLDERS of the OTTAWA and PRESCOTT RAILWAY COMPANY, together owning Stock in the said Railway Company to an amount of not less than Two Hundred Shares, do hereby call a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the said OTTAWA and PRESCOTT RAILWAY COMPANY, to be held at the OFFICE of the said COMPANY, in the TOWN of PRESCOTT, on TUESDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of JUNE next, A D, 1863, at the hour of ONE of the Clock in the AFTERNOON, for the purpose of ELECTING DIRECTORS of the said Company.

Dated this Twelfth day of May, in the Year of Our Lord, 1863.

(Signed,)
N. SPARKS,
GEORGE W. BRAINURED,
B. G. FRENCH,
WILLIAM ELLIS,
CHARLES H. BALDWIN,
N. S. BLASDELL,
J. M. CURRIER,
THOS. McKAY,
THOS. & N. HUNTON,
H. V. NOEL,
CHR. ARMSTRONG,
M. K. DICKINSON,
DAVID C. JUDSON,
HORACE MERRILL,
ED. P. REMON,
DONALD M. GRANT,
JAMES PEACOCK,
CHS. AUMOND,
EDWARD GRIFFIN,
ROBERT LYON.

May 13. 113

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

EXPRESS TRAIN TO QUEBEC.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 18th, the EXPRESS TRAIN will LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION, at

8.30 P.M.,

ARRIVING IN QUEBEC at

10.00 P.M.

FARES:

First Class,	$2.00
Second Class,	1.00
First Class Return Tickets good for a week,	3.00

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

May 14. 1m 114

Apothecaries' Hall----Cathedral Block.

PULVERMACHER'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAINS for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, and all Nervous Diseases

For sale by
119 LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL.

Apothecaries' Hall----Cathedral Block.

STRUVE'S BRIGHTON SELTZER WATER, fresh and just landed from Ships
119 LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL.

BIRD SEEDS! BIRD SEEDS!
Canery Seed
Hemp Seed
Summer Rape Seed
Millet Seed

For Sale by

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Apothecaries' Hall.

May 20. 119

JUST RECEIVED,

100 cases SUGAR-CURED HAMS
50 tierces LARD
100 barrels PRIME MESS BEEF

—ALSO,—

Hf-barrels SUGAR-CURED TONGUES
Hf-barrels SUGAR-CURED BEEF
SHIP BREAD, &c

For Sale by

M. LAING,
No. 97 Commissioners Street.

May 22. 121

STORAGE

IN BOND or FREE, in First-Class STONE STORE, in rear of Subscribers' Offices.

FREER, BOYD & CO.,
St. Sacrament Street.

N.B.—ADVANCES MADE on CONSIGNMENTS.

May 20. 6m 119

TABLE CODFISH—100 CWTS.
For sale by
JAMES TORRANCE & CO.

July 22. 174

Clover Seed.

25 BAGS FINE WESTERN.
For Sale by
JAMES TORRANCE & CO.

May 5. 106

W. H. SMITH,

Manufacturers' & Commission Agent,
10 ST. NICHOLAS STREET,
(One door from St. Paul Street, formerly Messrs. Smith & Cochrane's Store),
MONTREAL.

SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA AND THE B. N. A. PROVINCES FOR

J. W. PANKHURST, Hanley, Staffordshire, England, Manufacturer of Granite, C. C., and Dipt Ware.

WM. BROWNFIELD, Cobridge, Staffordshire, Manufacturer of Stone China and Earthenware.

LIDDLE, ELLIOT & SON (late T. J. & J. Mayer), Dalehall Pottery, Longport, Staffordshire, Manufacturers of Earthenware and Porcelain Fittings connected with Plumbers' and Brass Founders' Work, Bath and Wash-house Furniture, Door Furniture, Chemists' Apothecaries', and Photographists' Ware, &c.

HAWLEY & Co., Foley Potteries, Longton, Staffordshire, Manufacturers of China, &c.

GEORGE JONES, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, Manufacturer of Parian Ornaments, Statuary, &c

WM. STUBBS, Eastwood Pottery, Hanley, Staffordshire, Manufacturer of Egyptian Black Lustre, Figures, &c.

T. & R. BOOTE, Waterloo Potteries, Burslem, Staffordshire, Manufacturer of Patented Encaustic Tiles for Churches, Entrance Halls, &c., and White Glaze Tiles for in and outdoor purposes, which will resist the severest weather.

THE WORCESTER ROYAL PORCELAIN Co. (limited), Manufacturers of China, Royal Vitrified Ware, Cut and Engraved Table Glass, Glass Lustres and Chandeliers.

CHAS. PILLIVUYT & CIE., Manufactures de Porcelaines, a Mehun Foecy & Noirlae, et Rue Paradis Poissoniere, 46 and 50, Paris, France, Manufacturers of White, Gilt, and Decorated China.

FRANZ STEIGERWALD, Munich, Bavaria, and 77 Newgate Street, London, England, Manufacturer of Bohemian and Bavarian Colored and Enamelled Glass Vases, Lustres, and German Cut Flint Glass Table Ware.

HENRY LOVERIDGE & Co., Merridale Works, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, Manufacturers of Papier Machie and Japanned Trays, Japanned and Copper Coal Scoops, Coal Vases, and a variety of Japanned, Iron and Tin Plate Goods.

LEWIS WILEY, Stafford Street, Wolverhampton, Manufacturer of Corkscrews, and General Steel Toys.

THE WOLVERHAMPTON ELECTRO-PLATE Co., Peel Street Works, Manufacturers of Electro Silver Plated and Britannia Metal Tea Sets, Forks, Spoons, &c.

P. ADSHEAD, Derby House, Belper, England, Manufacturing Chemist.

The Trade are respectfully invited to call and inspect the extensive collection of Samples of the Newest Shapes and Designs at the Warehouse, 10 ST. NICHOLAS STREET, MONTREAL.

April 30. 102

TO THE

CANADIAN LIQUOR TRADE.

IN conformity with their engagements taken towards the CANADIAN LIQUOR TRADE in the advertisements which have appeared in the Canadian papers during the whole Winter, Messrs. A. HOUTMAN & CO., of Delfshaven, near Schiedam, now have the pleasure of informing the Public that they have despatched, on the 5th March, from Rotterdam, per the Prussian vessel "Nummer I," Captain H. Broksch, to Quebec, and further to Montreal, a considerable number of Invoices of

Crown Double Anchor Gin,

In half and quarter pipes, red and green cases.

On the arrival of the vessel in the aforesaid Ports, these Invoices, containing various quantities to suit the larger or smaller wants of the different Importing Houses, will be offered for Sale, separately, at Auction, under the immediate supervision of our General Manager, Mr. W. P. RAZOUX, and of our Agents in Canada, Messrs. HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., at very favourable conditions, which will be made known in due time previous to each Sale.

The Gin composing this venture has been manufactured under the personal direction of Mr. W. P. Razoux, who possesses a thorough knowledge of the quality and strength of Gin requisite for the Canadian markets, and as, on the other hand, we have spared no efforts nor expense in the distillation of this Gin, we confidently assert that it will prove superior to any other Gin ever before imported into Canada.

Having done everything in our power to give full satisfaction to Canadian importers, we beg of them, after an impartial examination of our Goods, to give us as large a share of their patronage as they can, and thereby enable us to keep up a competition with others, which cannot but prove favourable to Canadian commerce.

A. HOUTMAN & CO.

Delfshaven, near Schiedam,
March 26, 1863.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
AGENTS FOR CANADA.

April 28. 100

THE undersigned begs respectfully to inform the public that he has been appointed the general AGENT IN CANADA for the sale of all the MEDICINES and CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS of DR. DE LA GRANJA, of London, England.

The celebrated Dr. de la Granja, of whose scientific travels the principal newspapers of Europe have said so much, is the only physician who up to the present time has successfully treated consumption and all other diseases of the chest and throat. The cures performed by Dr de la Granja have attracted the attention of Europe from time to time, and procured for him the most flattering and sincere testimonials, not only from his patients, but from the most skilful practitioners of all countries.

THE ELIXIR OF LIFE, prepared by Dr. de la Granja, is the only remedy which will never fail to cure Consumption, Inflammation of the Lungs and Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Paraphrenitis, Quinsey, Asthma, Colds and Coughs of every description.

Dr. de la Granja's PILLS OF HEALTH are the most safe and sure remedy for Fevers, Inflammation of the Stomach, Intestines, Kidneys, Bladder and Liver, and for all the disorders of the same organs, as well as for the Gout, Rheumatism, Jaundice, Dropsy, Scrofula, want of Appetite, Heartburn, Costiveness, Debility, Nervous Diseases, Headache and Female Irregularities.

The celebrated CIRCASSIAN OINTMENT, prepared by Dr. de la Granja, is the best remedy for Wounds, Burns, Bruises, Ulcers, Cancers, Soars, and Eruptions of the skin of every kind. In the small-pox and itch it is invaluable.

ANTI-RHEUMATIC OINTMENT—Gout and Rheumatic pains are immediately relieved by using Dr. de la Granja's Anti-Rheumatic Ointment.

The VENUS CREAM OF BEAUTY, prepared by Dr. de la Granja, is the best skin Cosmetic ever invented. It is highly and deservedly patronized by the nobility of Europe, and it may be said that the toilette-table is never complete without it.

The Venus Cream of Beauty makes the skin soft, white and velvety, drives away the wrinkles from the face, hands and neck, and, when used in conjunction with the Pills of Health, gives the bloom of youth, which can be perpetuated by its constant use. Ladies who wish to be always fresh, young and beautiful ought never to be without the Venus Cream of Beauty.

ANDALUSIAN CREAM for the HAIR, prepared by Dr. de la Granja, promotes the growth of the hair, giving it richness and brilliancy. By its constant use, the baldest head will be covered with luxuriant hair in less than three months.

All the preparations of Dr. de la Granja are guaranteed to be free from mineral and injurious substances of every kind. The price is marked on each article in Sterling money, and can be had at the Provisional Depot, 154 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Agents wanted throughout Canada.

ALEXANDRE SALARIS.

May 25. 3m 123

Empire Hotel and Restaurant,

No. 12 BONSECOURS STREET,
MONTREAL.

THE Proprietor, returning thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage shown him for the last four years, takes the liberty to announce that the Business of the above Hotel will be carried on as heretofore, and hopes that by bestowing particular attention to the wants of his guests, to merit a portion of the travelling and city custom. The above house being the most commodious and best Hotel and Restaurant in the East end of the city, and also being in close proximity to all the Steamers arriving from and leaving for the Lower Provinces, and as Meals are given at all hours of the day at the Table d'Hote for twenty-five cents, and in the Restaurant at moderate charges, business men will find this a great accommodation. The Bar is also supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars, &c.

J. B. EMOND, Proprietor,
Second Door from Dr. Picault's Drug Store

May 2. ddddb 104

PETROLEUM REFINERY

For Sale.

THE Undersigned is instructed to Sell an interest, or possibly the whole, of a NEW PETROLEUM REFINERY, situate at OIL SPRINGS, Canada West, consisting of—a New Improved Still, capable of working about 70 barrels Crude Oil at once; a New Agitator, capacity about 35 barrels; an Engine nearly new, nominally of about 15 horse power, with Boiler equal to 20 horse power; with all the connecting Gear, Pumps, Tanks, Vats and Buildings, all in working order. Also, the Ground on which the Buildings stand; together with more Land attached; and an OIL WELL that is now producing a fair supply of Oil, with three-quarters of an Acre Ground attached to the Well. This Well is most favourably situated, being on the same level and Vein as the celebrated "Shaw Well," which last year produced over 1000 barrels per diem.

For full particulars as to terms, &c., apply to

THOMAS R. JOHNSON,
Accountant,
34 Little St. James Street.

May 29. r 127

The Subscribers

HAVE RECEIVED, ex "City of Quebec," "Harlequin," "Pericles," "Able Seaman," "Ocean Phantom," "United Kingdom," and "Bohemian," their usual SUPPLIES of

Drugs, Chemicals, &c.,

COMPRISING, IN PART:

ALUM,	CREAM TARTAR,
BORAX,	MADRAS INDIGO,
BI-CARB. SODA,	COPPERAS,
WHITING,	CASTILE SOAP,
BLUE VITRIOL,	SODA ASH,
BLEACH. POWDER,	CRYSTAL SODA,
SULPHUR,	TARTARIC ACID,
BRIMSTONE,	EPSOM SALTS,

&c, &c, &c.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
216 St. Paul Street.

May 27. 125

PRINCE'S

New Publications for May,

SONGS OF THE WOOD—VALSE. By Tinney. Price, 50 cents.
QUEEN OF THE HARVEST—VALSE. By Coote. Price, 60 cents.
LA BALLADINE—VALSE. By Millar. Price, 50 cents.
THE PRINCESS OF WALES—QUADRILLE. By Leoni. Price, 35 cents.
THE ALABAMA—GALOP. By MacDonnell, Price, 40 cents.
THE WELCOME GUEST—A collection of Music. Price, $2.00.

May 28. 126

BUTTER! BUTTER!

THE Subscriber having contracted for the whole of the Produce of the following celebrated DAIRIES, is prepared to furnish FAMILIES with the same throughout the Season.

James Drummond,..........Petite Cote.
Daniel Drummond,.......... Do.
Mrs. Crawford,.......... Do.
Mr. Clendinning,.......... Do.
Thos. Irvine, [Logan's Farm].. Do.
Walter Benny,..........Lachine.
William Dow,.......... Do.
John Cullens,..........Cote de Neiges

Received Semi-Weekly in Crocks of four and eight pounds.

Families wishing constant supplies will please leave their names.

ALEX. McGIBBON,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
Notre Dame Street.

May 28. 126

ROGERS & SAMUEL,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 141 Notre Dame Street,

IN returning thanks to their numerous Friends and Customers for past patronage, beg to announce that they have just received an entire NEW STOCK of SPRING GOODS, consisting of the most novel patterns in English and French material.

R. ROGERS is preparing New Designs for BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, to which he invites the special attention of Ladies.

N.B.—Observe the address,

141 Notre Dame Street.

April 1. 3m 77

GIBB & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A complete assortment of

Dress Cravats and Gloves.

May 12. 112

CHARLES W. BAKER.
ENVELOPE MANUFACTURER
29 BEEKMAN STREET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends, customers, and the trade generally, that he has again resumed business at his old location, No. 29 BEEKMAN STREET, and that his entire establishment, which was destroyed by fire in August last, has been rebuilt and furnished with New and Improved PATENT MACHINERY for the manufacture of every variety of ENVELOPES.

He feels assured that his present facilities will enable him to offer such inducements to buyers as cannot fail to be satisfactory.

CHARLES W. BAKER,
29 Beekman Street, New York.

May 15. 3m 115

R. SHARPLEY'S

PRICE LIST
OF
Sheffield Table Electro-Plate:

		Fiddle or Plain. 1st. $	Fiddle or Plain. 2nd. $	King's. 1st. $	King's. 2nd. $	Thread. 1st. $
Table Spoons, ℔	doz.	6.50	5.00	12.00	7.00	12.00
Desert Spoons,	do.	5.00	3.50	8.50	5.00	8.50
Tea Spoons,	do.	2.50	1.75	4.50	3.50	4.50
Egg Spoons,	do.	2.50	1.75	4.50	3.50	4.50
Table Forks,	do.	6.50	5.00	11.00	7.00	11.00
Desert Forks,	do.	5.00	3.50	8.00	5.00	8.00
Soup Ladle,	each.	2.50	2.00	3.50	......	3.30
Sauce Ladle,	do.	1.00	0.75	1.00	......	1.00
Toddy Ladle,	do.	0.60	0.60	0.75	......	0.75
Gravy Spoon,	do.	1.25	1.00	2.25	......	2.25
Salt Spoon (gilt),	do.	0.37	0.25	0.50	0.40	0.50
Mustard Spoon,	do.	0.37	0.25	0.50	0.40	0.50
Caddy Spoon,	do.	0.40	0.25	0.40	......	0.40
Sugar Spoon,	do.	0.40	0.25	0.50	......	0.50
Sugar Sifter,	do.	1.00	1.00	1.75	......	1.75
Sugar Tongs, ℔	pair.	0.75	0.50	1.25	......	1.25
Butter Knives,	each..	0.75	0.50	0.90	......	0.90
Fish Carvers (in case) ℔ pair		7.00	5.00	8.00	......	8.00

The above is a perfect substitute for Silver, and has stood the test in Montreal for over twenty years.

Jos. Rodgers & Sons' Table Cutlery

1 dozen Full Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles .. $5.00
1 do do Desert do do do .. 4.00
1 pair do Meat (or Guard) Carvers do .. 1.50
1 pair do Game do do .. 1.50

Complete Service.............. $12.00

R. SHARPLEY,
Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street.

April 30. 102

71.

Refrigerators,
Improved Ice Chests,
Wire Meat Safes,

AT
71 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET. 71

MEILLEUR & CO.

May 5. 106

Iron Bedsteads, Cribs, Cradles, Hat, Coat and Umbrella Stands, Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc.

71 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET. 71

MEILLEUR & CO.

May 5. 106

Choice

NEW CROP SUGAR.

IN STORE, AND FOR SALE,
200 hhds Extra Bright Cuba,
Ex "Hattie Eaton."

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.

March 19. 99

REMOVAL.

HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.

HAVE REMOVED

THEIR OFFICES

TO THE

Royal Insurance Buildings.

May 18. 117

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HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR
NEW PREMISES,
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April 17. 91

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May 19. 1y 118

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May 1. 103

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May 21. 120

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May 19. 118

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March 17. 64

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May 16 1y 116

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MASDEU—"Durand's" Fine to Superior, in pipes, hhds and qr-casks.
CLARET—"Barton & Guestier's" St. Julien, Latour, Leoville, Chateau Lafitte,
CHAMPAGNE—"Mumm's" Verzenay, Cabinet, "Royal Rose" and Gold Seal.
HOCK—"Mumm's" Still and Sparkling.
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River Front,
Montreal May 19 1863. tts 118

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1000 TONS "Gartsherrie," "Plair," "Eglinton" and "Summerlee"—now landing from Ships in Port.

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May 19. tts 118

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RECENTLY under the management of the late firm of G. D. Jarves & Cormerais, having RESUMED OPERATIONS, and established a SALESROOM at

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July 22. trs 174

SALE

By Authority of Justice.

WILL BE SOLD, by Authority of Justice, at the Church Door of the Parish of Ste. Marie de Monnoir, on MONDAY, the EIGHTH day of JUNE next, at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon, to the highest and last bidder, the LOTS of LAND hereinafter mentioned, viz.:—

1. A LOT of LAND, situated in the Parish of Ste. Marie de Monnoir, containing seven arpents, more or less, in superficies; bounded in front by the road of the Range Ruisseau Lagasse, in rear by Amable Lague, on each side by Abraham Vigeant, with a House, a Shed, a Dairy and a Well thereon erected.

2. A LOT of LAND, situated in the same Parish, containing three arpents and-a-half, more or less, in superficies; bounded in front by the road of the Range Ruisseau Barre, in rear by Amable Lague, on one side by Abraham Vigeant, and on the other side by Francois Loizelle, without Buildings.

The above Lots of Land belong to the community of DME. LUCIE RAINVILLE with the late THEODORE BEDARD, her husband.

The conditions will be made known on the day of Sale, or previous thereto, by applying to the undersigned Notary, by his Office, at Ste. Marie.

F. H. GATIEN, N.P.

Ste. Marie, May 13, 1863. r mt 117

SHERIFF'S SALE

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undermentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS will be sold at the time and place as mentioned below. All persons having claims on the same, which the Registrar is not bound to include in his Certificate under Chapter thirty-six of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, are hereby required to make them known according to Law. All oppositions *afin de conserver* may be fyled at any time within two days after the return of the Writ:—

VENDITIONI EXPONAS.

Montreal, to wit: No. 405. } LOUIS BOYER, of the City of Montreal, Esq, Plaintiff, against the Lands and Tenements of AUGUSTIN MORNEAU, of the same place, Carter, Defendant;

The said Lands and Tenements mentioned and described in the Schedule annexed to the said Writ, marked A, as follows, to wit:

An EMPLACEMENT, lying and situate in the City of Montreal, St. Lewis Ward, beyond Sherbrooke Street (No 26, 9th portion), containing forty feet in front by seventy feet in depth, more or less, that is to say; the just half of the depth to be found between the continuation of St. Dominique Street and St. Lawrence Main Street; bounded in front by the said continuation of St. Dominique Street, in rear to the south west by William R. Brown, on the north-west side by Jean Nault or his representatives, and on the south-east side by W. R. Brown—with a one-story Stone House and other Buildings thereon erected.

Subject and to the charge of one shilling currency, seigniorial *cens et rentes*, and beside two pounds eight shillings said currency of constituted annual rent, at the rate of six per cent. yearly, to the capital of forty pounds, said currency, payable, the said rents, on the first July each year, to Dame Leocadie Charlotte Heney, wife of Laurent Ubalde Turcotte, or representatives; the constituted rent is redeemable by the payment of the capital in one or more instalments of ten pounds currency each; the whole as stipulated in a deed of concession and sale, by said Sieur and Dame Turcotte to Zephirin Truchon dit Leveillee, passed at Montreal, before Mtre. C. F. Papineau and colleague, Notaries, on the twelfth July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

To be Sold, subject as aforesaid, at my Office, in the City of Montreal, on TUESDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of JUNE next, at TEN of the clock in the FORENOON, at the *folle enchere*, costs and charges of Dame Adele Beaudry and George T. Languedoc, the former *adjudicataires*, and there will be exacted from all bidders at the time of such Sale, and before receiving their first bid, a deposit of the sum of fifteen pounds five shillings and two pence.

The said Writ returnable the twenty-fifth day of June next.

A. M. DELISLE,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Montreal, May 28, 1863. } u 131

AMERICAN COTTON YARN.

FOR SALE,
1000 bundles Assorted Numbers.
BEST QUALITY.

ALEX. WALKER,
St. Peter Street.

October 28 8

EXTRACTS FROM THE FIRST REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL AND DEPARTMENTAL COMMISSION.

(Continued.)

£72,000 DEPOSITED BY GOVERNMENT WITHOUT AUTHORITY IN A BOGUS BANK.

Another large item of difference between the Government and B. U. C. relates to a balance of £51,990, held by the former on deposit in the Zimmerman Bank, and which the then Receiver Gen. Morrison, directed, on the 6th May, 1857, to be paid over to the B. U. C. The amount, was duly credited in the monthly accounts current of the Bank rendered on the 1st July, 1857, the B. U. C. thereby assuming the liability under which the Z. Bank previously lay to the Government, but a letter from Mr. Morrison to Mr. Ridout, dated the 11th May, seven days prior to the transfer, places this matter which on the surface appears an ordinary transaction, in a somewhat questionable light. The letter was to the effect that "the Trustees of the Zimmerman Estate had assigned to Mr. Morrison property valued at $2,483,833 in trust to pay off the Government deposit in the Zemmerman Bank, £61,990." It stated that the writer held the same property as a further security to the B. U. C., for all amounts due or that might become due to it by the Z. Bank, or the Z. estate, and it further engaged that all monie's received from the disposal of the property should be paid as mentioned in the bonds given by the executors of the Z. Bank Estate. Mr. Cassels states that the property thus assigned turned out of far less value thus the estimate, that it was subsequently assumed by the Bank at $324,690,22 to cover the other debts due by the Zimmerman estate, leaving the £61,999 due to the Government as the only debt uncovered. Mr. Harington's statement is, that although that sum was regularly placed to the credit of the Government in the account current of the Bank at the time of the transfer, and has been carried forward continuously without reversal in the accounts as periodically rendered to this time he is aware that the present Cashier, has objected to the validity of the credit, alleging that it was not a *bona fide* transfer. In Appendix X, will be found a memorial to the Govenor, on behalf of the Bank, praying, for relief from the loss it may sustain in the transaction.

The manner in which the Zimmerman Bank became indebted to the Government is worthy of notice. It was established in 1855, with a nominal authorized capital of one million of dollars of which $982,000 were subscribed by the late Samuel Zimmerman, the remaining $18,000 standing in the names of seven other individuals The actual amount paid up on the stock is not stated in the return made to the Legislative Assembly, to be found in the Appendix to the Journals of 1857. During its brief and ephemeral existence, its deposits on the Government account amounted from September, 1855, to February 1857, to £72,522 12s 11d. cy., of which £23,771 12s 10d. consisted of interest on loans under the Municipal Loan Fund Act, and of sums deposited by parties purchasing debentures from the Government. The remaining £49,850 0s 1d. was the cost of two Bills of Exchange, each of £20,000 sterling, purchased from the Government by the Bank under regular tenders for cash. The only explanation of the retention in the Bank of the £23,771 12s 10d, is to be found in a series of questions and answers in the Letter Book of the Department commencing 14 July, 1856, in the handwriting of Mr. Anderson, then Deputy Receiver General declaring that "the money was "to be gradually chequed out for the public "service in a manner that would not injure the "Bank, and at the same time would meet the "wants of the Government" There is also, in the Letter Book already referred to a letter No. 220, dated 10th December. 1856, from Mr. Receiver Gen. Morrison to G. McMciken cashier of the Zimmerman Bank, in reply to a letter dated the 7th of the same month, assenting to a special deposit remaining in the Bank to the extent of £30,000 cy., for three months at 4 per cent, interest, upon condition that, in case of emergency the whole or any part might be withdrawn at 30 days' notice."

Without an Order in Council, or other authority than the assent of an individual minister of the Crown, a quarter of a million of dollars of the public money of the Province appear in this case to have been lent, without security, to assist a Bank newly established, the amount of whose paid up capital, or whether it had any beyond the debentures lodged as security for the payment of the notes it might issue, was not on record. The low rate of interest stipulated for a portion of a loan has not been paid, and any further loss the country may sustain can only be regarded as the consequence of reprehensible carelessness in the disposition of the public fund's How carefully this transaction was veiled from the public eye, appears from the following record in the *Daily Globe* of Tuesday, May 19, 1857:—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY MAY 28.—Mr Mackenzie enquired of the Ministry, whether any of the public money or revenue has been at any time deposited in the Zimmerman Bank; if so, by what authority, when, how much, and has the same been withdrawn, and if not why?

Hon. Mr. Morrison said that various sums, principally consisting of interest arising from money advanced to municipalities and purchase of exchange had since September 1855, up to nearly the present time, been deposited in the Zimmerman Bank by the Government, under the the same authority as they deposited money in other Banks. But there was no public money there now.

Mr. Mckenzie—How much was deposited?

Mr. Morrison—There is none there now.

MR. GALT PRESENTS THE U. C. BANK WITH $10,000 BY AN EXCHANGE OF COPPER COINS.

Whilst exhibiting the relations between the Government and the B. U. C. it may not be out of place to notice the evidence taken relating to the recent issue of Provincial Copper Coinage. The particulars of which are furnished in Mr. Harrington's evidence. In 1858 the Government ordered from England a a new silver and bronze coinage. The former was received in 1858 and 1859; the latter did not arrive until 1860, when 362 boxes, of the nominal value of $72,200, in cent pieces, were deposited by Governm't in the Bank vaults in Toronto. The Bank was authorized to put the coinage in circulation, and to supply it to other Banks as required. In December following, Mr. Ridout, having complained of the introduction of the bronze coinage as militating against the circulation of the copper tokens of the Bank, Mr. Harington mentioned the matter to the Receiver-General, who authorized him to submit a proposition that the Government should purchase all the unissued copper Bank tokens still in the hands of the Bank at cost price, "payment to "be made in Provincial copper coin (cent pieces)." The offer was accepted; Mr. Ridout promising to furnish a statement of the amount so soon as he should receive the returns of the several branches. This statement, furnished on the 1st May, exhibited the quantity of "copper coins at the B. U. C. in Toronto and its agencies" at $30,253.14, which sum, with interest for two years and two months, $3,934.20, was charged to the Government, and payment thereof was asked, not in copper, but in silver coinage $25,000, and copper coinage $5,000. This was demurred to by the Government. Here the matter dropped for a time.

In February 1862, Mr. Cassels "took the opportunity" in answer to a call from the Government for a statement of the coin held by the Bank for safe keeping, "to refer to the very great loss the Bank has sustained by the introduction of the bronze coinage," and suggested that "to compensate for the loss thus sustained, the bronze coinage held for the Government be transferred to the Bank at cost price, at which rate the Bank would at once credit the amount to the Receiver General." The amount of copper tokens imported by the Bank he stated at $96,840, the amount in circulation, for which the Bank is liable for about $46,840, leaving on hand about $50,000.

To this new proposition the Government, discarding the prior agreement, in part assented. "The Government agreed to transfer to the Bank at cost price, bronze coinage to the amount of $50,000, being a sum equal to the copper tokens" in the hands of the Bank, on condition that the Bank shall take at its nominal value the balance of the Provincial copper coinage held for safe keeping in its vaults. "He further stated the willingness of the Government to relieve the Bank of the copper tokens on hand, say $50,000, by purchasing it at cost price, but no interest will be allowed." The sum to be placed to the credit of the Receiver General for the purchase by the Bank, would thus be, cost price of $50,000, $28,875.76; balance of coin in Bank vaults, nominal value, $22,200; total $51,075.76.

The Bank of Upper Canada agreed to the proposed arrangement, at the same time signifying that they had discovered an error in the amount of their copper tokens on hand; there being only $30,000 instead of $50,000 as they had mentioned; but the letter added, "as these coins are constantly being redeemed, the full amount of $50,000 will be delivered to the Government as they are collected."

The whole operation is pithily put by Mr Harington, thus: "We sell coinage to the amount of $72,200 for $51,075.76; we buy Bank tokens, nominally amounting to $50,000 for $41-700"; the intrinsic worth of the latter being simply "its market value as old copper."

Assuredly the importation of a bronze coinage for the public accommodation has been a costly experiment.

MR. GALT CHARGES THE FINANCIAL AGENTS WITH $100,000, WHICH THEY DENY ALL KNOWLEDGE.

During the as yet uncompleted examination by the Commission into the financial accounts of the Province its attention has been particularly called to an outstanding difference between the Government and the London Agents, involving the sum of $100,000. The origin is as follows:

"The Government were pressing the City of Montreal for payment of the reduced rate of 1s. in the pound of their debt to the M. L. Fund, and at the same time bonds of the city for £25,000 fell due, which had been issued to the St. L. and A. Railroad, and which the city expected would have been paid by the G. T. C., who represented the St. L. and A. Company. The G. T. C. failed to pay these bonds, and the city alleged that they were unable to protect their credit and at the same time to levy the necessary rate for the payment of the M. L. Fund, which was very nearly equal in amount. The city applied to the Government for a loan to redeem the bonds that were falling due, pledging themselves at the same time to levy the necessary rate for the payment of the M. L. Fund, and proposing that when this latter sum was paid, the Government should undertake to collect from the G. T. Company the amount of £25,000 of City Bonds.

No entry appears in the departmental books respecting this negotiation in its earliest stage, but the letter of Mr. Demers to Mr. Galt, refers to it as having formed the subject of conversation a short time previously. The proposition he states to have been then made, verbally, by Mr. Galt, was that the Government would redeem the Bonds on the 1st of June next, and hold them until the city had paid the Government the arrears of interest due on the Municipal Loan Fund, and then return the redeemed Bonds to the Corporation, charging the amount so paid to the G. T. R. Company. To these conditions he signified the assent of the Finance Committee of the Corporation.

In making this proposition Mr. Galt says he was aware that "the Government would ultimately have to look for the payment to the G. T. Company who Mr. Blackwell, assured him, would very shortly be able to pay the amount. Mr. Blackwell also stated that, "in the meantime, the amount might be advanced to the City of Montreal, out of monies in the hands of the Government belonging, ultimately, to the Grand Trunk Company, and retained under the term of Subsidiary Lines Money.

On the 4th June the Deputy Receiver General advised the Montreal City Treasurer that the Government "have redeemed the £25,000 City Bonds, (payable by the Grand Trunk Company) on account of the City of Montreal, and holds the same until the amount advanced, be paid by the City; subject to to the condition that the said city do immediately levy the annual rate to meet their indebtedness under the M.L. Fund Act; and that the above amount so advanced be repaid within three months." The Bonds were redeemed on the 15th June, and the £25,000 charged in the Inspectors General's Department to "City of Montreal advance account."

The terms of the Order in Council, of which the letter of the Deputy Receiver General is a transcript, must be construed in a widely different sense from the verbal proposition of Mr. Galt assented to by the Montreal Corporation the former operating simply as a loan, subject to repayment in a specified time, three months; the latter carrying with it a release from a liability for the Bonds so soon as the rate under the M. L. Fund Act should be paid in. This latter construction was adopted by the Department, and it is in accordance with Mr. Galt's view of the matter. So soon as the arrears of interest due to the Government were paid, the Corporation debt of $100,000 was cancelled, and it got back the bonds, giving a receipt for them as "redeemed by the Government on behalf of the G.T. Company."

The amount however stood at the debt of the city of Montreal in the books of the Finance Minister's Department, although the Government was bound to look to the G. T. C. for payment, until January following, when a letter, from Mr. Galt, dated London, 28th December, 1859, was received by Mr. Reiffenstein, in which the following passage appears: "The agents acquiesce in my desire to charge them each one-half of the Montreal advance of $100,000, made in re the Grand Trunk. Both these sums will therefore go to their debit with you." Acting on this suggestion a change was made in the entry in accordance, charging the London agents respectively, $50,000, "dating it back, however, in order to bring it within the accounts of the year 1859, which were then being closed." No communication however was made to the London agents that any such charge appeared against them, neither was the transfer authorised or alluded to in the letters of the London agents to the Financial Departments here.

So the matter stood from December 1859, until the 19th September, 1862, when Mr. Howland, the then Minister of Finance, addressing the London Agents concerning certain differences of account, called their attention to this difference. The response of Messrs. Baring and Glyn was conveyed in their letter of the 9th October, 1862, thus:—"We have no record in our books "of any transaction with the City of Montreal, "and are not aware of any advance by us, or for "us, such as you mention, and we have there-"fore, no claim on the Government for that ac-"count, nor is there any charge on us in the "matter." Shortly after this intimation, "Mr. "Receiver General Morris desired Mr. Reiffen-"stein to write to Mr. Galt, pointing out the "differences raised by the Agents." Mr. Galt had returned to Canada in the interim, and Mr. Reiffenstein then addressed a note to him at Sherbrooke, whence he replied that his letter of the 28th December had better be made official, and a copy sent to the London Agents. He adds, "The whole contents of the note show "that I had been engaged with them, in adjust-"ing the accounts, and that the $100,000 was "clearly understood to be chargeable to them." The transaction which the Commissioners have thus cursorily reviewed, is in its entirety one of the most unwarrantable that can be found in the doings of a department replete with illustrations of improper management.

In the first instance, the Government paid the $100,000 for the benefit of the G. T. R. Co, which was primarily responsible for the redemption of the bonds issued by the City of Montreal. Mr. Galt states that the city also applied to the Government to make the payment But the Order in Council on which the payment was actually made specifically states that it was on the application of the G.T. Company, which, being unable to meet its obligations, sought succor from the Treasury of the Province.

The allegation is, that the $100,000 were to be paid from the subsidiary lines' account. So far as the Commissioners have the means of judging, the amount was paid out of the common treasury, by warrant. On the supposition that so much really stood at the credit of the account in question, it cannot be forgotten that the subsidiary lines' monies, were pledged by Parliament for specific ends; that they were to all intents and purposes trust monies, which the Government was bound to administer in a particular manner, and which, therefore, could not be applied to any other purpose without a violation of the law. The Government was, in fact, trustee for the Province in regard to the subsidiary lines' account; and the application of any portion of it to objects not contemplated by the Relief Acts, was a manifest departure from duty.

WHO GOT THE MONEY IS DOUBTFUL.

Who were the *bona fide* holders of the Montreal corporation bonds at the time of their redemption by Mr. Galt, has not yet been ascertained. It appears from the evidence of Mr. Howland, that when in London he instituted an inquiry at the office of the G.T. Co., but was told by Mr Watkin, that there is no record in England respecting the payment of the $100,000 or holders of the bonds The point is, however, so obviously connected with what may be termed the secret history of the transaction, that the Commissioners will deem its elucidation essential to the completion of their investigation.

The difference between Mr. Galt and the London agents of the province, in relation to this sum of $100,000, is a fitting *finale* to all that is at present known concerning the transaction. Mr. Galt, writing from England, reported that the agents acquiesced in his desire to charge them each with one-half of the amount a statement so vague that it can scarcely be said to cover an intention to make the agents responsible Mr. Galt's evidence is somewhat more explicit. He avers distinctly that the agents agreed to assume what he had written might be charged against them; but he is not positive as to the person with whom he entered into the alleged arrangement, or as to the presence of a witness on the occasion Whatever the impression on Mr. Galt's memory—certain it is that the London agents themselves did not even by implication acknowledge any liability, and that immediately on the charge being brought to their notice, they repudiated it. They never suffered the item to appear in their accounts; and did not neglect the first opportunity of disclaiming acquaintance with, the settlement attributed to them by Mr. Galt. As between that gentleman and the agents it is not the duty of the Commissioners to decide. The material fact is, that Messrs. Glyn & Co., and Messrs. Baring & Co., refuse to be saddled with the loss which Mr. Galt's agreement with the Municipal authorities of Montreal has inflicted upon the Province.

The Commissioners may not conclude without adding that other subjects have engaged more or less of their attention.

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May 12. 1m-113

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J. F. HENRY & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

June 1. 3m DW 129

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—DOMESTIC REMEDIES.—No other formula combine in so compact or concentrated a form the active and essential properties of medicine, or are so well adapted to family use, as these popular remedies. Devoid of mineral and vegetable poisons, simple but efficacious in operation, they may be administered with equal safety to the infant as to the adult. No household should be without a supply, as they are always useful in case of accident. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box or pot.

June 1. r DSW 129

Cocoaine, for the hair, Kalliston, for the complexion, Florimel, a handkerchief perfume, peculiar and delicate, vieing with the best of Lubin's are the names of a few of the preparations of the eminent Boston chemists, Joseph Burnett & Co.

June 1. m mwf 129

In all seasons of the year we are liable to take cold. A cold, neglected, leads to Consumption. A single bottle of Down's Elixir that costs only 25 cents may save a physician's bill of fifty dollars.

Henry's Vermont Liniment is the best remedy for Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Diarrhœa, Cholic, and similar disorders. Only 25 cts. per bottle. See advertisement in another column.

May 25 1m DSC 123

For the cure of Green Sickness, Stomache-ache, Indigestion, Impoverished Blood, for Delicate Young Girls, and restoring the lost or altered strength of the system, Physicians prescribe almost daily, with certainty of success, the SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON OF DR. LERAS, the only preparation of Iron which does not excite the system, and the only one which under an entirely new form, produces immediate and beneficial results.

March 26. 72

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

March 26. 72

BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID.

THE GREAT WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR RESTORATIVE.

For preserving, restoring, curling, cleansing, dressing and fashioning the Hair and Moustachios into the most soft, silky and glossy description imaginable.—Patronised by Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family, by the President of, and the elite of fashion throughout, the United States.

The unprecedented demand for this wonderful Hair Restorative has led to the fabrication of a host of counterfeits, often containing elements most deleterious to the hair, and thousands have had cause to regret their use. See you get the genuine.

The virtues of Bogle's Hyperion Fluid for the Hair require no panegyric. Its universal success has never been equalled, and the immense good it has done is testified by thousands of certificates from physicians and parties of the highest standing, open for inspection at the Proprietors. Therefore,

All who suffer from Baldness—
All who are troubled with Dandruff—
All who have Salt Rheum, or any Humor on the Scalp—
All who have "Hair-Eaters" at the Roots of the Hair—
All who are troubled with Headaches, and
All who wish to have a beautiful glossy Head of Hair, in luxurious growth to the latest period of life—

Use Bogle's Hyperion Fluid.

Its price is within your reach, whilst its manifold virtues are beyond price. When used in early childhood, it lays the foundation of a good head of hair in after life.

Ladies find it invaluable for keeping the parting clear of dandruff and "hair-eaters," whilst it keeps the hair moist, and beautifully in place and curl.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY will find Bogle's Hyperion Fluid peculiarly adapted to their various wants, as it embraces in itself all the best qualities of an Oil or Pomatum, blended with a cooling, cleansing and purifying Wash of the most delightful description, which never freezes. It embellishes the hair, cleanses the scalp, and is most agreeably refreshing after toilsome and tedious duties.

Proprietor, WM. BOGLE, 202 Washington Street, Boston, U.S. To be had in England of Morgan Bro's., 24 Bow Lane, Canon Street, London; R. Hoverden, 5 Great Marlborough Street, ditto, and of every Druggist and Perfumer in Montreal and throughout the World.

260

DR. RADWAY'S CLEANSING SYRUP
CALLED
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT,
WILL CURE INHERITED MALADIES.

There is a specific blood poison which may be and often is transmitted from generation to generation. Such is the virus of Scrofula, Syphilis, Cancer, Salt Rheum, and of many other Glandular and Skin Diseases. This terrible hereditary and constitutional taint has been supposed to be beyond the reach of medicine, and in many royal and noble families of Europe it has been a disgusting heir loom for centuries. But for all the developments of this foul element of disease, a cure has been discovered and applied.—The proofs are indisputable that Radway's Renovating Resolvent removes not merely the symptoms but the source of Constitutional Disorders, cures not only the disorganizing Ulcers, Eruptions, Swellings, Discolorations, Pains, and other bodily evils, resulting from the inherited taint, but revolutionizes the constitution itself and enables it to throw off for ever the transmitted cause of these fearful visitations.

One to six bottles will cure every species of Skin Diseases, from Chronic Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Strumerous Discharges from the Ears, Sore Eyes, Nose, &c., down to a common pimple.

Ladies suffering from Chlorosis, Whites, Weakening Discharges, may rely upon a cure by the use of one or two bottles.

Price—25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO'S OFFICE, 87 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y. Sold by Druggists.

Agents—J. F. Henry & Co. and Lymans, Clare & Co.

June 1. du DWS 129

MRS. WINSLOW

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician presents to the attention of Mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR
CHILDREN,

which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DARRHŒA in CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICE, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be SURE—yes ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar St., New York

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

J. F. HENRY & CO.,
LYMANS, CLARE & CO., Montreal,
General Agents for Canada.

July 9.

IN THE YEAR 1845

Mr. Matthews first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE, since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only FIFTY CENTS, and each bottle contains double the quantity of Dye contained in those usually sold for $1.

The VENETIAN DYE is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree.

The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired,—one that will not fade, crock, nor wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Prepared only by

A. I. MATHEWS,
General Agent, 16 Cedar Street, New York.

May 11. 1y 111

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad Dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GREY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

☞ The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR on the four sides of each box.

FACTORY, No. 81 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK. Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond Street.)

For sale by JOHN F. HENRY & Co. Montreal.

May 30 1y DW 129

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

MEDICAL HALL.

DUNCAN'S CHLOROFORM—A large supply just received per S.S. "United Kingdom."

N.B.—The Chloroform made by Duncan, Flockhart & Co, of Edinburgh, being the only perfectly safe and reliable preparation of this Anæsthetic, no other kind is dispensed at the Medical Hall.

115 KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

EFFERVESCING CHALYBEATE POWDER—A new preparation, combining the advantages of a pleasant effervescing beverage with all the remedial properties of the Proto-Carbonate of Iron. Prepared by

115 KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

COMMAN'S ATECA NUT TOOTH PASTE, Jewsbury and Brown's Tooth Paste, Gosnell's Cherry Tooth Paste, Queen's Dentifrice, &c, just received by

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

May 15 115

Blasting Powder.

750 KEGS BLASTING POWDER.
For Sale by
J. HENRY EVANS,
271 St. Paul Street.

December 15. 299

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1863.

SEE FIRST PAGE

FOR

EXTRACTS FROM FINANCE COMMISSION REPORT.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY

Regular Monthly Meeting of Lodge of Antiquity, this evening, in the Masonic Hall, Place d'Armes, at Eight o'clock.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

State of the Thermometer (in the shade) at the door of Mr. McPherson, watchmaker and jeweller, corner of St. Francois Xavier and Notre Dame Streets:—
June 3—9 A.M. 57 above zero.
2 P.M. 65 above zero.
5 P.M. 63 above zero.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

June 3,

Canada Hotel.

J G Hackett, Milton, C E; W Shortish, Quebec; L Chabot, do; Mrs & Mrs Stanley, do; F Pratt, Princeville, H Mc ougall, Scotland; M Bourdeau, Quebec; T Turcotte, Three Rivers; H Turcotte, Quebec; L Weller, do; T Munty, St Mathias; T O Bureau, St Remi; X Blanchard, Prescott, C W; C Langelier, St Johns; J Morgan, St Hilaire; E Goulet, Sorel; J Lafontaine, T Rivers.

Eagle Hotel.

S M Thompson, L'Orignal; M Beach, Winchester; C W Miller, Matilda; W B Baker, do; D Benjamin, do; S Lewis, do; Seymour Shelden, Gerich; Thos Kemp, Lacolle; C B Tweedly, L'Orignal; A Page, Portland; Mr Trudeau&lady, do; A C Horn, Kingston; D E McArthur, Martintown; A Hadge, do; W C Dunning, Cornwall; G G Dunning, Cumberland; Miss Mary McDonald, Morrisville.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

Arrival of the "Persia."

NEW YORK, June 3rd.

The steamship Persia arrived at 9 a.m.

The Morning Post sees good reason why Lee should not follow up Hooker, but cannot understand why Hooker was allowed to retreat so easily.

The party who was alleged to be acting as a Federal recruiting agent in the County of Cork turned out to be a swindler and had decamped.

It is announced that the cargoes of the ships Nora, Louisa, Hatch and Charles Hill, bound from England to the East Indies and destroyed by the Alabama, were shipped and consigned to British subjects.

The Government is called upon to, and it is thought, will interfere in the matter.

At a meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society it was stated that Brougham declined to preside, on the ground that such a course was more consistent with neutrality, which every one ought to observe in the American contest.

Parliament was not in session.

The race for Oaks was won by Queen Berthy.

The French election contest was waxing warmer. The Opposition Candidate daily increasing.

Persigny in a letter to the Prefect of Seine denounces Thiers as being connected with the avowed enemies of the Emperor.

The Bourse was flat at 69. 35.

Polish affairs unchanged. Engagements continue frequent, and no diminution in insurgents. Russia has called on Prussia for military assistance.

The Prussian Chambers have not done anything yet on the Kings message, disapproving of their course towards Ministers. It is believed that the Kings' message must bring matters to a crisis and produce important results.

It is reported that the Trinity Board has resolved to establish a floating beacon off the extreme southern point of Cape Race.

At the meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society yesterday, a letter was read from Mr. Adams, thanking the Society in Mr. Lincoln's name for the proceedings in January last. Speeches were made expressing sympathy for the North and hopeful of the extinction of slavery. Resolutions were adopted, rejoicing at the various steps taken by the U. S. Government in the furtherance of the emancipation of the slaves of the Southern States, and expressing the gratefulness of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery party at being recognized by the Washington Government as the friends of freedom.

The following letter was posted on 'Change yesterday evening:—Pernambuco 1st.—Gentlemen: I write to inform you that the ships Nora and Charles Hill, being in company on the 25th March in Lat. 123, Long. 16:30, west, were captured by the Alabama and both burned on the 29th of March. We were held as prisoners 21 days by the Alabama and then landed at Fernendiego de Noronha, where we remained five days half starved, 100 persons in all, and then sailed in a schooner of 50 tons for this place, where we arrived on tha 26th April, more dead than alive. We could not get ready to come by this steamer, but shall sail in four days for Liverpool direct in the English bark Antoine Edith.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) CHAS. E. ADAMS,
Master of the ship Nora.

To Messrs. E. J. Crocker & Co., Liverpool.

The cargoes on both vessels were British property.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 23.

COTTON.—Business for the week has been 28,000 bales on Friday. Under the Glasgow's news there was a better demand, and the weeks decline is partially recovered.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; Extra State 21s 6d to 22s. Wheat firm and partially a shade dearer; Red Western 9s to 9s 6d; Southern 9s 5d to 9s 8d; White 10s to 10s 3d; Southern 10s 3d to 11s. Corn very firm; mixed 29s 9d to 30s; White 30s to 31s per 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Beef firm. Lard in good demand at 6d to 11d.

Liverpool, Saturday Eve., 23.

BREADSTUFFS—Market quiet and steady at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS.—Dull but steady. Produce generally steady.

London, Saturday 23rd.

Consols closed at 93¼ to 93⅜.

The American Stock Market is firmer., the advices from America causing a better feeling.

London, 24th.—Evening.

Consols.—After official hours were at 93⅜ to 93⅜.

New York, June 3.—The Herald has private advices from Mexico, confirming the capture of Peubla. It also states that during the nights of the 7th and 8th of May, Comanfort while marching to the assistance of Ortega, was surprised by the French and lost 8 guns, 20 artillery wagons, 200 mules and 250 men taken prisoners.

A Pensacola letter states that the schooner Sea Iron with 250 bales of cotton was captured off Mobile.

New York, June 3.—By steamer George Cromwell, which arrived from New Orleans at 3 p.m., we have the following: Seventy-five prisoners arrived at New Orleans on the 20th from Baton Rouge, among them Ex-Governor Robert Mackliffe, who was captured near Fort Hudson. The fight on Bayou Sara road and near Fort Hudson on the 21st, was hotly contested, but the rebels were badly whipped at every point, A bayonet charge of the 16th Buffalo New York, was the final affair of the day.

Chicago, June 3.—Shortly after midnight Judge Drummond issued a writ directing that the military authorities take no steps or measures to carry into effect the order of General Burnside for the suppression of the Times, until application for a permanent writ of injunction could be heard in open court to-day.

At three o'clock this morning, after nearly the whole edition was worked off, a file of soldiers broke into the office and took possession of the establishment. The soldiers remained in possession for some time and then left, after giving notice that if any attempt was made to publish another paper, the military would take permanent possession of the office.

The following handbill is being circulated throughout the city:

"All good and loyal citizens of Chicago, who favour free speech and the freedom of the press, as guaranteed to us by the Constitution we love and uphold, are invited to assemble in mass meeting in front of the Chicago Times office on Wednesday evening, June 3rd, at 8 o'clock, to take council together with regard to the recent infamous order of General Burnside, suppressing papers always democratic, and consequently always loyal. By order of the committee."

Washington, June 3.—Secretary Wells to-day received a despatch, dated Cairo yesterday, to the following effect:

Mississippi Squadron, Flag Ship Black Hawk, near Vicksburg, May 27.

Sir,—Amidst our successes, I regret to report any losses; but we cannot expect to conquer a place like this without some loss. At the urgent request of Generals Grant and Sherman, I sent the Cincinnati to enfilade some rifle pits which barred the progress of the left wing of our army. General Sherman supposed that the enemy had removed his heavy guns to the rear of the city; on the contrary he seemed to have placed more on the water side than usual.

The Cincinnati was sunk and went down in shoal water with her flag flying. The enemy still continued to fire upon her, but the flag was not hauled down. Twenty-five were killed and wounded, and 15 are missing. The latter are supposed to be drowned. The vessel can be raised. The pilot was killed early in the action.

Signed, D. D. Porter, A.R.A. Commanding.

New York, June 3.—The steamer Eagle from Havana on the 30th has arrived. The Mexican news is not yet confirmed. There are strong doubts thrown upon it by the Mexican partizans in Havana.

Gen. Rubalcaba, late General of Marine, is a passenger in the Eagle, en route to Spain.

The str Hero sailed on the 29th to run the blockade.

The sloop-of-war Juniatta sailed the same day and it is rumored that she captured the Hero and took her to Key West.

THE UPPER CANADA BANK, THE STEAMBOAT LINE, AND THE CARTIER-MACDONALD MINISTRY.—No one can desire to do anything unnecessarily to discredit any of our large monetary institutions; but that is no reason why a public man, speaking on public matters, should conceal the truth, or, rather, should hesitate to deal frankly with facts which are too well known to be concealed. It appears to be considered by the conductors of the *Gazette* that they achieve something of importance, as against Mr. Holton, in charging him with speaking of the Upper Canada Bank during the period of Mr. Galt's administration of the public finances as a rotten institution, most improperly bolstered up with the public money. It is sometimes convenient to forget what one has said and omitted to say, and probably the *Gazette* forgets a very ominous paragraph published by itself with relation to the Upper Canada Bank, which created some little sensation at the time, and which undoubtedly meant nothing else than what Mr. Holton said the other day at the hustings. It probably forgets, moreover, its silence during the publication of those articles respecting the Bank and Mr. Rose's connection with the improper assistance rendered to it, which we have lately reproduced from the columns of a contemporary. It seems somewhat late in the day to begin the defence of the Upper Canada Bank, only when it is spoken of by a gentleman perfectly responsible for his words, and who from his official and political position, is called upon to deal with, and, if necessary, discuss, the relations of the public with that institution. As to the position of the Bank, at the time specified, it is unnecessary to do more than refer to the report of the Financial Departmental Commission which we published yesterday and continue to-day, and which the *Gazette* has not, and, we venture to say, dare not, reprint. It appears from the evidence given by Mr. Cassels the manager himself, that that gentleman was openly appointed by Mr. Galt. The Bank could not venture to choose its own manager, and, when appointed, he demanded a large sum of money on deposit from the Government, as the sole condition on which the Bank could, as he euphemistically expressed it, continue to perform its financial functions for the Government; in other words, keep its doors open. Then the *Gazette* asserts that Mr Holton stated what was not true, in saying that the amount of assistance afforded was two hundred thousand pounds. Mr. Holton did not say that the Goverenment had advanced that sum,—though this would have been true,—but that while the Bank was under advances from the Government to the extent of three hundred thousand pounds, Mr. Galt proposed to advance two hundred thousand pounds more. That was Mr. Holton's charge. And what says Mr. Cassels? "I am not aware of any absolute "agreement between the Bank and the Government, except that the Government were to do "the whole of their business with the Bank, and "that the balance in the hands of the Bank "should not be less than from eight hundred "thousand to a million dollars." And again, in a letter to Mr. Receiver-General Morris, on the 13th June, 1862: "The under-"standing between the late Government and the "Bank was, that the current balance at credit "of your Department should be about $1,200,-"000." This is something more than two hundred thousand pounds; and, though it may be said that the Government repudiated the agreement, yet the true state of the advances to the Bank is thus put by the Commissioners: "With "this addition, (that of the hundred thousand "pounds sterling bill), the aggregate of the "public deposits by the Government in the Bank "have averaged during that space of time, near-"ly two millions of dollars;" that is to say, considerably more than twice the amount mentioned by Mr. Holton. It is only in the editorial articles of a journal which dares not print official documents on the most important subjects, that it could be possible to attempt a mystification of such plain matters of fact.

If the involved position of the Bank, through its discredit both with its London and New York agencies, at the time spoken of, were referred to, ample reasons are to be found in that unfortunate "blue book" which forms the ground of such querulous complaints on the part of the *Gazette*. In page 165 of the "evidence" of that book will be found a letter, not from the pen of the Commissioners, but from that of the Ex-Finance Minister, Mr. Galt, himself, in which the prominent cause of the (then) "present embarrassment" of the Bank is forcibly and fully alluded to, and that very "embarrassment" assigned as a reason why he was disposed to add to the very heavy debt of £500,000, then really due by the Bank to the Government, a further sum of £200,000 sterling. The document was before Mr. Holton in print, and before the auditors of Mr. Holton also. What impropriety could there then be in passing those comments on it, which every unbiassed mind who studies the question will make? Mr. Holton was right in his facts, and neither Mr. Rose nor his advocates can venture to question them. This by no means detracts from the truth, as we regard it, to which we have no doubt Mr. Holton would cheerfully subscribe, that under the able management of Mr. Cassels the position of the Bank has been constantly growing stronger.

The *Gazette* is equally unfortunate in his attempt to meet Mr Holton's comments on the increase of subsidy to the Canadian Ocean Steamship Line. That gentleman made no slip of the tongue, when he said that the subsidy of £54,000 was in payment of a weekly line By the contract the Messrs. Allan engaged to run a line of vessels weekly to Montreal in summer and Portland in winter for £54,000. They were permitted, it is true, for the first two years to run to Portland fortnightly only, but at the time the increased subsidy was granted, they were bound to run weekly throughout the year, and had done so for two seasons. The additional £54,000 was given as a mere act of favour, on the representation of the Messrs. Allans that they incurred losses; and Mr. Holton's charge against the Government and against Mr. Rose, who with Sydney Smith was the chief organ of the Government in recommending the augmentation to the House, was that they had accepted this easily made and improbable statement of interested parties, without any inquiry, and actually refusing time for inquiry.

These few remarks we have thought proper to make to show the futile character of the remarks of our contemporary on a speech which he admits to have been rendered to a considerable extent inaudible, through the yells of the supporters of his own party. It is rather too bad to deprive a man of the opportunity of giving utterance to his opinions, and then to complain of his reticence of them; but it is still worse to attempt to distort words and expressions from the plain and palpable meaning they convey.

MORE OF THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE LATE GOVERNMENT.—Our readers will see elsewhere another batch of extracts from the report of the Financial and Departmental Commission. It contains the history of one of those singularly numerous transactions in which our Treasury has been engaged, in which one party to the supposed bargain absolutely gives the lie to the statements of the other party. Mr. Galt directs entries to be made in the books of the Government, debiting the Messrs. Glyn and Baring with $50,000 each, and when they inquire what this means he asserts over and over again that they agreed to be charged with this sum. Now the word charge may perhaps have an ambiguous meaning, since a man may consent to be "charged" without agreeing to pay—at least we remember to have seen that somewhat hair-splitting distinction laid down, in relation to another matter. But Messrs. Glyn and Baring go much further than that. They say that they never heard any thing whatever of this matter until they saw it in their account current, between them and the Grand Trunk The Province seems likely to lose the money, inasmuch as we do not find that the original proposition was carried out by setting off against the debt due to the Government by the city of Montreal, the money due to the city by the Grand Trunk, which was at that time in the hands of the Government. This and the history of the perfectly unauthorized and illegal deposit of about £70,000 in the bogus Zimmerman Bank will illustrate what kind of a set too many of our business men have been supinely yet effectively supporting in the administration of the public affairs, and will do their best to replace in the same position if they do not support Messrs. Holton and Dorion at the present election.

ELECTION IN TORONTO.—Mr. MacDonald who is to oppose Mr. Jno. B. Robinson in Toronto, has received the largest requisition ever presented to any candidate in Toronto except that to Mr. Brown before the division of the city. At the last election Mr. Robinson had 1141 votes, and Mr. Wilson 886. Mr. MacDonald's requisitionists number more than Mr. Wilson's voters. The merchants of Toronto like to be represented by a merchant.

SUCCESS OF THE MINISTRY IN UPPER CANADA.—In farther proof of the assertion we advanced yesterday of the certainty of the Ministry carrying all before them at the Upper Canadian elections, we have to-day to mention that Mr. Solicitor-general Wallbridge has been returned by acclamation. Mr. Wallbridge has hitherto always had a severe contest, and the most that was possible has been made against him out of the Aylward affair, which two of our contemporaries now denounce as a judicial murder, though they once severally complained of being classed among those who condemned it. The truth is that Mr. Wallbridge had nothing to do with it except: 1st. drawing up one of the petitions for mercy, and refusing to sign it himself, because personally unacquainted with the facts. Nevertheless a great outcry has been made against him, and yet in spite of all this he is for the first time returned by acclamation.

POLICE REPORT YESTERDAY.—In our report of the Police Intelligence in yesterday's issue Mr. W. H. Snell, the lessee of the Victoria Iron Works, was represented to have sold a pair of shears which had been stolen from the Works in December, 1862. We are led to believe that the explanation of the matter at the proper time will entirely relieve that gentleman from the imputation of a criminal act thus cast upon him, and will establish that the question in dispute is one purely cognizable by the Civil Tribunals of the country. Since the occupation of the premises by Mr. Snell the lessor has brought several actions against him, one an action of ejectment which was dismissed with costs, and we understand that there is just now a second action for the same purpose, based on claims connected with the shears in question, at the Police Court. This explanation is due to Mr. Snell, who may or may not be right in the dispute between him and the lessor of the premises held by him; but who is certainly not likely to commit a theft. The Police proceedings, whatever their technical character, were of course only intended to establish the remedy which the lessor of the premises thinks he ought to have in the points in dispute.

PERSONAL.—Among the passengers by the steamship *Jura*, was Major-General Lindsay, accompanied by Lady Sarah Lindsay and the three Misses Lindsay. Major-General Lindsay as mentioned yesterday is to take command of the Brigade of Gaurds stationed in Canada.

FIRE.—A fire broke out at half-past one o'clock yesterday in a wooden shed in Genevieve Street, the property of Mrs. Mills. The shed with its contents—straw &c,—was destroyed.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Monday evening last the body of a man unknown was found floating in the River St. Lawrence, near the Boucherville Islands. He was dressed in pantaloons of Canadian cloth, stripped cotton shirt, black cravat, grey cloth vest, lined with moleskin, boots with red tops, and a rosary in the pocket of his pantaloons. The body has been placed in the R. C. cemetery, Cote-des-Neiges, for indentification.

LOST AND FOUND.—Thos Cantwell, a youth aged sixteen years, arrived here at four o'clock yesterday morning, by the steam-boat from Quebec, where he had been missing, to the great distress of his parents, who had even caused the river to be dragged, supposing that he might be drowned. On his arrival here he was recognized by a person who gave him into the custody of the Water Police, who were to send him to his parents by the boat leaving the wharf yesterday evening.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.—This Court at length proceeded to business yesterday. Ten true bills were brought in by the Grand Jury.—Sarah Boyle, formerly employed as cook at the American Music Hall Saloon, was tried for stealing goods, the property of Mr. Couzine, the proprietor of the establishment. She was found guilty.—Several prisoners were arraigned in the afternoon, and some other cases disposed of. The panel of Petit Jurors was then discharged from further attendance until Friday morning, to day being *Corpus Christi*.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—*Wednesday*.—Jean Bte. Marion was fined $2 and costs or 15 days for assaulting Medard J. Mercier at the nomination for the Central division on Monday. The judge of the Sessions remarked in giving judgement that if the affidavit had set forth that the assault was committed on the occasion in question, the fine would have been heavier. Joseph Auger pleaded guilty to the charge of assaulting Leon Larue at the nomination at Papineau Square on Monday. Mr. Coursol commented in strong terms on the disgraceful character of the offence, giving rise perhaps to the riot which ensued. In this case the defendant was a poor man; otherwise the full penalty of the law would have been inflicted But any other offences of this nature committed during the election would be severely punished. The defendant was fined $10 and costs or one month. Michael Kilmartin, a carter was sentenced to two months in gaol at hard labor for assaulting an old man on the Papineau Road, and a deposition was also made charging him with having obtained $5 60 under false pretences, from a carter named Wm. Hawkins.

A number of persons were fined by the Recorder for being drunk.

George Pilkington for being drunk and disturbing the peace, $2 or 15 days.—John Cennelly, for obstructing passengers in St. Paul street, 7s 6d or 10 days. Levie Boucard, drunk and disturbing the peoce, 7s 6d or 10 days. Jas A. Ritchie, drunk and insulting the police, $2 or 15 days.—Richard Jones was fined $8 and costs or 30 days, for keeping his tavern open on Sunday. Michael Hughes for a similar offence was fined in a like sum. Bridget Mulany, wife of Joseph Pont, for keeping tavern open on Sunday, was fined $12 and costs.

Weather permitting, the Band of the 60th Royal Rifles will perform on the Champ de Mars, from half-past five till half past seven this evening. The following is the programme:—

1. Overture to Fausta..........Donizetti.
2. "Has Sorrows thy Young Days Shaded?" with variations for Cornet..........Raineri.
3. Lucilla Vals..........Tinney.
4. Air and Miserere from Trovatore..........Verdi.
5. Perla Mazurka..........Morandi.
6. Air and Variations from Masnadieri, for Oboe..........Gagliarini.
7. Glorioso Galop..........Helmsmuller.

POSTPONEMENT.—The sale on account of Underwriters, advertised by Alex. Bryson, is postponed till Friday at 12 o'clock, in order to conform with regulations of the office of Port Warden; also to avoid the holiday.

HARDWARE.—Owing to this being a holiday (Corpus Christi), the evening catalogue sale of bankrupt stock of hardware, at the saleroom of Alex. Bryson, is postponed until to-morrow evenidg, when the whole of the remainder of the stock will probably be got through with.

The sale of furniture, carpets, mattrasses, bedding, &c., to be held at Messrs. Shaw's stores, will take place at two o'clock to-day.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

A special meeting of the City Council was held last night, His Honor the Mayor in the Chair.

THE NEW CITY MAP.

The Clerk read an application from M. H. Perrault, Esq, Provincial Land Surveyor, to be employed to make the survey of the City for the map.

A similar application was made by Mr. Joseph Rielle.

ST DENIS STREET.

A letter was read from Mr. A. M. Delisle, in relation to the danger to the health of that portion of the city lying in the region of Ontario street, from the quantity of filth and garbage emptied in St. Denis street, just below Sherbrooke street. Referred to the Road Committee.

JACQUES CARTIER SQUARE.

A petition, numerously signed, praying for certain improvements in Jacques Cartier Square, was read. A report on the same subject is at present being made by the Road Committee.

PETITIONS.

From Robert Nicholson, asking to be compensathd for window glass broken by some ruffians at night. Referred to the Police Committee.

THE QUARTER DOLLAR AND THE CORPORATION.

A conversation was held on the subject of the rate at which the Chief of Police is taking silver in payment of carter's licenses, (namely 1s 2d for quarters). The Chairman of the Finance Committee said no instructions had been given to the Chief to this effect, and that the rule established by resolution of Council to take the coin at the full rate in amount not exceeding a certain sum.

OFFICIALS VOTING.

Councillor Daxid expressed the wish that the heads of the Corporation Departments, will exercise no pressure on their subordinate in office in relation to the exercise of the elective franchize.

COAL OIL.

Councillar McNevin called attention to the storing of Coal Oil within the city limits. The fire on Monday night was caused by the storing of a large quantity of this oil in the shed destroyed. There were other stores with large quantities of oil in them liable to be set fire to by a passing smoker.

The Mayor hoped the Council would pass a law compelling the storing of Coal Oil outside the city limits.

Mr. Devlin called attention to the clause of the by-law regulating the erection of manufactories in the city which includes also the erection of coal oil warehouses.

In the event of the by-law not meeting the exigencies of the case, it was agreed to pass a by-law prohibiting the storing of oil within the city limits.

TO CONSIDER REPORTS.

The Reports of the Road and Finance Committees on the application of Messrs. Plunkett and Brady to make a general plan and survey of the city, were taken up for consideration. The Report of the Finance Committee appended to the Road Committee's Report not being signed a discussion arose on the subject of referring back the Report to the Road Committee, with instructions to take the applications of Messrs. Perrault and Rielle into consideration. It was charged by a member that the opposition of the Finance Committee was on the ground of the nationality of the applicants, the additional applications having come from French Canadians. This was denied. It was stated the City Surveyor had declared it impossible to complete the plan for the sum asked.

Councillor David, with some earnestness, repelled the charge of nationality having anything to do with it, and deprecated the introduction of such a subject. He had signed the report, and would consequently vote against any other applicants.

The Mayor explained his intention in introducing the resolution for a plan in 1861 and read a list of specifications which he then deemed necessary to be carried out in the plan and survey.

The question of nationality was further discussed and ended with the restoration of a better feeling.

An animated passage between councillors McGrath and Bowie followed, which bore the aspect at one time of requiring the intervention of the police.

On motion of Alderman Contant the council adjourned.

MEETING OF SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA.

At eleven yesterday forenoon the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, met in St. Andrew's Church. Divine service was conducted by the Moderator, the very Rev. the Principal of Queen's College, Kingston, Dr. Leitch, who preached an able and appropriate sermon from the words, "Wilt thou not revive us again?" which was listened to with deep attention. At its conclusion, the Moderator descended from the pulpit, and took the Chair, when the routine business of the Synod was commenced.

Rev Wm. Snodgrass, Clerk, then read the roll of Delegates, the following answering their names:—

Presbytery of Montreal.

Montreal, St. Andrews, Rev. Alex. Mathieson, DD
Georgetown, Rev. Jas. C. Muir, DD
Lachine, Rev. Wm. Simpson.
Huntingdon, Rev. Alex. Wallace, BA
St Louis de Gonzague, Rev. Jas. T. Paul.
Beechridge, Rev. J. McDonald
Beauharnois, Rev. Fred. P. Sym
Montreal, St Paul, Rev Wm Snodgrass, J Greenshields, elder
Hemmingford, Rev. Jas Patterson
Russelltown, Rev Wm Masson
Dundee, Rev John Cameron, MA
Montreal, St. Matthews, Rev Wm Darrach
Ormstown, Rev Jas Sieveright

Glengary.

Cornwall, Rev Hugh Urquhart, DD
Osnabruck, Rev Robt Dobie
Williamston, Rev Peter Watson, B A, James Dingwall, elder
Matilda, Rev Thos Scott
Martintown, Rev Jas Mair
L'Original and Hawkesbury, Rev Geo D Ferguson, C P Treadwell, elder
Lochiel, Rod McLeod
Cote St George, Rev Arch Currie, MA

Niagara.

Clifton, Rev Geo Bell, B A
Saltfleet and Binbrook, Rev Hugh Niven

Guelph.

Fergus, Rev Geo Macdonald, A S Cadenhead, elder
Galt, Rev Robt Campbell

London.

No roll for London.

Bathurst.

South Gower, Rev Joseph Anderson, M. A.
Pakenham, Rev Alexander Mann, M A,
Perth, Rev Wm Bain, M.A, Wm Allan, elder
Ramsay, Rev John McMorine,
Ottawa Rev Alex Spence, John McKinnon, elder
Smith's Falls, Rev Solomon Mylne,
Brockville, Rev Duncan Morrison, George Malloch, elder.
McNab and Horton, Rev George Thomson, M. A,
Arnprior, Rev Peter Lindsay, MA,
Middleville, Rev Wm C Clark, John Mitchell, elder
Litchfield, Rev Joseph Evans, MA,
Oxford, Rev Wm T Canning,
Chelsea, Rev Hugh J Borthwick, MA,
Lanark, Rev Jas Wilson, Alex Stewart, elder
Spencerville, Rev James B Mullen, James McGowan, elder
Buckingham and Cumberland, Archibald Petrie, elder

Kingston.

Seymour, Rev Robt Neill
Queen's College, Rev James Williamson, LLD
Belleville, Rev Arch Walker, Geo Neilson, elder
Wolfe Island, Rev Geo Porteous
Queen's College, Rev Wm Leitch, DD
Kingston, John Creighton, elder

Toronto.

Nottawassaga, Rev John Campbell, MA
Darlington, Rev J H Mckerras
Markham, Archibald Barker, elder
Scarboro, Thos Brown, elder
Brock, Rev John Campbell, MA
Port Hope, Rev David Camelin
West King, Rev Jas Carmichael
Whitby, Rev K McLennan, BA
Clarke, Rev Jas S Mullin, BA

Quebec.

Quebec, Rev John Cook, DD
Point Levi, Rev Duncan Anderson.

ELECTION OF MODERATOR.

Rev Mr. Snodgrass announced that the Moderators of former years had met and recommended the election of Revd. John Campbell, M.A, of Nottawassaga, who on motion of Dr. Matthieson, seconded by Rev. Mr. Mann, was unanimously elected to the office. The Moderator returned thanks for the honor done him, and promised his best efforts to perform well the duties of the position.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Urquhart, seconded by Rev. Mr. Spence, the thanks of the Synod were tendered to the retiring Moderator, Rev. Dr. Leitch, for his faithful and able services, as also for the very excellent sermon he had preached, coupled with a request that he would allow it to be printed.

Rev. Dr. Leitch returned thanks in befitting terms, stating he had much pleasure in giving his sermon to be printed, and in retiring in favor of one so worthy of the office of Moderator.

The Clerk read the report of the Committee on business, containing a programme of the business to be considered each day; and a suggestion that the Synod sit daily, from a quarter to 11 a.m. to 1 p.m; from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; and from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. The report, with suggestion, was adopted.

The Synod took a recess till 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON MEETING.

On the Synod re-assembling, the following Committees were appointed:—To consider and report on bills, overtures, &c.; To revise the Presbytery Records; To revise Synod and Commission Records; To draft an Address to the Queen; To draft an Address to the Governor-General; To report on returns of Presbyteries, anent Overtures and Interim Acts.

The Clerk now read replies received to Addresses of last Session, viz.:—

From the Principal of McGill College, President of the Natural History Society, enclosing an invitation of the Society to the Members of the Synods of the Churches of England and Scotland, and the members of those Churches, to assist the Society's Museum.

From the Governor General, submitting Her Majesty's gracious acknowledgment of the receipt of the address from the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, forwarded in June last, and laid before Her Majesty.

From His Excellency the Governor-General, gratefully acknowledging the receipt of the Church's address to him, in June last, on the occasion of his assuming the government of the Province. The replies were laid on the table.

The minutes of the Commission of the Synod, which sat in Toronto last February, were read and approved.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Rev. Dr. Leitch now read the report of the Trustees of Queen's College.

The Report shews a prosperous state of affairs as regards the College, in several important respects. Students in Arts at the close of the Session, 37; Theology, 21; Medicine, 81; Law, 5; In Arts Faculty studying for Ministry, 18.

Rev. Mr. McKerras moved, that the report be adopted, and that the Synod record their high gratification at the evidence of the increased efficiency of the College; that they recognize the necessity for increased support of the institution, and earnest prayer for its continued success; seconded by Mr. Mackinnon, and adopted.

The Clerk read the Statutes of the College, transmitted for approval.

Some discussion took place on the best course respecting the Statutes.

Dr. Leitch explained that the whole body of Statutes were not submitted for approval by the Synod, but only those relating to theological students. To guide members in their judgment he read the Report of the Committee on curriculum of study for the Ministry. The report was drawn up by Dr. Leitch, in accordance with instructions of the Synod of 1862, to correspond with the Committee of the General Assembly of the Church in Scotland for Colonial purposes, and other influential men of the Church, with the view of obtaining the same ecclesiastical privileges in Scotland for students and probationers of our Church as belong to those of the Church of Scotland. The report stated the Church at home had hailed with delight the affection manifested for it by the Church here, and also the desire for a closer union of both; every disposition had been shewn by members of the home Church to give Canadian students the same privileges as those in Scotland, care being taken that the curriculum in Canada be satisfactory to the Church there. The report urges the union in question and points out its great importance to the Colonial and parent Church.

Rev. Dr. Mathieson, who had also personally corresponded with members of the Church in Scotland, testified to the great desire for a closer union of their Church with our Church in Canada.

Rev. Dr. Cook recommended a change in the curriculum, insisting on the desirability of some alteration as regards the study of mathematics. He believed too much time was engrossed by this branch, leaving little or no time to the student for moral philosophy and metaphysics.

A discussion arose on the motion to appoint Trustees for Queen's College, which, after continuing some time, was postponed till seven, the hour of adjournment having arrived.

Naples Correspondence of the Montreal Herald.

NAPLES, May 15, 1863.

Among the very loveliest of the innumerable excursions which tempt the tourist, in every direction, in the neighbourhood of this city, are the short one up to the Convent of the Camaldoli, and the longer ones to Amalfi and Sorrento. The Convent in question, overtopping St. Elmo, as that old brown fortress overtops the city, is perched on the very summit of the highest hill behind it, and commands an unrivalled view of the regions on the north and east which, as remarked in my last, though now deserted, were the favourite sites of the wonderful villa-residences of the Roman period. Inns, lodgings, and restaurants are horribly dear here; but the easy open little cabs, with one horse, and the handsome, roomy, two-horse landaus that divide between them the "carrying" of the large class of the unfortunates who possess (at all events, for the time being) no carriage of their own, are much cheaper than their congeners of Paris and London. The little cabs, for two people, the body of them stuck up at a ridiculous height, but blessed with four wheels, and a small dickey for the *cocher*, are restricted by the recent tariff, to two carlini (less than five-pence English) the course, and a little more than double that sum for an hour. Vehicles superior to these, in all respects like private carriages, are also to be had on moderate terms. As a consequence of the cheapness of "vehicular" accommodation, "all the world and his wife" makes a very large demand on the various orders of conveyances; so that Naples possesses, in proportion to its population, a larger assortment of hackney-carriages, and makes a more general use of them, than any other city.

The rapad development of leaves since my arrival here has already changed the aspect of the region. The greater part of Vesuvius is always gray; with dark masses and streaks upon its sides, looking exactly like the shadow of clouds, but which are really the various crusts of lava left by successive eruptions. The lower portion of the mountain, which is cultivated, shares in the renewed greenness which has imparted a still more beautiful appearance to the rest of the landscape and amid which the deeper hues of pines, cypresses, olives, orange groves, and that live oak so abundant throughout the south of Italy—the only green things to be seen three weeks ago—now show dark and sombre as though mourning for the bygone years which their older leaves have known. Flowers bloom here all the year round, but are coming out more luxuriantly every day. The roads in the vicinity of Naples are excellent, though they lose this quality at no great distance from the city; and as for the provinces they have very few lines of communication that merit the name of roads. In Sicily, though the people have been paying for three generations, a heavy tax for the making and mending of roads, I am assured by two of the wealthiest owners of the soil, in that splendid but undeveloped island, that little else but mule tracks exist, so that the communication between the different towns in its interior is extremely difficult. Steamers ply between the cities on its shore; but the interior of the country is practically closed until roads shall be opened. The same remark is true of the greater portion of the ex-kingdom of Naples; but the Italian Government is doing its utmost to remedy this state of things.

But to return to the favourite excursion of the Camaldoli, and the suburbs of this sunny city. The roads, as just stated, are in capital order; the country is most carefully cultivated, miles of vegetable gardens and fruit trees stretching out in every direction. The Neapolitans if not quite up to the union of mirth and wisdom, whose "goodness" is so strenuously asserted by the proverb, have at least contrived to be merry and busy. Old and young are at work, and are evidently working with a will, diligently, and intelligently, but their gossip, and joking, and laughter go on just as steadily as the tasks they perform with so much steadiness and deliberation. The little mites of girls seated on the doorsteps, and "minding" the yet smaller baby left in their charge, and the wrinkled old hags employed in the same way, or keeping watch over a little stand of melon-seeds, peanuts, oranges, and other popular edibles of the lighter sort are all, with scarce an exception, knitting or spinning; and work their fingers with mechanical regularity while staring up with a smile at the carriage-loads of *straineri* from whom they would all get *baiocci* if they could. In the case-like shops, in the streets and fields, every body is busy, and yet as jolly as though work were a mere pastime.

The Carts are as rude and picturesque as possible, but the mules are hung with bells, rags of gay-coloured worsted, and bits of heterogeneous finery that it would be difficult to analyse, but which seem perfectly in keeping under this gleaming sky. All sport ornaments of pheasant or peacock feathers generally much the worse for wear tied up into a sort of rod, and stuck up right, behind their ears. The grander the *festa*, the taller these rods seem to be; and the more pretentious the turn-out, the fresher and more defiant-looking are these ornaments. As for the triple-pointed mountainous things in ornamental brass which the waggoners and cartmen inflict on their horses and oxen, nothing short of a photograph could do it justice. All the lighter carrying of the district, such as fruit, vegetables, and so on, is done in queer-looking double sacks, thrown panier-fashion over the back of mule or donkey, and composed of a single strip of matting with its corners turned up and sewed together, making a pointed open bag at each end. The two bags thus ingeniously formed, are stuffed as full as they can hold, and serve as a substratum for the mass of garden-stuff, or other merchandize, which is heaped upon them until a pile of several feet high is built up across the animal's back. On quitting the town, if the owner has only a few things in one end of his matting, he settles himself comfortably on the back of his beast, with his legs restiag by way of make weight in the empty bag.

Wherever the ground is flat, the passion of the Italians for walls is a sad drawback from the pleasure of a drive, for, however, rich the tone of these old lines of surface often covered with flowers and moss, broken by a little shrine, with a quaint, half-obliterated Virgin or a noseless saint, and topped by the trees and bushes of the gardens insides, they are a fatal barrier to perspective. But the way in which every bit of masonry gets covered with bushes and flowers is very striking; even decent-sized fig-trees, loaded with fruit often growing, apparently out of a dry stonewall. As for the carnations, geraniums, and other plants, not usually addicted to climbing, that hang down in strings for a yard or more from balconies, roofs, and the tops of walls, they are so laden with blossoms that one begins to think that hanging with their heads downwards, must surely be their favourite position. The country between Naples and the Camaldoli is tolerably free from walls, as the region is hilly, and the ground everywhere cut into terraces, on which vines, oranges, olives, grain, and vegetables flourish luxuriantly interspersed with oleanders, roses, pomegranates, honey-suckles, and the glorious umbrella-like tops of the 'stone-pines' towering above all lower foliage. An astounding amount of labour has been expended on the formation of these terraces; whose faces—often fifteen or twenty feet high—are not built in with rough stones, as in Switzerland, and on the northern frontiers, but are covered with a creeping plant called the *mesembrantemola*, the leaves of which are something like those of the house leek, and which bears a profusion of magnificent pink blossoms. The long streamers of this beautiful plant, every joint of which takes root as it grows, forms an admirable protection to the steep bank which it covers, converting the brown face of the terrace into a splendid green and rosy mosaic.

The road to the Camaldoli soon enters a hilly region covered with woods, through which, as you ascend, magnificent glimpses of the sea and mountains meet you at every turn, the road becoming rougher until, at village about half way up, you exchange your carriage for donkeys, and perform the rest of the ascent by alternate standings still and gallopings such as those dreadful animals usually inflict on their masters' customers. As the monks do not allow their eyrie to be profaned by the visits of ladies, a path has been opened through the woods to an overhanging promontory, just below the convent and commanding the same view, than which nothing, it its way, can be more beautiful, and which, embracing scores of sites renowned in the writings of the poets and historians of Roman days, gives you an excellent opportunity of airing any classical lore you happen to possess. The bays of Naples and Gaeta, and the Gulf of Pozzuoli lie before you; on one side is Naples, with all its white, far-reaching, woolwashed southern suburbs, and, on the other, the eyes wander over the little Lake of Agnano at your feet, to the craters and lakes of the Phlegrean Fields, the blue promontories of Posilipo and Misenum, the town of Pozzuoli, the islands of Nisida Procida, and Ischia, and the sites of Baiæ Cumæ, Liternum, and a score of others, now mere masses of ruined masonry. On the South, the view is bounded by Capri and the Punta della Campanella, beyond the fair Sorrentine promontory on which we recognise the towns of Massa, Sorrento, and Castellamare, where the Neapolitans go to bathe during the heat, Mount Santo Angelo, the mountains at whose feet stand Amalfi, Salerno, and Avellino, and in the foreground, the rich plain at the foot of Vesuvius, where we guess at the sites of Herculaneum and Pompei. To the north, the view takes in the whole of the *Campania Felix* as far as the Appenines, embracing Madaloni, Caserta, Capua, Monte Tifata, Gaeta, the Formian hills, and Monte Circello, far in the distance, and crowned with snow. To the west stretches the beautiful curae of the sea-line on the horizon, with the islands of Ponza, just distinguishable from the blue of the sky on its farthest edge. A little rustic summerhouse, open all round, is stuck on the farthest extremity of the point which so obligingly presents you with this admirable panorama; but the stiffness of the breeze that never fails to be blowing about renders its duties very much a sinecure.

It is strange to look down on the beautiful region to the east of this hill, where not a hamlet, not even a stray farmhouse, gives token of human habitation, and reflect that, less than two thousand years ago, the whole of it, as far as the eye can reach, was covered with the splendid and elegant dwellings, the beautiful groves and gardens, the magnificent works of art, and all the luxurious appliances in the way of fish-preserves, snow-houses, and wine-cellars, which called forth so much admiration in the most active and brilliant poets of those days.

To appreciate, in its fullest extent, the changes produced by the lapse of centuries, you have, after "doing" the Camaldoli, to let the course of your 'lionizing' take you, next day, to the two most beautiful points of the region which has succeeded to the honours formerly enjoyed by that just described. Taking the early train from Naples to Castellamare, and, having found yourselves, on leaving the precincts of the railway, in the centre of a crowd of excited owners of rival *vetturino*, who scream, shout, gesticulate, lay violent hands on anything in the shape of valises or shawls belonging to your party, and all but carry you off twenty different directions, while beggars, children and old women, all in motion, all vociferating, with every joint in their bodies working together, while dogs are barking, mules and donkeys are indulging in their own peculiar strains, and the carriages which have found occupants dashing through the press without the slightest ceremony, you turn scornfully from the appeals and protestations of the *vetturinio* whose carriage you intend to take, and who follows you with agonized partiality as you make feints of listening to the offers of others, until, after a running fight between the spokesman of the party, and the Jehu who is trying to persuade you to give double the sum which he intends to accept a bargain is finally concluded on tolerably equitable terms, you are cosily seated in your rough, but comfortable conveyance, your Jehu mounts the dickey, his *alterego*, a bundle of browness which can never have had the honour of any personal acquaintance with soap and water—clambers up behind, and away you dash at a swinging pace, the little black horses, with their bells and brasses, and coloured finery, and rods of feathers, seeming as fully bent as their owner on passing everything on the road. As all the other turn-outs appear to be actuated with the same noble determination, the road to Sorrento, winding in and out along the hilly face of the lovely Sorrentine Promontory, presents the enlivening appearance of a goodly company of vehicles all bent on escaping from the pursuit of invisible policemen. During this sunny spring day, we have the bay of Naples, the Misenian promontory, Nisida, Prosida, and Capri, in full view, with Vesuvius now raising his peaceful peak behind us. The hillsides every where cut into terraces, and thus cultivated down to the crest of their rocky base, are full of olives, vines, orange and lemon trees, equally laden with fruit and with blossoms Little towns, sleepy looking, perched generally on the top of an eminence, villages nestling in hollows between the hills, brown houses, with gaping doorways and windows, already full of black shadows, little shrines with cressets or candles, and brown walls over-topped by orange trees, moses, cypresses, and black oak; monasteries on every hill-top, and the ruins of feudal strongholds at every turn, with the transparent water—now green, now blue, now purple—rippling softly up to the Curacin beacon of the innumerable little rocky bays above which runs the Capital white road over which your little horses are scampering as though they enjoyed the drive as much as yourselves—the sides of the hill, where not cultivated, being a mass of shrubbery and wildflower—such are the elements of a drive through the region which, studded over with charming villas, hidden in groves of orange and ilex, allows the Neapolitans to go to the delights of the *villezzia'ura* to their hearts content. To describe in detail the features of the region, would only be to repeat, over and over again, the words terraces, orange-groves, old ruins, brown houses, brown people, blue waters, blue sky, and general loveliness. The inn at Castellainure is the only really good one of the region At Sorrento, where you lunch, the only good thing to be had, is the view, which, from their gasdens and lazzias, is lovely beyond description; but in other respects they are indifferent, and are all very dear. The Hotel at Castellamare, where you generally sleep, occupies a magnificent old princely palace, with glorious lofty rooms, Arcadian gardens, excellent fare, civility, and reasonable charges.

The next day will see your party of tourists up by daylight, and off again, in similar rapid style, on the road to Amalfi, situated on the Southern face of the Sorrentine promontory, just opposite to Sorrento, but, thanks to the want of roads, inaccessible from the latter point, except to pedestrians; so that unless you like boating, and prefer to double the point from Sorrento to Amalfi in this manner, you have no resource but to go back to Castellamare and drive thence to a once very important commercial centre, now only busied with the manufacture of paper and maccaroni. The drive to Amalfi is very similar to the one to Sorrento, but the features of the scenery are on a much larger and grander scale, and such is the profusion of orange and lemon trees on every side of you that you seem to have entered the golden-fruited gardens of the Hesperides.

You have left Naples and vesuvious on other side of the hilly promontory along which you are passing but you do not regret them. The magnificent rocky cliffs that tower above the road, covered with foliage and flowers, every eminence crowned by a ruined castle, a monastery or a terraced town, its larger houses rising one above the other, the constant succession of Olives and vinigards and of orange and lemon, trees forming groves or standing row above row, so trained as to make long arbours of the terraces on which they grow, a leafy blackness glowing with golden fruit and silver blossoms—and intermixed with roses, honeysuckles, &c, till the eye becomes weary of the constant succession of colour,—the shining latkes at your feet dolled over with sails or occasionally as hip, far away on the horizon, and opposite, beyond this grand reach of water, the blue and purple heights of the Abuzzi, with inumerable white village, along the coast and the unrivalled ruins of Prestum just distinguishable in the distance.

Both Amalfi and Sorrento are capital stopping places for tourists who wish to give a few weeks to pedestrian excursions,—the air being delicious, and the scenery inexhaustible in point of interest and beauty. A rich and eccentric Englishman has purchased a ruined medical castle a few miles from Amalfi, has expended a fortune in restoring it, and now lives there in solitary glory, protected from stray travellers by the entire absence of roads beyond Amalfi. His retreat, where he is said to live with his family in princely style, is accessible with difficulty on horseback, but is utterly impracticable for vehicles of any description. His furniture and appliances, which have turnad a ruined castle into a modern villa, were carried up to that eyerie by hands, or on the backs of mules; and everything needed for this singular style of housekeeping is now conveyed to the castle in a similar manner.

Nothing in Italy strikes one more strongly than the boundless passion of its people, from the earliest times of which record remains to us, for working in brick and stone. On the enormous thickness and profusion of the classic masonry, I have already expatiated; but the lavish outlay on such work, even at the present day, in the vast quantities of walls, and the solidity of houses strikes me with almost as much amazement as the colossal proportions of the ruins. On the beautiful promontory we have been visiting, almost every one of the innumerable terraces is faced with solid stone-work; massive walls meet the eye in every direction, seemingly built for the sake of building; and in some places, where a threat of crumbling on the part of the face of a cliff has afforded a pretext for the interference of the mason, they have built up, and nearly plastered over, its entire surface. To work in stone, whether as artists or artisans, evident "runs in the blood" of all Italians.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CIRCUIT COURT.

INNES et al vs. MCGINNIS.—Although the amount of money involved in this case was quite inconsiderable, yet it was one of extraordinary difficulty, and the Court had been greatly perplexed in coming to a decision. The action was brought by the plaintiffs, Innes and Loyd, for painting, graining, papering, &c. The account was for twenty-three dollars and twenty cents, less ten dollars, for which credit was given, leaving a balance of $13 23, for which the plaintiffs brought their action. The defendant pleaded that the ten dollars in question had been taken in full for the account, and that there had been a final settlement between him and the plaintiffs. In support of this assertion, he produced the receipt, which was as follows:—

"Received, Montreal, 30th November, 1861, from John McGinnis, for painting and papering, the sum of ten dollars in full for all accounts.

(Signed,) INNES & LOYD."

The plaintiffs answered that the receipt had been tampered with for the purpose of defrauding them, and that the words "in full for" had been substituted for "on account of." They denied positively that they had signed the receipt as it stood. The parties went to proof, but there was very little evidence. There was no difficulty about the account, but the plaintiffs insisted that the receipt had been falsified, and that it was merely a receipt on account, instead of being a receipt in full. The receipt itself looked as if it had been tampered with, It had remained in the hands of McGinnis since 1861. What the precise alteration was his Honor could not tell, but there appeared to have been some. Several witnesses were of opinion that it had undergone some change. Innes himself was put in the box, and he swore positively that he wrote the receipt, and that it ran as a receipt for $10 on account McGinnis was then examined, and he swore that he wrote the receipt, and that it had not been touched since he wrote it. This only increased the embarrassment of the Court. His Honor had then directed the Prothonotary to dictate the receipt to McGinnis and cause him to write it. On comparison the hand-writing was found to correspond exactly with the writing of the receipt. Innis was then directed to write the same words, when, strange to say, his writing was also found to agree with the receipt It was very remarkable, but there was no perceptible distinction between the hand-writing of these two men. One of them must have sworn falsely, but they were both alike respectable, and which of them had perjured himself, it was impossible for his honor to say, and he did not suppose that it was possible for any human tribunal to determine. But it was not difficult to see that the receipt had been tampered with. It was scratched and rubbed. (Here the Counsel for the defendant observed that both he and the Counsel on the other side, as well as many others, had rubbed the paper with india rubber, in order to ascertain, if possible, if any alteration had been made.) The defendant did not deny the account, but said he paid $10 in full of all accounts. The Court must assume that the only sum the defendant paid was the $10. Otherwise he should have produced his books to shew that he had paid more. He should also have proved the settlement of accounts between them, though if this receipt had been clear and definite, he might perhaps have relied upon it. It was true, one of the witnesses named Kerns said he saw the money paid, and declared that he heard Innis say as he went out, "thank you, Mr. McGinnis, we are now clear" But this man's evidence could not be relied upon. Considering then, that the defendant had failed to prove a settlement of accounts, his honor felt himself compelled, but with great hesitation, to say that he must pay the balance, and judgment must go for plaintiff. At the same time his honor was satisfied in his own mind that this judgment was equitable and correct.

SUPERIOR COURT.

MUSSEN VS. PHILBIN.—This was an action *ex vendito*, brought by the plaintiff to compel the defendant to take a piece of land situated in the Seigniory of Laprairie. The plaintiff purchased the property in April, 1861, at Sheriff's sale. There was no reference in the deed to its being in the Seigniory, nor any statement that there were any Seigniorial dues upon it, or that it was subject to Seigniorial operation at all. So far the plaintiff's title disclosed no Seigniorial or other dues whatever. He seemed to have purchased the property to all intents and purposes free from every description of charge. On the 22nd November, 1861, the defendant bought this property owned by the plaintiff Mr. Thos. Mussen. The defendant assumed all dues, rents &c., that might be then due and accrued, since the Sheriff's sale in 1860, said deed of sale to be completed on or before the 18th Nov, 1861. The defendant signed a memorandum, stating that he accepted the memorandum of sale, and would comply with the conditions. The defendant finding out that it was charged with the commutation fine, and liable to a Seigniorial rent, refused to take the property. The plaintiff offered him the title deed, but he refused it. The plaintiff now brought his action, praying that if the defendant refused to take the property, the judgment of the Court should avail the plaintiff in lieu of a notarial instrument. The amount of the defendant's plea was this; that he purchased the property free and clear of all charges, Seigniorial or other, and that if the property could be given to him free from these charges, he was willing to take it, but not otherwise. Secondly, he was willing to take the deed, if the plaintiff would give him security against any demand for these charges. The Court had to determine whether the defendant was justified in his pretension that he purchased the property free from all Seigniorial charges. This property was situate in the Seigniory of Laprairie where by law the Seigniorial commutation fine is imposed. This was one of the exceptions in the law, and his honor thought the defendant should have noticed it. As to the *lods et ventes*, there could be no doubt. They existed in virtue of the law, and the defendant was bound to know, not only that the commutation fine existed, but that the *lods et ventes* existed also. And being bound to know this much, he was bound to know all that of which he declared and complained that he was ignorant. But there was more than this. It seemed that a memorandum had been signed in which the defendant assumed "all dues, rents, &c., that may have accrued since the Sheriff's sale of 1860, &c." This included everything. And if the dues and rents had accrued between the time of the Sheriff's sale and the date of the memorandum, was it not his business to know that they were accruing and would continue to accrue in the future? The defendant's pretension, therefore, that he purchased the property free of all charges, was not well founded. The other plea, that he would take the property on security being given, was illegal, and both pleas must be dismissed. The next point was: Could the Court give the defendant a title. He purchased the property, and refused to pay for it. There would be no difficulty had it been an action *ex empto*, for the Court of Appeals had in this case sanctioned the conferring of a title on a man who appealed to it, although it seemed to be a strange exercise of authority. But in the case of an action *ex vendito*, there was no such precedent or authority for giving a title. A case had once before come before his honor, in which he condemned the party to take the property, but in that case the point had not been specifically raised. Nor had the question been raised by the parties in the present case. Under these circumstances, the case might perhaps seem to resolve itself into an action of damages But the defendant had declared he would take the title if the plaintiff gave it to him free from all charges. Now the Court held that the defendant had no right to annex such conditions, but as he had offered to take the title, judgment would go for plaintiff.

BRITISH OPERATIVE RELIEF FUND.

The following additional subscriptions have been received, viz:—

Prince Alfred Lodge, No. 2, B.A., Order of Good Templars..........	$6 85	
Cash, per Mr. J. C. Becket..........	1 00	
The total amount received by the Treasurer to this date is..........	$32,735 38	
The expenses have been as follows, viz:—		
Paid for Collectors' Books.	$ 1 00	
Paid Mr. Lovell for Printing..........	4 25	
Paid Commission for Collecting..........	22 25	
Paid Advertising..........	7 17—	34 67
		$32,700 71

Remitted as follows, viz:—

Oct. 17, 1862..£5,000 0 0 Stg.	24,666 66	
Jan. 30, 1863..£1,118 10 8 Stg.	5,837 02	
June 1, 1863..£ 417 7 3 Stg.	2,197 03	
	$32,700 71	

P. REDPATH,
Treasurer.

Montreal, June 3, 1863.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

MONTREAL, June 3.

The weather to-day has been most favorable for the country, alternately cloudy and bright sunshine, the very weather for promoting the growth of grass. Good pasturage now is of the greatest possible benefit to the farmers, as the cattle have suffered so much from scant and poor fodder that good grazing is requisite to renew their strength. We have lately heard sad accounts of the loss of cattle in the back districts, from the great scarcity of hay and straw. We trust that now all further fear is removed.

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

		Total.
Ashes per Canal, brls..........	137	
per Railroad, brls..........	30—	167
Flour per Canal, brls..........	1335	
per Railroad. do..........	701—	2036
Wheat per Canal, bush..........	66652	
per Railroad do..........	700—	67352
Butter per Canal, kegs..........	46	
per Railroad, kegs..........	94—	140
Corn per Canal, bush..........		39886
Peas per do, bush..........		8156
Highwines per do, casks..........		40
Leather per do, bundles..........		36
Pork per Railroad, brls..........		177
Cheese per do, bxs..........		28

No particular activity on the Corn Exchange to-day. Sales amount to some 6,000 brls, all sorts, at yesterday's quotations. About 30,000 bush Milwaukie Club wheat brought 98c ⅌ 60 lbs. A sale of 25,000 bush. Indian Corn on private terms.

LATEST WESTERN ADVICES.—The following advices were received this forenoon by telegraph

Milwaukie, June 2d.—Wheat buoyant $1,20½ f.o.b; receipts 76,000 bushs.

Chicago, June 2d.—Flour quiet. Wheat, $1,16 to 1,18½. Corn, 46½c to 47c.

GROCERIES.—The recent fire has stiffened the price of Petroleum, but we have not heard of any absolute transactions. A sale was made of Montreal manufactured tobacco good brand at 20 cents.

FREIGHTS we have not heard of any transactions to-day.

FINANCIAL.—By latest telegram from New York Gold is quoted at 146½ to 147; Silver 141; Sterling Exchange 160 to 161. Here we have no change to notice. Bank drafts and American bank notes range from 31 to 33 per ct discount. Silver 5 to 6 per ct discount; Sterling Exchange Bank 9½ per ct premium.

We give to-day's receipts at the Custom House, $13,629 59.

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

FLOUR.—Superior Extra, $5.00 @ $5.20; Extra, $4.50 @ $4 60; Fancy, $4.30 @ $4.40; No. 1, $4.00 @$4.10; No. 2, $3.75@$3.80; Fine, $3.00 @ $3.20. BAGS—Spring Wheat, $2.30 @$2.35; Scotch, $2.35 @ $2.40.

WHEAT.—U. C. Spring, ex cars, 88c @ 90c; afloat, 92c @ 94c; White U. C., $1.06 @ $1.08; Milwaukee afloat, $0.97@ $0.98; Chicago, 95c @ $0.96; White Western, $1.08 @ $1.10; Red, $1.02 @ $1.04.

CORN.—Mixed, 48c@48½c.

PEAS—Per 66lbs, 66c @ 72½c.

PORK.—Mess, old to new, $10.00 @ $11.00; Prime Mess, old to new, $8 50 @ $9.50; Prime, old to new, $8.50 @ $9.50.

BUTTER.—10@14.

LARD.—7½ @ 8½.

ASHES.—Pot $5.95@$6.00; Pearl, $6.30 @ $6.35.

OATMEAL.—Per 200 lbs. $5 25.

The attendance on our Corn Exchange to-day was not large, and the business done limited. We quote sales of No. 1 at $4 @ $4 10, with fully higher figures for favorite brands, and fresh ground Western Wheat Flour we quote at $4.20 to $4.30.

Sales of Milwaukee Wheat, to some extent, at 98 cts. Sales of mixed Corn at 48 cts.

DAILY REPORT.

BOARD OF STOCK BROKERS.

Firms composing the Board—Chas. Geddes, C. G. Geddes, James Hempsted, J. E. Malhiot, MacDougall & Davidson, Robert Mitchell, Alexander Molson, Rae & Mitchell, Duncan Robertson, Taylor Bros., Joseph Wenham.

12.30 P.M.—Wednesday, June 3, 1863.

STOCKS.	BUYERS.	SELLERS	DIV. DAYS.
Bank of Montreal.	None.	110	June 1 & Dec 1
Ontario Bank....	Par.	Par.	June 1 & Dec 1
Bank of B.N A...	None.	None.	July & Jan'y
City Bank.......	95	96	June 1 & Dec 1
Commercial Bank	89	91	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Bank of Up. Can.	70	75	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Banque du Peuple	106½	107½	Sept 1 & Mar 1
Molsons Bank...	115	None.	Oct 1 & April 1
Bank of Toronto.	106½	None.	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Banque Jac. Car.	101½	None.	June 1 & Dec 1
Gore Bank.......	None.	99	July 1 & Jan'y 1
Mon. Min. Con...	$2 pr shr	$3.00 p s	
Huron Cop. Bay..	40 cents	47 cnts	June 15 & Dec 15
Champ.&St. L. R.	8	None.	....
Grand Trunk....	15	None.	....
Mon. Tele. Co...	128	135	July 15 & Jan 15
Rich. Nav. Co....	None.	None.	Yearly in Feb'y
City Pass. R.R...	106½	107½	July 1 & Jan'y 1
City Gas Co......	113	None.	Sept & March 15
Gov. Deb. 6 p c, cy due 1872.........	104	105½	....
Gov Deb. 5 p c, stg due 1885.........	None.	99	....
Gov. Deb. 5 p c, cy due 1885.........	94	97	....
Harbor 8 p c Bnds, due 1866.........	None.	104½	....
Harbor 7 p c Bnds, due 1872.........	None.	103	....
Har. 6½ p c Bnds, due 1872.........	None.	101½	....
Corporation Bnds	None.	95½	....
Mont. W.W. Bnds	None.	96	....
EXCHANGE.			
Bank 60 days on London......	9½ pm	9½ pm	
Private do do....	8½ pm	None.	
Bank on demand on New York..	31½ dis	31½ dis	
Private do do....	31½ dis	None.	

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

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS—JUNE 3.

Flour—Receipts 11,930 brls; market rules firm with sales of 10,000 brls; $5,25 @ 5,40 for Superior State; $5 90 @ 6.05 for Extra State; $6,10@6,25 for choice do; 5,30@5,40 for Superior Western; $5,90@6.25 for common to medium extra Western; $6.25 @ 6.30 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio.

Canadian Flour quiet and firm; sales of 500 brls; $5,95 @ 6,25 for common; 6,30@7,90 for good to choice extra.

Rye Flour steady at $4.00 @ 5.25.

Wheat—Receipts 76.410 bush; market 1c better; sales of 65,000 bush at $1,23 @ 1,44 for Chicago Spring; $1,31 @ 1,46 for Milwaukie Club; $1,47 @ 1,51 for Amber Iowa; $1,49 @ 1,55 for Winter Red Western; $1,56@1,59 for Amber Michigan.

Rye quiet; $1,00; sales 2700 bush.

Barley dull and nominal.

Corn—Receipts 210,119 bushels; market ½ to 1 cent better; sales of 80,000 bushels at 78@79½c for old mixed Western; 73c @77c for new.

Oats firmer; 76 to 82½c for Canada Western and State.

Pork steady.

Stocks dull and lower.

Money and Exchange unchanged.

Gold 146⅞.

We notice in the city article of the *London Times* of the 16th inst., that the "Ramsay" an iron tank-ship, built for the Petroleum Trading Company, sailed from Liverpool for New York today. This vessel will carry about 400 tons of petroleum in tanks, and an equal quantity in barrels. and the system is so much approved by the underwriters that insurances can be effected on her at less than half the usual rates.

We notice by the New York papers that parties are getting very nervous about shipping in American bottoms, and the accounts which we give below of renewed losses inflicted by the Alabama and Florida are not likely to reassure them. We quote from the *Shipping List* of New York:—

The Confederate privateers have created considerable stir in commercial circles in this city since our last, it having been ascertained through Captain Porter, late of the ship Oneida, from Shanghae for New York, who arrived at Philadelphia on Thursday, that the Alabama and Florida have been committing sad havoc among American shipping recently. Capt. Potter reports the capture and burning of nine American vessels, together with their cargoes, some of which were very valuable. The vessels thus destroyed were—the ships Commonwealth, Oneida, Louisa Hatch, Nora, Charles Hill; barques Henrietta and Lafayette; brig Kate Cory, and schr. Kingfisher. The Commonwealth was valued at $150,000, including cargo. Insured in New York and Boston. The Oneida, from Shanghae for New York. Loss on cargo, consisting of green teas, about $300,000; vessel and freight, $30,000. She was insured partly in this city. The Louisa Hatch, Grant, from Cardiff to Singapore, 853 tons. Loss about $45.000. Cargo of coal and ivory valued at about $80,000. The Nora, Adams, from Liverpool to Calcutta, valued at $50,000; and the Chas. Hill, from Liverpool to Montevideo, 639 tons, was valued about $30,000; cargo of salt, on English account. No insurance on vessel. The Henrietta, 437 tons, from Baltimore to Rio. Vessel valued at $23,000; cargo, about $30,000. The whale barque Lafayette, Lewis, of New Bedford, cargo 170 brls sperm oil, valued at $6000; vessel, $5000. The brig Kate Corey, Flanders, of Westport, was 132 tons; cargo 155 brls sperm oil, valued at $5,000, vessel $3000. The schr King Fisher, Lambert, of Fair Haven, was 120 tons; cargo 170 brls sperm oil, valued at $6000; vessel, $3000. The loss of these valuable vessels naturally created a good deal of excitement, and no little indignation is felt that the American Navy has been so entirely unsuccessful in its efforts to capture these Confederate vikings.

Respecting general trade in New York, we quote from the last *Shipping List*:—

The movement in general trade continues very slow, yet scarcely so slow as during the early part of the week. Trade is much retarded by the uncertainty regarding the immediate future, and the fluctuations in the price of Gold and Exchange; and the volume of business for the three days is actually small. The merchants are, for the most part, indisposed to operate except when it is actually necessary. Bread Stuffs have sold quite freely, chiefly for export, and the markets have ruled firmer.

The following is the weekly review of Toronto Markets from the *Leader* dated Monday June 1st.

The deliveries of grain and other farm produce on the street market last week might be considered as moderate for the season. With the exception of wheat which showed a firm upward tendecy, the quotations for grain remain nearly the same as those given in last week's review. Buyers appeared anxious to secure first class lots of fall wheat, and one or two were prepared to go as high as $1 per bshl for prime No. 1, which, however, was not paid. Farmers, being now nearly through the spring work, are beginning to come more freely into market with supplies.

Fall Wheat.—Some five or six hundred bshls of fall wheat changed hands on the market, and sold at 8 6 to 99c per bshl, the latter being the highest figure paid during the week.

Spring Wheat.—Not more than 400 bshls of spring wheat was daily delivered on the market at 75 to 87c per bshl.

Barley.—Little or none of this grain is now brought into market, the seed time as well as the malt season being now over. It may be quoted nominal, however, at 60c per bshl that being the figure at which it would sell were it offered.

Peas.—Were moderately offered last week and sold at 50 to 56c per bshl. In one or two instances, however, one-fourth of a cent more per bshl was paid.

Oats.—Have been well supplied and brought 40 to 48c per bshl. To-day, they were not so high in price, having sold at 40 to 46c per bshl.

The following is from D. C. Barker & Co.'s Produce Circular dated Glasgow 21st May 1863:—

We have small Imports from America—only 383 barrels Flour, and 1,435 quarters Indian Corn. From other quarters they are light.

The weather has been cold and ungenial, with East wind which still continues, and checks vegetation.

During the week we have experienced a fair consumptive demand for good qualities.

Yesterday's Market was well attended. The better qualities of Wheat and Flour were inquired for, at previous prices, but the business done was not extensive;—holders firm. Oats and Oatmeal without change. Indian Corn steady at 6d advance.

Provisions—dull

Ashes in request at our quotations.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED—June 3.

Brig Caspian, Liddle, Sunderland, 25th March, G & D Shaw, coal, 294.
Brig Nelson, Glaister, Maryport, 2d April, Miller, Woods&co, coal, &c., 297.
Brque Troy, Gregersen, Antwerp, 11th do, A Christopherson&co, bal. 3.6.
Brque Caldee, Williams, Liverpool, 8th do, Wm H Newett, salt, 364.
S S Jura, Aiton, Liverpool, 21st May, H&A Allan, gen cargo, 1067.

CLEARED—June 3.

Brque Corinthia, Blanch, Londonderry, G & D Shaw, corn, 413 do.

Exports.

Per Barque Colonist, Morris, for Liverpool—McDougall&Budden 6680 bush wheat; I Gould&Son 14487 do; T Wilson 600 brls flour; H Chapman & co 1000 do; Mr Meaker 870 do 900 boards 400 planks.

Per Barque Corinthia, for Londonderry—D E McLean&co 24183 bushels corn; G & D Shaw 700 boards 100 deals.

Imports.

Manifest of the Ship Cherokee, Captain A Torrance, from London, H & A Allan, agents—A Miller 18 csks; R H Hamilton 2 cses; Rice, Lewis&co 781 boxs glass; Buchanan, Harris&co 21 casks; Ferrier & co 20 csks; Jones&co 2 do; R Juson&co 12 do; Nicholls & Hall 18 chests tea; McPherson, Crane&co 1 cse; Jones & co 2 cables 3 anchors 40 bndls oakum 7 pkges sails 3 bndls sails 2 cases 2 hf brls tar 2 cases 13 coils wire rope 33 coils rope; R H Hamilton 1 cse; J A&H Mathewson 17 cses 5 hhds; Lieut-Col Peacock 2 bdls: W Hobbs, jr, 1 case; Dr Bampus 1 cse; J Richardson 2 csks; Hon Justice Morrison 3 cks; President of Committee Royal Artillery 1 qt csk wine 5 cses do; Alex Urquhart 40 casks lamp black; Wm Lindsay 15 cks gin.

Manifest of the Brig Nelson, from Maryport—J O Miller, Woods& co, 40,000 fire bricks, 230 brls fire clay 305 tons coal.

Manifest of the Brig Caspian, from Sunderland—G &D Shaw 467 tons coal.

Per Montreal and Champlain R R

J McDougall 2 mill stones; W A Merry 3 pianos; W S Eddy 2 pkgs bags; A Laurie & co 1 box; R Milier 13 bxs g'ware; T L McConkey&co 2 bxs; Ringland& E 1 ble; T M Bryson 1 bx; Elliott & co 6 do; J F Raymond 1 do; H M Bennett 9 brls varnish; J A McArthur 3 bxs; Darling&B 10 casks p oil; J Smardon 3 do; Owners 15 bxs; Pierce&W 1 melodeon; N Davis 1 box tobacco; J Scott 3 brls ashes.

Per G. T. R. West.

June 3.

Crathern&C 4 brls ashes; J Laurin 1 do; Jones &H 4 do; Jno Dougall 9 do; S Ogden&co 2 do; Boyer&Hawley 2 do; F W Henshaw 1 do; J L Leclaire 5 do; L Dupais 2 do; W Nivin&co 100 brls flour; L Renaud 201 do; Janes, Oliver&co 300 do; T W Raphael 100 do; W & T Leeming 700 bush wheat; Boyer & Hawley 134 barrels pork; Bank of Montreal 43 do; A L McLeod 5 kegs butter; Chandler&H 45 do; Geo Childs& co 6 do; Jones &H 40 do; M Laing 11 do; W&T Leeming 16 do; Aiken &K 7 do; Chandler&H 3 cheese; M P Ryan 25 do.

Per Lachine Canal.

June 3.

Per barge Rigaud—Order 3 brls ashes.
Per barge Mary—Order 10007 bus corn.
Per barge Powerful—Order 19879 bus corn.
Per barge Rook—Order 522 brls flour.
Per barge No. 26—Order 9012 bush wheat.
Per barge No 28—Order 8541 bus wheat.
Per barge No 27—Order 9000 bus do.
Per barge India—Order 7903 bus peas.
Per schr Trade Wind—Order 9026 bush wheat.
Per barge No 24—Order 6276 bush wheat 353 bushels peas.
Per str St Helen—McCulloch Bros 30 barls potash; Taylor Bros 90 do; J M Jones & co 33 bundles leather; Aiken&Kirkpatrick 2 brls ashes 6 kegs butter; J Dougall&co 1 brl ashes 3 bdls leather; W W Stewart 40 cks highwines; Sundries 40 kegs butter; P Clark 2 brls ashes; Gillespie, M&co 225 bags flour.
Per barge Westpoint—J & H McLennan 12935 bush wheat.
Per barge Crosby—J & H McLennan 11550 bushels wheat.
Per barge Consort—J&H McLennan 10000 bush corn 312 do wheat.
Per str Kingston, from Hamilton—J Dougall&co 200 brls flour; T W Raphael 500 do; Aiken& Kirkpatrick 3 brls ashes; Sundries 6 do.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—MAY 31.

Ship Norden, Todsen, Norway, March 30, C & J Sharples & co. bal.
.... Harriet, Dunham, Liverpool order, bal
.... John Moore, Blosby, Garrucha, April 17, Benson &co, bal.
Bark Lord Byron, Clark, Port Glasgow, March 31, D Patton&co. coal
.... Striden, Lind, Norway, C & J Sharples&co, bal
.... Catherine, Wheeler, Liverpool, April 2, for Montreal, coal, salt, &c
Brig Laura, Isbister, South Shields, April 7, H Chapman, gen cargo for Montreal
Schr Belina, Joncas, Labrador (within), order, bal

JUNE 1.

SS Jura, Aiton, Liverpool, May 21, Allans, Rae & co, 40 cabin, 470 steerage passengers, and gen cargo for Quebec and Montreal
Ship Montezuma, Sullis, Liverpool, March 25
.... Nelson, Walls, Limerick, April 17
.... Tasman, Moore, April 17, Liverpool, gen cargo for Montreal
.... St. Lawrence, Thompson, April 1, Aberdeen
Bark Royalist, Wilson, Leith, March 28, W Crawford, coals
.... Regina, Ellerston, Deal, April 8
.... Culdee, Williams, Liverpool, April 6
.... St Lawrence, Thompson, Aberdeen, April 1
.... Wolfe's Cove, Livingston, Greenock, do
.... Annie, ——, Shields, March 24
Brig British Lion, O'Brien Cork, April 17
.... Thames, Rentoul, Leith, March 28

CLEARED—MAY 30.

Ship David, Logie, London, James Bunten.
Bark Lady Clark, Renaut, London, Benson&co.
.... Galatea, Bully, Teignmouth, D D Young&co.
.... Royal William, Smith, Holyhead, C & J Sharples &co.
.... Armonia, Bigna, Cork, Beling&Lamotte.
.... Verona, Jacobsen, London, C E Levey&co
Brig Triton, Davis, Cardigan, C&J Sharples&co.
.... Eamont, Hogg, Belfast, do.
Schr Caroline, Coulombe, Labrador, Hunt, Brock&co.
.... Capricieuse, Bernier, Seven Islands, A Fraser & co.

JUNE 1.

Ship Princess Royal, Tozer, Plymouth, C&J Sharples & co
.... Olaf, Andersen, Belfast, J Burstall & co
.... Onward, Welsh, Liverpool, Benson & co
Bark St George, Leslie, Bideford, C E Levey & co
.... Queen of England, Dunn, Dublin, H Fry
Brig Symmetry, Wilson, Newport, A Gilmour & co

RAFTS ARRIVED AT QUEBEC.

MAY 30.

G G Dunning&Sons, white pine, tamarac, &c, Sharples' Cove.
Shaurette& Derosa's, white pine, &c. Lemesurier's Cove.
Calvin&Brock's, oak, &c, Safety Cove.
W Morgan's, white pine, tamarac, &c, Walker's Bm's.
D C Thompson&co's, staves, Union Cove.
Do, do, Cap Rouge.
Jas Patton's, staves, Indian Cove.
Do, do, Bowen's Cove.
Do, do, Sharples&co's Cove.
C Mongeau's, white pine, &c, Union Cove.
A Frase 's, elm, tamarac, &c, Cap Rouge.
Jas Keay's and others, white pine, tamarac, &c, Fitzpatrick's Cove.
C McKea's, white pine, tamarac, &c, St Lawrence Docks.

JUNE 1.

J Keays and others, elm, tamarac, &c, Lemesurier's Cove
H Rowe and others, do do, St. Law. docks
W H Baker's, tamarac, &c, do
Sundry owners, white pine, &c, Cap Rouge
Ira Moke's elm, tamarac, &c, St Lawrence Docks
Hannam & Webb's white pine, oak, elm, &c, C Rouge

BIRTHS.

In Toronto, on the 22nd ultimo, the wife of Mr. H. Sentzenich, of a daughter.

In Toronto, on the 31st ultimo, the wife of Mr. R. Carter, Car Inspector on Great Western Railway, of a daughter.

In Quebec, on the 31st ultimo, the wife of E. A. Genereux, Esq., of the Crown Land Department, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 3rd of June, at Christ Church Cathedral, by the Rev. the Dean of Montreal, assisted by the Rev. J. Ellegood, S. H. Browne, Esq., of New York, to Annie, eldest daughter of G. F. Prowse, Esq., of this city. No cards.

At St. Johns, C.E., on Tuesday, the 2nd instant, by the Rev. H. F. Darnell, Frederick P. Robinson, Esq., Barrister at Law, of St. John, N.B., to Julia Clarissa, eldest daughter of Charles S. Peirce, of the former place. No cards

At St. Johns, C.E., on the 1st instant, by the Revd. H. F. Darnell, Mr. Chas. J. Baird, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Samuel Vaughan, Esq.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. W. R. Parker, B. A., John C. Fisher to Frances Mary, third daughter of Mr. John Mitchell, both of this city.

DIED.

At Lockport, N.Y., on the 27th ult., Peter Morice, formerly of Montreal, aged 50 years.

THEATRE ROYAL.

GOTTSCHALK.

MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to inform the Public of Montreal and vicinity that

MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,

The eminent Pianist and Composer, will give

Two Grand Farewell Concerts,

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, JUNE 5TH and 6TH, when he will perform a new and brilliant Programme.

The great favorite Prima Donna Contralto,

Mme. Amalia Patti Strakosch.

Will make her last appearance here before her departure for Europe, where she is engaged at the Royal Italian Opera, London.

MR. S. BEHRENS Musical Director and Conductor.

PRICE OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle, $1; Family Circle, 50 cts; Pit, 25 cts; Private Boxes, $6. Seats may secured at Prince's Music Store, commencing on Tuesday, at 9 A.M.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock

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MASONIC.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of LODGE OF ANTIQUITY, C R., F. & A. M., takes place THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at EIGHT o'clock precisely, at their ROOMS, MASONIC HALL, Place d'Armes.

The Brethren are requested to be punctual and attend.

By Order of the W.M.

W. WITHEY,
Secretary.

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14, a. z., 1869, 10, 4639, No. 236, when not 56, 712, in St. James Street, 22, a. z. v., 18, x. b., in 14, 12 o'clock, sure, for me.

1869346.

June 4. c 132

For Sale,

ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY BARRELS of BEST AMERICAN COAL OIL, in Bond or Duty Paid.

NELSON DAVIS.

June 4. m 132

SHIRTS AND COLLARS made to order, and warranted to fit, at

RINGLAND & EWART'S,

June 4. 132