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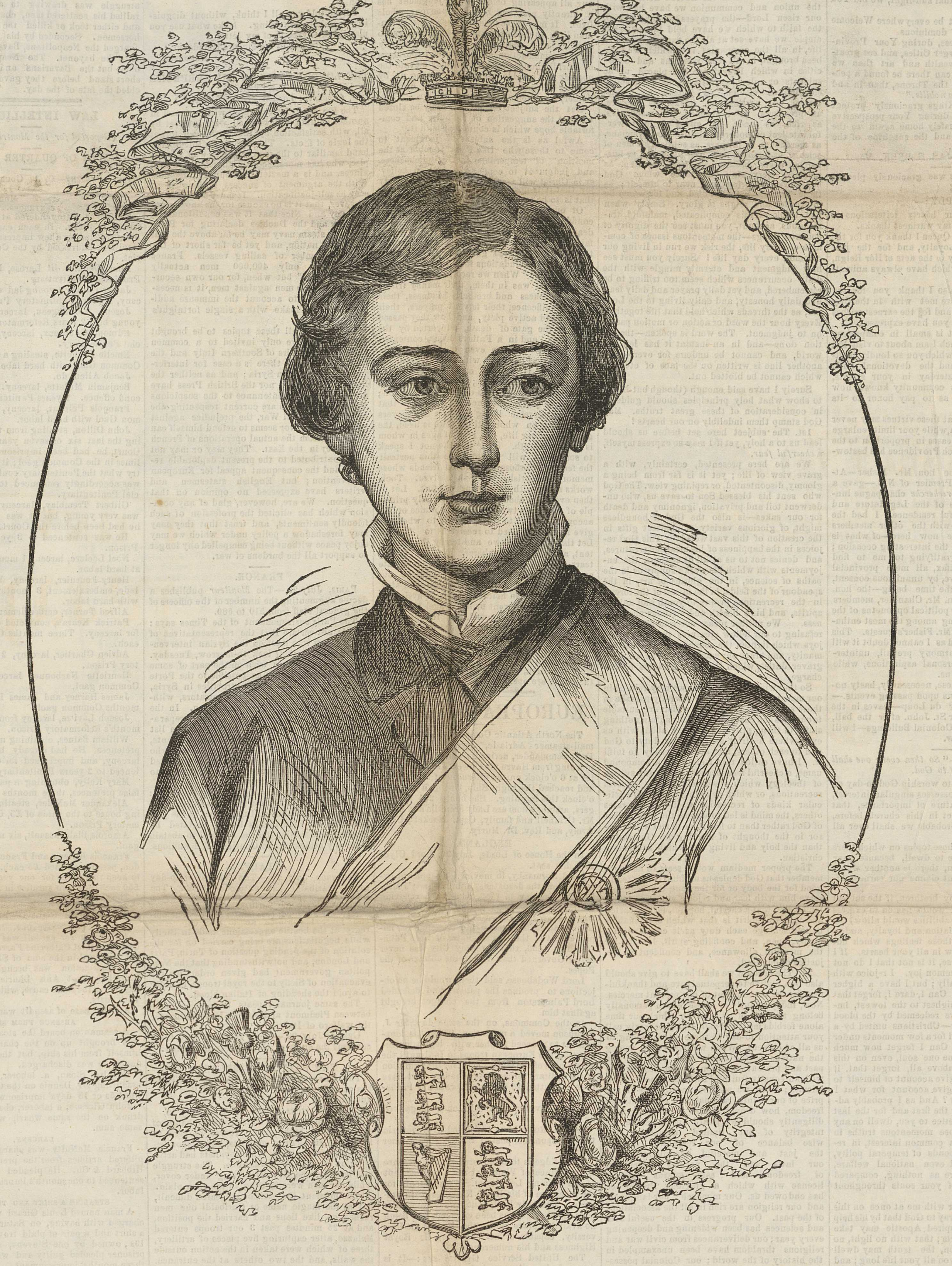

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LIVES
OF THE
PRINCES OF WALES.

ORIGIN OF THE TITLE.

After the conquest of the rest of Great Britain by the Saxons, a remnant of the ancient British people escaped to Wales, where they were long governed by monarchs with the title of Princes. A division of the royal dignity arising between several sons led to quarrels, and, as usual, the interference of foreigners—in this case of the English. At length the chief authority became settled for a period in a chieftain named Llewellyn, who for some time reigned under the patronage and as the instrument of Edward I. The time at length arrived when Edward, however, wished to exercise his real power more directly. A pretext of quarrel and an invasion followed. The end of the last of the ancient British Princes of Wales is thus described by a native Welsh historian:—

In the meantime was the Earl of Gloucester and Sir Edmund Mortimer with an army in South Wales, where were many that served the King, and there fought with the Prince's friends at Lhandillo Vawhr, and gave them an overthrow, wherein, on the King's side, young William de Valence, his cousin-german, and four knights more were slain. And all this while the Prince destroyed the country of Cardigan and all the lands of Rees ap Meredith, but afterwards he Prince separated himself from his army with a few, and came to Buehlt, thinking to remain there quietly for awhile; and by chance, as he came by the water Wye, there were Edmund Mortimer and John Gifford with a great number of soldiers, and either party were abashed of other. Then the Prince departed from his men, and went to the valley, with his squire alone, to talk with certain lords of the country who had promised to meet him there.

"Then some of his men, seeing his enemies come down from the hill, kept the bridge called the Pont Orewyn, and defended the passage manfully, till one declared to the Englishmen where a ford was, a little beneath, through the which they sent a number of their men with Elias Walwyn, who suddenly fell upon them that defended the bridge, in their backs, and put them to flight. The Prince's esquire told the Prince, as he stood secretly abiding the coming of such as promised to meet him in a little grove, that he heard a great noise and cry at the bridge; and the Prince asked whether his men had taken the bridge, and he said, 'Yes.' 'Then,' said the Prince, 'I pass not, if all the power of England were upon the other side.' But suddenly, behold the horsemen about the grove; and as he would have escaped to his men they pursued him so hard that one Adam Francton ran him through with a staff (?), being unarmed, and knew him not.

FIRST ENGLISH PRINCE OF WALES.

The Welshmen are reported to have longed for a native prince as vicegerent of their royal conqueror, and when the Queen of England gave birth to a prince in Caernarvon Castle, men speedily learned why the place was selected for such an achievement. When the messenger arrived at Rhudlan Castle, where Edward was, and announced that his Queen had given birth to a boy at Caernarvon on the preceding day, Edward made a knight of the messenger, stuffed his pouches with gold pieces, and gave him lands to support his new dignity. If the legend be true, they were not very acute Welshmen to be caught in the trap laid for them by the King, who, after receiving from them the expresssion of their willingness to submit to a prince born within the country, of blameless life and free from prejudices, proceeded to the Queen's chamber, and, taking the infant prince in his arms, brought him to the Welsh chieftains, claiming their allegiance according to promise.

A local tradition states that when Edward approached the Welshmen, "he presented to them his new-born son, exclaiming, in broken Welsh, '*Eich Dyn!*' that is, 'This is your man!'" Prince Puckler Muskaw believes that these words were subsequently corrupted into *Ich Dien*, the Prince of Wales' motto.

The christening of the young Prince Edward was of the very gayest. He was held at the font by Anian, Bishop of Bangor. Never had prelate a more royal fee for performing such an office. The King heaped upon him manors and regalities.

At an early period the Prince's young eyes rested on three marvellously splendid shows—namely, the marriages of his three sisters, Eleanor, Margaret, and Joanna. The little Prince kept house of his own, long before he could have understood the method of its keeping. We hear, not only of his taking a conspicuous part at his sisters' weddings, showering coin liberally on court-fools accompanying the bridegrooms, but we are told of the married couples visiting their brother at his separate house at Mortlake. That there was some frolicsomeness on the occasion, will be seen from the account of the visit made by the lady Gloucester. "On both occasions a 'decent company' of soldiers, ladies, damsels, clerks and squires attended her. Their presence at table nearly doubled his ordinary expenditure, especially in the article of wine, the usual allowance of twenty-two measures per day being increased to forty or forty-two." The Prince's house had a hard run upon it.

When the young Prince or any of his sisters were seriously indisposed, St. Edmund, or some other saint dear to the line of Plantagenet, was appealed to, and the length or weight of the patient in wax-candles was burnt out at the shrine. If the desired result followed, the royal children had their purses filled with gold pieces, which they deposited on the altars of churches, to which they were allowed to pay a visit.

The saints, certainly, could not have been so barbarous to the young Prince of Wales as his own doctor was. When the Prince was attacked by small-pox, the learned doctor "ordered the Prince," such is his own account, "to be enveloped in scarlet cloth, and that his bed and all the furniture of his chamber should be of a bright-red colour; which practice not only cured him, but prevented him from being marked."

An entry in King Edward's Household Book records the purchase of a "Primer" for the Prince, when the latter was sixteen years of age. We are not to conclude therefrom, that he only then began to learn to read. We have a proof of the care taken for the education of the heir of England, in the fact of the appointment of an eminent scholar as his Tutor.

The King had a poor library, and a meaner wardrobe. Edward's taste was of a more splendid character with respect to gold and jewels.

It would seem that when young Edward made gifts to his sisters, or at the shrines of saints, the liberality was not so extensive as would at first sight appear; an order upon the goldsmith was all that was necessary, and, in the spirit of the old Welsh law which enacted that the sovereign should, without grumbling, pay the debts of the etheling, Edward Longshanks settled the accounts of Edward of Caernarvon. The servants of his very household were not paid for out of the Prince's privy purse, but out of that of his much-suffering sire. The horses were provided after the same agreeable fashion.

The Prince of Wales while yet in his teens was appointed nominally Regent of the Kingdom while his father made War on France. The people soon after rose against a tax arbitrarily laid on them. Young Edward was then sojourning at Tonbridge Castle, but he was brought up to London in order to appease the outraged citizens. The latter confined themselves to one object, their exemption from all taxation, save by their own consent. Nothing less would satisfy them, and they gained their object. It was enacted that, "no tax henceforth be levied or laid in this our realm without the assent of the archbishops, bishops, and other prelates, the earls, barons, knights, *burgesses, and other freemen of our realm.*"

In 1299 King Edward's marriage with Marguerite of France was negotiated; and that of Prince Edward, with her niece Isabelle was also in course of arrangement. The prince had been made to sign documents for the securing this marriage; and he wooed his young bride—then barely five years old---by deputy. Meanwhile this year was in other respects an eventful one to young Edward. It was the year in which Piers de Gaveston first appeared at Court. Prince Edward's early friend was the son of a gentleman of Gascony, who had performed such welcome service to Edward I., that the King readily agreed to make of the then boy Piers a friend and companion to the Prince of Wales. It is not too much to say, that the bosom friend of the first Prince of Wales led him into evil, laid enmity between him and his father, and finally set the Prince upon a course which tended to the destruction alike of the Gascon and his patron. If he tempted the Prince into the path which led to their common ruin, he would seem to have been met half way. Knyghton describes the Prince as one whose person exhibited a combination of grace and strength. The canon adds, that young Edward despised the society of nobles, and "stuck to" that of buffoons and minstrels and players, and stable-folk, and labourers, and watermen and sailors, and to people of such low vocations generally. In addition, he was addicted to drinking, and so talkative in his cups, that he betrayed the secrets of his friends. Light of hand as of tongue, he would strike bystanders for slight cause.

The Day Book of the Comptroller of the Wardrobe, enables us to learn something of the every-day life of the Prince. On several days he is present in the chapel while the oblations made for the souls of deceased men of note are being divided. On other occasions, he has musical parties. Then, there is an incident which must have made the courtiers hilarious. The King, Queen, and Prince, had each a tailor. John, the King's tailor, had received what was due to him for making robes for the King, but the Prince, seeming to think the pay exorbitant, impounded the tailor, and compelled him to make another set of robes for the Prince, out of the allowance made to John by the King! Some entries show him to have been a frequent writer of letters, fuller proof of which I shall show in a succeeding page. The Prince was extravagant in many of his pastimes. But the time was now approaching when the Prince was about to assume increase of dignity. Hitherto, he had been styled "Lord Edward," or "the King's eldest son." The same learned writer, Selden, states that he was not acquinted with any letters of creation of a Prince of Wales earlier than the document which conferred that title on the Black Prince. But the letters patent for the investiture of Edward of Caernarvon have been since discovered. The deed, which thus confirms the grant of the Principality, goes on to make equal concession of the county of Chester and some places of less note, with all rights and privileges, among which is enumerated that to be derived from wrecks at sea. So that a wreck like that of the "Royal Charter," would have been a "God-send" to the Prince of Wales.

EDWARD OF CAERNARVON.—THE HISTORY OF A YEAR.

As an illustration of some passages in the life of the first Prince of Wales, there is a document in the Rolls House of the greatest value. It is of the year 1304, the Prince of Wales then being twenty years of age, and it contains copies or abstracts of between seven and eight hundred of the Prince's letters. In the roll the Prince presents himself under various aspects. Frequently exerting himself in providing for old disabled servants, or for particular friends, not at his own cost however, but at that of persons or communities to whom the Prince addresses himself.

There was seldom a benefice vacant in the Church, that Edward of Caernarvon did not think of some old retainer of his own who could fill it; but it is clear that the desires of the Prince of Wales were often entirely disregarded.

There was a common and notorious robber at large at this time, named Peter de Weswyk. Whether he had grown weary of his calling, had a sincere desire to reform, or simply had an inclination to save his neck, Peter had applied to the Bishop of Ely, for permission to make his purgation. To this the bishop had assented. But Edward wrote to the Bishop to "hinder his purgation as much as he can." One might lose oneself in trying to divine what there could have been between a common robber and the Prince of Wales, that should induce the latter to stand between the poor wretch and his purgation.

A certain Berd de Friscombald had made himself so agreeable to the Prince that on Berd falling into trouble in Italy, the Prince felt bound to exert himself for Berd's rescue. The prior and monks of the Augustin convent at Florence had stolen Berd's son, a boy thirteen years old; and had clothed him in the habit of their order. The Prince of Wales did for the son of his friend Berd, what no Roman Catholic potentate has cared to do for later victims. Edward pointed out the cruelty of stealing the boy, and required that young Bonacors should be restored to his home, that he might have an opportunity, in the pres ence of his family, of freely stating whether he chooses to remain with them, or to return to the religious brotherhood. I regret that I cannot record the result of Edward's intercession for the son of Berd.

Of letters immediately personal to the Prince, there are many that exhibit him in a remarkably pleasant light. Of what he had, he gave ungrudgingly. Several of these letters denote a love for music. One of the notes treating of this matter would seem to indicate that the young Prince maintained a juvenile band. The Abbot of Shrewsbury retained, in his household, a famous fiddler, whose fame had reached the ears of the Prince's rhymer. The latter became desirous to learn the art of the fiddle; and Edward despatched him, with a note to the abbot, begging of him to direct his fiddler to teach the minstrelsy of the crowdy to Richard the Rhymer.

On the 22nd of June, a letter betrays one of the weak points in the Prince of Wales, character---his love of finery. He has heard that Marie, Queen of France, and Louis, her son, are coming to England. He must welcome their arrival and escort them. To do this he needs must have good palfreys and fine robes. Accordingly, Walter, a correspondent, is directed to purchase "two fit and good palfreys, and two saddles, with the best reins kept by Gilbert de Taunton; and that he purchase the finest cloths he can find in London, for two or three robes, with fur for the same, and to send them to him as soon as he can."

The day of Pentecost, 1306, was long remembered in London for its glories and its cost. On the previous first of April, the King, before setting out for Scotland, had summoned all noblemen and gentlemen, bound by fee to take such service, to repair to Westminster in order that they might receive the honor of knighthood. The number of recipients was larger than usual, because the Prince of Wales was himself to be received into the order of chivalry. There were so many---that there was no one room in the Palace of Westminster spacious enough to contain them. Recourse was had to the Temple Gardens. Edward and his companions kept their vigils, on the eve of the day of the great ceremony, in the cathedral church at Westminster. Mr. Planché, in his "History of British Costume," simply records that the young knight-companions generally "crowded in their glittering dresses the gardens of the Temple, which received much injury in this novel service." At Westminster, the vigils were of a rather uproarious character. In place of silence or prayer, trumpets were sounded, pipes squeaked forth a treble accompaniment, and unruly shouts now and then ascended to the roof. On the Whit-Sunday, the Prince of Wales was dubbed knight by his father. After which, the Prince proceeded to the abbey to confer knighthood on his riotous companions of the vigils. The struggle through the crowd was so fierce that several knights fainted, and two of them were actually killed. The Prince of Wales himself was so closely surrounded that he was unable to use his arms in order to belt the newly-made knights. He was at last compelled to mount on the altar itself, and on that unusual stage he performed the ceremony of making knights of the fainting young nobles who could fight their way to his feet.

The scenes of the Prince's private life were in strange contrast with the splendour of those which marked his appearance in public.

Hemingford relates that young Edward had raised De Gaveston from the lowest condition of poverty. To riches, the Prince wished to add honours, and fearing to ask his father, in person, to confer a favour on a friend, he applied to the King's especial favourite—Walter de Langton, the royal treasurer, whom Edward had elevated to the episcopal bench—to petition for this favour. The favour was no light one, it was to the effect that young "Perot," might be exalted to the dignity of Count of Ponthieu!

The Bishop of Chester went straightway to the King. "My lord," said he, "I come here on the part of the lord Prince, and unwillingly enough, as God is my witness. He requires that I should solicit, that the title of Count of Ponthieu should be conferred on the Lord Peter de Gaveston. The King burst forth into uncontrollable wrath. "And by God," he exclaimed, "who art thou who darest ask such a thing? Had I not the fear of God, and the remembrance of what you said, that thou art an unwilling agent, thou shouldst not escape rough treatment. But I will see what he has to say who sent thee hither! And stay thou, meanwhile, where thou art!"

Prince Edward speedily obeyed. On seeing him, his father exclaimed, "What business is this that thou hast sent this man upon?"

The Prince replied, "To ask, that Lord Peter de Gaveston might be created Count de Ponthieu."

At this, the King became wilder than before, and even flung unsavoury names at the deceased Queen whom he had certainly loved. "God alive! were it not that the kingdom might fall into anarchy, I would take care that thou shouldst never come to thy inheritance." And from these violent words he passed to violent deeds. Seizing the Prince by the head, with both hands, he tore away his hair by handfuls—"in quantum potuit," to use the phrase of the chronicler; and forthwith he ordered the Prince to be kept under arrest. Then summoning his Council, and conferring together, they came to a resolution which is explained by what followed. Peter de Gaveston was made to swear that, be the King living or dead, he (Peter) would never accept a gift of lands from the Prince. He was then made to listen to a decree of perpetual exile. The Prince of Wales was also obliged to make oath that he would never confer on Gaveston titles and estates.

At length came the period, 1307, when King Edward was arrested by death on his progress to Scotland. His son was summoned to the bedside of his dying father.

The young Prince was enjoined to exercise the virtues of mercy, justice, courtesy, and truth; to have fellowship with the good, and condescension for the lowly; to love his half-brothers, but especially to love their mother, Queen Marguerite. His heart the King bequeathed to the trusteeship of 140 knights, who should bear it to the Holy Land. "I have provided two and thirty thousand pounds of silver for the support of these knights," said Edward; and he calmly observed that he trusted eternal damnation would be the award of him who turned this money-legacy from its destined use. The Prince of Wales was, probably, equally uneasy under another portion of the counsel. This related to Gaveston, concerning whom, the Prince was told that, unless he would incur his father's curse, he should never recall the pernicious favourite. The most terribly circumstantial of all the historians who record the incidents of the last scene is Froissart. That picturesque gossiper writes, that the Prince of Wales, standing in presence of the King, the latter made him swear that as soon as he should be dead, he would have his body boiled in a large cauldron, until the flesh should be separated from the bones; that he would have the flesh buried, and the bones preserved; and that every time the Scots should rebel against him, he should carry against them the bones of his father. The Prince's debts, at his father's death, amounted to £28,000 sterling---a sum represented by nearer a half than a quarter of a million of money of the present value.

Twenty miserable years with a few brief days of extravagant joy, and a few, very few, of calm felicity, intervened between the accession of the first Prince of Wales to the throne and his death, 1307---1327. There was a brilliant marriage with Isabelle; a prodigality of luxury with a poor treasury to meet the cost, and a revolt of the barons, which soon dispersed all thoughts of inglorious ease. To be the King's favourite was but to inherit death, though the fate of one brought with it no experience to his successor---Despener perishing as miserably as Gaveston. The military reputation of England was humiliated at Bannockburn; famine followed upon defeat; sickness attended famine; and the children of Edward were born when particular calamity was pressing upon England or the King. The end of all was that dreadful scene at Berkley Castle, the horrors of which contrast so strongly with the joyous shouts that welcomed Edward's birth at Caernarvon. Around his cradle, gay and gallant groups of ladies, priests, and nobles; around his death-bed, a couple of murderers and their assistants. Cries of joy hailed his birth; his own shrieks heralded his death.

Thus the first English Prince of Wales was the first King of England who was deposed and murdered.

EDWARD OF WINDSOR, THE SECOND PRINCE OF WALES.

Edward III, was born at Windsor. Edward II. was then sorrowing for his favourite Gaveston, who had been executed by the barons a few weeks previously. The Queen herself notified the auspicious birth in a letter to the Mayor of London, by her own hand, written on the day that the Prince was born.

This missive was entrusted to the tailor of her household. The date above given fell on a Saturday, but the tardy tailor did not reach London till the following Tuesday; and he found, to his chagrin, that the joyous news had been made known to the mayor and aldermen, by another announcer, on the day previous. Laggard as he was, it was not thought convenient to allow a Queen's messenger to go unrewarded; and in acknowledgment thereof, the city authorities presented him with "*xii* disterling," and a silver cup of four ounces. John de Phalaise accepted the present sulkily, and on the Thursday morning "returned the gift, because it appeared to him to be too little."

The royal father soon conferred brilliant gifts upon the little Prince. Before the latter was two days old, the King formally granted him the counties of Chester and Flint, reserving certain specified manors. He also presented to the unconscious boy a gift of the castle and manor of Holt; and on the evening of the second day after the Prince's birth, the King had signed a deed in which the Prince was styled---"Edward, Earl of Chester, our dearly-loved son."

It does not appear, however, that the little Earl was baptized till four days after his birth. Indeed, there had been some difficulty in reference to the name he was to bear, as some of the Queen's French relations wished him named Louis. To lay so foreign a name on the head of a Prince descended from Alfred the Great, would have been unkind to the heir, and almost an insult to the nation; and accordingly that heir was christened by the name of his father and the royal "Confessor." The list of Godfathers comprises seven persons---three bishops, Richard of Poictiers, John of Bath and Wells, and William of Worcester; one duke, John of Bretagne; one earl, Aymer de Valence of Pembroke; and that old knight, Hugh le Despenser.

Edward of Windsor grew in strength and beauty.

With his brother and sister, Prince Edward was for no considerable period associated; but, there were appointed certain noble youths as his "companions;" and in his early boyhood his position with respect to the principality seems to have been marked by the appointment of a young son of a "Sir Griffin of Wales," to be one of the companions of the youthful Prince. The Prince's tutor was Richard de Bury, or Aungerville, an excellent divine, an efficient philosopher, a holy and a cheerful-hearted man. Richard was a brilliant wit; but an indifferent Latinist. His services to Prince Edward, however, gave great satisfaction, and this poor priest rose to be Chancellor of England.

To this tutor the tall, well-shaped, stoutly-built Prince of Wales was indebted for his knowledge of Latin, law, history, and divinity---French, Spanish, and German he acquired from other teachers, and altogether, this vivacious and graceful young Prince was exceedingly well informed.

Of the amusements of the Prince with his "companions," there is no record except one, in the accounts of "John de Crumbewell." There are two entries only which are connected with my subject. The first runs thus:---"In support of the leopard of our lord the King, and of his keeper, from the 11th of January, to Easter day following at 3d. per day, 1£. 3s. 3d." "The leopard," was doubtless a spectacle for the young Prince and was, perhaps, a descendant of the family of three leopards sent by the Emperor Frederick to Henry III., as a living illustration of the English shield of arms.

The second entry on the Constable's Roll shows that the new dignity which now seemed natural to heirs apparent had had its peculiar influences---the lane outside the Tower Gate being called "Petit Wales." In Stowe's days, the ruins of stone mansions in Petty Wales testified to the ancient splendour of the locality; but he is inclined to give credit to a tradition that "this great stone building was sometimes the lodging appointed for the old native Princes of Wales when they repaired to this city.

The sovereigns and their children were never long in the same place. When Prince Edward was seven years old (1319), and the King was advancing on Berwick, he resided with his mother at Brotherton. An attempt was made by Earl Douglas, to carry off the family, but one of the scouts of the earl having been captured, and examined by the authorities, the Queen was enabled to carry off her children in safety.

In these flights, the illustrious wayfarers generally sought or constrained the hospitality of the monasteries. If the heads of these had given any offence their liberality was taxed to the utmost. The abbot of Peterborough, was even made for eight weeks the guardian of the Prince, and his two sisters, with their attendants, were quartered on the abbot, causing an outlay of money which heavily grieved the community.

The King of France threatening to seize the English lands in that country unless the King did homage for them, Isabelle set out to negotiate a peace with her brother. It required two months to enable her to bring about a peace, under condition that Edward should personally render homage for his possessions in France. This conclusion was made on the 31st May; and, for more than three months that ensued, Edward was for ever preparing to perform the task.

At length came that apparently innocent proposal from the Queen, that her son, the Prince of Wales, should repair, as his father's representative, to France, and pay the homage owing by his sire.

There were two things of which Edward stood in dread---his wife's influence over their son, and the boy's being drawn into a marriage distasteful to the King; and yet he adopted a course which led inevitably to the catastrophe. In August he had appointed the Prince to exercise royal authority in England, during his own absence in France to pay that hateful personal homage; but soon after, he revoked the appointment, resigned his Continental dominions to the Prince, and resolved to send him, in his stead. It was falling into the net spread for him. In September, the King accompanied the Prince to Dover, and before parting with him, impressed on the boy the misery into which he would plunge, were he to be married, against his father's sanction. The Prince answered "he would not transgress any of his father's injunctions for any one."

Edward did not fail also to warn his son, although he was formally put in possession of the King's duchy of Aquitaine, not to make any alterations, without his father's advice. And thus Edward parted from the boy whom he never beheld again. His own after-expression that the prince was of "too tender an age to guide himself," absolves from guilt the most innocent of usurpers.

The Prince of Wales carried with him 2400 florins. They appear not to have sufficed, and his tutor De Bury, followed him with a large sum of money, which King Edward must have considered as feloniously carried off, for as soon as the flight of the Prince's tutor was discovered, the King's lieutenant, with twenty-four lances, was despatched after him to Paris. But during a whole week of pursuit, he was quietly ensconced in the belfry of the convent of the Brother Minors, reading his dearly beloved books.

On the 24th of September, the Prince of Wales performed the long-delayed service of homage, and when the intelligence reached Westminster, Edward II. hoped that the worst was over, and that the Queen and the Prince would now return.

Isabelle did not see that the convenient period had yet arrived. The English commissioners whom Edward had placed about her, she treated with contempt; and for a whole year there was a cry of anguish from the King at the loss of his son, and the conduct of his wife.

Then commenced those appeals, addressed, sometimes to the Queen's brother, more frequently to the Queen, and very frequently to young Edward himself.

The replies of the Prince of Wales have not been preserved, but their sense is to be collected from the epistles again despatched by the King. It appears that the Prince acknowledged the force of the pledges by which he was bound, but pleaded that his inability to return was because of his mother. In 1326, the Queen's agent, Orleton, Bishop of Hereford, had carried his agency to such a successful point that the barons, confederated against the King, sent a deputation to Isabelle, with the assurance, that "if she could raise a thousand men and would come with the Prince, at the head of that force, they would place the Prince on the throne, to govern under her guidance." It is not astonishing that the King, who knew of confederacies against him, was more anxious than ever to secure the safe return of his son.

The Prince, however, was unable to obey his father's commands. The King tried persuasion and menace in vain; at last, to recover his son, Edward scattered gold profusely. By that powerful aid, he is said to have bought the reproof administered by the Pope to the King of France for detaining the Prince and his mother. By the same help, the King of France was brought to the conclusion that the reproof could not be withstood,—and the Prince and Queen were compelled to leave France. For the furtherance of her son's cause, however, she took with her £28,000 borrowed from Italian merchants. Charles of France had, moreover, secretly provided for the Prince and his companions an asylum in Hainault, and thither the pretended fugitives bent their way. In Hainault, the party was received by the sovereign count as cordially as the friends of the King of France *could* be. There was a predetermination on the side of the Queen and Mortimer to marry Prince Edward, then in his fifteenth year, to Philippa, daughter of the Count of Hainault, who was his junior by some months. For one fortnight the gentle and graceful Edward was in the company of the tall and buxom young lady and the above brief period of love-making and plotting having elapsed, the Prince embarked, the nominal head of that expedition which landed near the mouth of the Orwell on the 25th of Sept [illegible] the invaders advanced, the King fled, and the Queen followed in eager pursuit.

London declared for his son; and Bristol would not protect the King's favourites. It was there the Despensers were captured; and in presence of the Prince, the older favourite was condemned to a cruel death, which he suffered, it is said, in presence of the Queen! The younger Despenser suffered an equally cruel death on the march of Isabelle and the Prince to London. King Edward made a vain attempt to escape. The kingdom being left without a ruler, young Edward, "Duke of Aquitaine," as he was called, was appointed guardian of the kingdom. "A Parliament was summoned in which Isabelle, Queen Consort, and Edward, son of the King, the guardian of the realm, and the lords may treat together." When the King was captured, the Parliament was summoned to meet on the 7th of January, 1327, "to treat with the King himself, if he were present, or else with the Queen Consort, and the King's son, guardian of the realm." This summons was tested by Edward, as King, who was thus made to convoke a Parliament which only met to pronounce his deposition and the accession of his son—a son, made to believe "that his father had resigned the government;" and besides, says the historian, "We are to consider the tenderness of his age, he being not then fourteen years old; whereby he might very easily be imposed upon." The proclamation told the people that the old King had willingly given up the crown to his son!

A reign of half a hundred years followed. During that period, Edward avenged his father by slaying his father's murderers, and keeping his mother in a sort of captivity at Castle Rising. He triumphed over his enemies both in France and Scotland. His proud spirit successfully withstood the Pope; but it was not equally successful in withstanding the people, who resolutely refused to be taxed without the consent of the Commons.

EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE.

The most celebrated of the Princes of Wales, was born on the 15th of June, 1330. Queen Philippa nursed the stout boy herself—as, indeed, she did all her children. The boy took kindly of the maternal bounty, and flourished abundantly. A fairer mother and a more beautiful child were not to be found in Christendom. Artists acknowledged the divine quality of that beauty by taking the Queen and Prince as models for their groups of the Madonna and her Son.

The first ten years of the life of Edward present an epitome of all that followed. In his third year he was created Earl of Chester. Four years later, the young Prince was distinguished by a higher creation---that of Duke of Cornwall; and he was the first Duke created in England. During the absence of his father in Flanders, the boy twice presided over Parliament, saw taxes imposed and gave his sanction to the levying of those aids as a matter of course.

Since the time he was able to read he had been confided to the care of his mother's old almoner, who had undertaken the charge of tutor. If the princely boy was not unlearned, neither was he untravelled, having visited Antwerp when his sire held court there; and by his grace, good looks, and precocious gallantry, made an impression on all juvenile hearts of Flemish damsels who were in the least degree susceptible.

Young Edward was created Prince of Wales in the thirteenth year of his age. In full Parliament, the boy was invested with coronet, gold ring, and silver rod, and to these emblems were added grants of money and of lands.

Since the Principality had reverted to the King, many a Welsh tenant had been in arrear, and many a rich fee remained unpaid. All such arrears were at once made over to young Edward, as also, "all victuals, arms, horses, oxen, cows, and other things in and upon all castles and lands which he held by the King's grant." Sir Edward the King's son, Duke of Cornwall, was made Prince of Wales by the assent of all the nobles of England,"---"par assent de tous les grauntz d'Engleterre."

Edward of Woodstock was the first Prince of Wales who, in the field so distinguished himself, that none of his successors, has approached him in glory. In the fifteenth year of his age, he was called away from playing the puppet in Parliament, to carry arms, in his father's presence.

The first station of the glory of that boy was on the heights above La Hogue, where in open field he was knighted by his father. This knighting was not a recompence but an incentive; and they who received the honour were bidden to remember it, when King Edward was about to force the River Somme.

"Let him who loves me follow me!" is said to have been the cry of Edward when he dashed into the stream. He was accompanied, by the Prince of Wales, who acquitted himself well, without having, however, much opportunity of showing himself brilliantly worthy of the spurs. That opportunity was afforded this "proper young gentleman" on the day of Cressy, and on the land that belonged to his grandmother Isabelle.

Rarely has it occurred for the van of battle to be entrusted to one so young. His father knew the boy's mettle, but wisely placing with him valiant old Chandos and wary Warwick, as resources, if he found himself at fault. In such condition, however, it was never his fate to find himself. The Prince never suffered a defeat. In the front of thirty thousand English, stood this young Prince of Wales, with four times that number of foes. There was no favour shown him on that memorable day. With the commonest man he shared the common danger, and the glory of the Prince was reflected on the entire army. The first rude shock was when D'Alencon reached the Prince's line, only to be driven back with death and ruin.

Thrice was the attack repeated; and each time in vain. It was at the third attempt that Warwick grew fearful of the endurance of the marvellous boy; and he sent to the King, who was with the reserve, for succour. But the King would not lessen the boy's glory by sending him support. He bade the Prince win *all* the honour of the day; and when this message reached him and his valiant fellows, their weak arms were rendered strong; they became the assailants, and, supported by the second line, went forward with a shout. King Philip of France himself dashed with the flower of French chivalry against the band of heroes led by the English Prince; but Philip's banner went down as did so many which had preceded it, and sick at heart, he rode, scantily accompanied, from the field.

On that field, the son and father met, the latter all exultant, the former all sincere humility. No wonder that England was joyful at such an achievement, and that she gloried in her Prince, even as his father did. He sent the young soldier home, the laurels fresh upon him, to raise supplies to enable the King to prosecute the war. The people gave cheerfully all that was asked. And thus furnished, the Prince repaired to Calais, beleaguered by his father. With him was his stout-hearted mother Philippa, under whose auspices the battle of Neville's Cross had been recently won; and when the three met in the royal tent, near Calais, there must have been a joy such as is known only by those who have not merely conquered in a perilous struggle, but caried out of it much honour and equal glory.

The origin of the ostrich feathers as a badge of the Princes of Wales, has been a matter of perplexity. Randall Holmes solved the difficulty, by asserting that they were the blazon on the war-banner of the ancient Britons. The only thing that in any way resembles the triple feathers in ancient British heraldry, is to be found on the azure shield of arms of King Roderick Mawr, on which the tails of that monarch's three lions are seen coming between their legs, and turning over their backs, with the gentle fall of the tips, like the graceful bend of the feathers in the Prince's badge. The feathers themselves, however, do not appear in connexion with our Princes of Wales, until after the battle in which the blind King of Bohemia—too blind to read a manuscript, yet not so blind but he could see a foe, lost his life. The crest of the Bohemian monarch was an eagle's wing; as for the motto of *Ich dien*, it was assumed by the Prince to characterize his humility, in accordance with a fashion followed, to a late period, even by princesses---Elizabeth of York, for instance, took that of "Humble and Reverent." John, Count of Luxemburg, was the original style of him who was elected King of Bohemia, and fell so bravely at Cressy. Now, the ostrich feather *was* a distinction of Luxemburg, and it is from such origin that the Princes of Wales derive the graceful plumes, which are their distinguishing badge. The question may be considered as having been set at rest by John de Ardern, contemporary with the Black Prince; and, in a manuscript of his, Ardern distinctly states that the Prince derived the feathers from the blind King.

Subsequently to the truce agreed to by the two sovereigns after the affair at Calais, the King, Queen, the Prince and a numerous suite sailed for England. At the siege of Calais, after Cressy, there was abundance of toil before the eight burghers appeared, roped and ready for hanging. The sea-fight with the Spanish fleet off Rye, in 1350, was brought about by the piratical conduct of that fleet on our coast. King Edward and the Prince set sail from Sandwich, in a little flotilla which, when it ranged alongside of the huge Spanish carracks off Rye, seemed to lie at the mercy of its gigantic opponents. But a score of the stupendous vessels left in the hands of the victors, after a fight running into the second day, illustrated the chivalry by which they had been won.

Against a Prince of such renown, however, his Cheshire subjects once rose in rebellion. The Prince advanced to subdue, accompanied by a chief justice, to hang the subdued. The Cheshire men offered to compound by paying 5000 marks, provided he relieved them of the presence of that terrible chief justice. The matter was not definitively settled until after a little furnishing of the gallows, and levying of fines, and seizing of lands into the hands of the Prince.

The reopening of the French quarrel afforded the Prince another opportunity for displaying his valour. From city to city, the Prince of Wales passed on, after what now would be rather considered the fashion of a barbarian, refusing tribute money, and asserting that he came to overthrow towns and ruin populations. For two months the Prince rode forward, rarely leaving a town behind him worth garrisoning; and when he *did*, providing so well for the commissariat that the worst grievance that ever issued from the garrison of a city so occupied, was on account of an insufficiency of fresh fish and cabbages.

King John of France turned back from encountering King Edward, in order that he might meet and overthrow the Prince of Wales. He had with him above 60,000 men to our poor 8000; and the Prince was hard put to it by the siege of Romorantin, from which he could not move; for he had sworn by his father's soul—that he would not strike banner from before the place till it had fallen into his power. He kept his word, but was in sore straits, when after much negotiation and interference of priests, the French came on to eat up the little English army amid the vines and bushes of the field of Poictiers. They came on as to a festival, because they had reason to know the English were in such distress that the Prince himself had been willing to conclude a treaty, on terms almost humiliating to himself. In proportion as he was humble, the French King was arrogant; and when the latter insisted that the Prince of Wales should not only yield all he had, but even surrender himself and a hundred knights, the wrath of the Prince was as good as a thousand men to him.

"England shall never have to pay ransom of mine," cried the noble young leader. If he could not conquer, he would surely die gloriously—and willingly, too.

The victory was one morning's work, but sundown had come before the hunt was up. At night, the French King and his young son, Philip the Bold, sat rather guests than captives in the tent of their princely vanquisher, who waited on them as respectfully as the King's own page would have done, praising their courage, consoling them in their ill fortune, alluding to the chances of war, and yet ascribing all to the will of God.

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE)

ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO. OVID.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 14, 1860.

State of the Thermometer in the shade at the door of Mr. Macpherson, watchmaker and jeweller, corner of St. Francois Xavier and Notre Dame Streets:—

Aug. 13—9 A.M. 72 above zero.
2 P.M. 68 above zero.
5 P.M. 67 above zero.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY C. F. HILL & CO.

Crockery, Cutlery, &c., at Mr. Dubois' new Store, Notre Dame Street, at half-past Seven o'clock.

BY J. B. PARDELLIAN.

Baukrupt Stock of Watches, Jewellery, &c., at his Rooms, at half-past Seven o'clock.

BY BENNING & BARSALOU.

Marble and Alabaster Vases and Ornaments, at 76 Great St. James Street, at Seven o'clock.

PAY YOUR GAS RENT, at No. 54 St. Gabriel Street, on or before TUESDAY, 14th instant, and SAVE 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

August 11. 192

Extra Copies of to-day's "Herald," containing the First Part of the History of the Princes of Wales, can be had at the "Herald" Office and at Pickup's.

ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.

August 13.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

J White, lady & daughter, N Y; J S Martin, Richmond; Mr & Mrs L D Armstrong, Mr and Mrs A R Harris, New Jersey; C P Norris, Springfield; A G Dooley, Toledo; A H Foster, Phila; J C Ridley, Belleville; H R Parrot & lady, H J Hitch & lady, Bridgeport; H W Dridley & son, Balt; Wm Hinman Brooklyn; Wm Roberts, Martha Brodie, Phila; Ann Magee, Plattsburgh; R Toledo, Gnaternal; Antonio Nattes, Manuel Parodi, Havana; Iiam C Rivas, Matavury; W H Fitch, do jr, O E do, Indiana; F E Linis & wife, child and nurse, Cin; A A Fitch & wife, Miss A do, Indiana; D A Chambers, Pittsburgh; H Strowbridge, wife and daughter, Cin; W B Stephens Georgia; E N Chapman M D & daughter, Brooklyn; Miss M Prout, New Haven; M P Smith, New York; B J Clark & lady, New Bedford; Mr & Mrs Kennedy & servant, S C; A Turner, the Misses A M & M Q do, N Y; A G Hill and lady, Boston; A Sawyer, Miss C do & Miss Johnson, Cincinnati; F Cogswell, B W Roberts, R H Fletcher, Cambridge; J J Husterd, N Y; John McKins, N B Wilson, Baltimore; T Boultou, Buffalo; D C Labatt & son, K R Hyanns, Miss do and servant, M J Baker, N O; S M Chandler, New Brunswick; J C de Lamar and lady, Spanish Consul Boston; D Kennedy & lady, Miss do, Roxbury; J Forsyth and lady, Troy; C A Killiam & wife, Boston; A Dodge, wife and two children, H H do, Apalclinola Florida; R W Barber, the Misses K & L do, Saguenay; Mrs Fisher, James Beachell, Quebec; J H Boyd, Murray Bay; Wm Hamilton, Detroit; N S W Russell, England; G J Phelps, New Haven; J Reeher, Quebec; J R Bartlett, Providence; Geo Richmond, J H Thompson, N Y; A Chase & wife, Portland; G W Brown, New York; C J Elliott, Windsor; C H Sharpe and wife, New York; E J Glasgow and wife, St Johns; C Buteman, M do, Miss M J do, Georgia; B W S Bourn & wife, St Louis; Dr W C Mesgrove & lady, Miss do, Miss Burton, Miss H E do, J G do, Miss Curswell W H Wilkins, E F Lawson, Georgia; N M Worthington, A D do, Miss M S do, Miss M A do, Miss; Mrs J Johnson and servant, Master R Adams, F A Peah, Arkansas; W Wilson, Mrs Wilson, Mrs Howard, Washington; Mr and Mrs P J Ambler, Mrs Willis, Virginia; P R Sessions, Mrs M Bemtez & daughter, J M Vittarner, J del Carral, Cuba; Mrs Hoffnaugh & daughter, Philadelphia; Juan de Orosea; J M Macius, Halana; C J Wright, J C Wright, Miss Wright, Cincinnati; C R Morgun, Albany; S Keefer, Quebec; L H Massue, Varennes; G S Small, N Y; Ira Shufer and wife, Albany; Israel Lawton and wife, Coley, Mass.

COSMOPOLITAN.

F J Francis, Windsor; Wm Carlands, Bremen; W Mills, West Farnham; D Mosman, Bangor; J Champagne, Ottawa City; J Barnston, Munro Patterson, Montreal; E W Wheeler, Troy, N Y; R Walker, Niagara; C A Corble, Fredericton; S T Cory, Boston; J Yalden, Oswego, T Treso, N Hampshire; P B Knapp, Rouse's Point; J Wilson, jr, Hamilton; D Quesnel, Arthabaska; C Piper, Quebec; L Gregoire, St Roch; T Trumboy, Portsmouth; P McRae, Dublin; C E Smith, Montreal; A F Muggins, Point Levi; D Hale, Orono; John Dillon, Wickham; P Lutman, Acton.

ALBION.

J P Oxnard and lady, Philadelphia; Wm Holden, H C Brackett, E G [illegible], W J Travis, [illegible]wright, Toledo; Jas Stephenson, Toronto; Miss Southworth, Cincinnati; Joseph Gosselin and lady, Plattsburgh; James Dempsey, New York; George Winchester, Washington, D C; H W Papanti, Louisville, Ky; E S Dana, Fredericktown; Ben Perry, West Cannam, Vt; Oliver Myers, David Thayer, Freeport, Ill; W E P Clark, New York; B Williams, R Frisby, Petersbury; Jas R Webster, Philadelphia; T S Fuller, Boston; W H Webster, Malone; Mrs M T Stodden, Portland; Thos Best, Beauharnois.

MONTREAL HOUSE.

L E Albert, Philadelphia; J S Hart, Troy; C F Bicken, Boucherville; S W Syms, HO; Judge Sawer, Halifax, NS; Lyons Club, NY; H M Rittler, Newcastle; W H Allan, N Y; E Harrison, New Haven; E Harrison, do; J Frost, West Troy; C Rimpland, do; B Cuming, Yarmouth; W E Hopper and lady, do; Mr Hopper, Balt; Miss C B Hopper, do; G M Henry, Troy; John Rilgreely, Rouse's Point; E Evans, do; H R Libby, N Y; J Norton and wife, Savannah; Miss Norton, ditto, Master Norton, ditto; A Klevey, wife and daughter, Boston; Francis R Tolger, Rev M Tolger, Havanah; Dr Burras, Miss Burras, Mr. Brisson, J H Cameron, New York; Miss J H Harrison, Boston; Samuel Rantlay and Brother, T S Lambert and lady, Wisconsin; Geo Rilley, New York; Jas Armor and wife, Georgia; W H Aysott and daughter, New Orleans; Geo Cooms, wife and child, Catskill; J Kingsford and wife, Florida; H Hoffman and son, Hudson; Chas Abraham, Lewiston; Jos P Horton and lady, Hudson; Miss Alida Horton, Wm Henry Horton, Troy; S P Skinner and wife, Sing-Sing; Jas Avery, Albany; H Mathew, West Troy, NY; J B Puckard, Brooklyn, S F Dodge and two ladies, New York; R Reynolds, junr., Montreal; J H Suly, Milwaukie.

OTTAWA.

W Ricklam and lady, Illinois; Mr and Mrs Sweetman, Kingston; E A Gordon, G W Stanley, Mr McNaughton, Ottawa; J Gould, Miss J Gould, Dockport, N Y; Miss S McLane, L T Montgomery, Miss Merrill, G P Merrill, Jackson, Miss; G W Gould, Lockport; J A Gould, Miss; H W Harrington and lady, J W Harrington, H McIver and wife, South Carolina; D Smyth, Tennessee; Miss McEllerlie, Miss C E Godfrey, Miss M A Pow, Miss H T Irboy, W Godfrey, R Godfrey, T E Pow, jr, C Dsil, Miss C Dsil, B M Dsil, J L Reed and lady, South Carolina; W Thompson and lady, Chicago; J S Nesby, Pa; J McLane, Ottawa City; E Walker, E A Hunthil, Burlington; D P S Fetch, Mrs Perry and child, Miss Warthull, N Y City; T A Testy, Boston; W H Chataur and wife, Swanston, N Y; G Meslin, Belleville; T H Beglow, New York; J McCracken, Havana; Dr De Lanatu and wife, Cleveland; H A F Welden and lady, G H Ranson, Boston; T B Harper, Kingston; W B Whitehead, R S Whitehead, R R Whitehead, U S Army; Charles Nash, wife and two children, New Orleans; Fred M Markham, Three Rivers; C A Estman and lady, San Fransisco; Mrs H Thompson, Bourton, Ky; G L Laflin, New York; D McDougall, sr, Columbia, Ga; D McDougall, jr, R E Dissin, Miss E B Dissin, do; Miss S Moin, New York; L D Johnson and lady, William Garten, John H N Hoyt, do; H Cloyer and lady, Farnham, Mass; Mrs Steven, Miss N Fern, John Cloyn and daughter, Miss H E Breger, Miss Huso, Miss Hardinge, do; W Perkin, Russelltown; M Bromlin and lady, Newport, W Houn, St Johns; A H Capnell, Quebec; G T Phelps, New Haven; J W Fortin, Chicago.

The Completion of the Crystal Palace.—We learn that Mr. McNiven, the builder of this very beautiful edifice, has now delivered it; his contract being thus completed within the time fixed for it. Previous to its acceptance by the Board of Arts and Manufactures, the building was subjected to tests under the superintendence of government engineers, who, besides inspection, applied to it the experiment of very heavy weights; placing, for instance, twenty tons of pig iron upon the corners of the gallery, where no support is afforded by the combination of the beams, and afterwards marching through the galleries and other parts of the building a body of the Canadian Rifles. It may not be generally known that the measured tramp of a body of men is the most severe trial to which any building can be subjected, inasmuch as the frequent repetition of the same motion produces a vibration far more searching than any direct pressure. Bridges which have withstood every dead weight have sometimes broken down under the march of a party of troops. We must congratulate Mr. McNiven upon the zealous and successful manner in which he has carried out his contract. Considering the shortness of the time allowed, and the novelty of the construction, we think that he deserves the highest credit for the perseverance and activity with which he has fulfilled his engagements.

Lodgings during the Prince's Visit.—We understand that the capacity for lodging strangers, as ascertained by registration with the Chief of Police, in answer to the invitations given to persons having accommodation, extends to about 10,000 berths.

The R. C. Bishop of Montreal and the Prince's Visit.—Monseigneur, the R. C. Bishop of Montreal, has thus replied to the request of the City Council made through Messrs. Marchand and Leprohon, that he would cause the church bells to be rung, and the children of the schools to take part in the procession on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit.

Bishop's Palace.
August 14, 1860.

Gentlemen,—In answer to two questions which you have been charged to submit to Monseigneur, the Bishop of Montreal, I have the honour to inform you first, that it is the intention of the Bishop to permit the bells of the Catholic Churches of Montreal to sound full peals when the Prince of Wales makes his entrance to the city. It will be a proof that religion associates itself with great good will with popular demonstrations which have in view so honourable an object. In the second place, Monseigneur applauds very cordially the happy thought which the Corporation has had of causing the children of our dear brethren to take part in the splendid orations, which the City is preparing for his Royal Highness; these good children will go together with their respectable parents, and put in practice the religious instruction which teaches them to honour those whom God has placed at the head of Empires for the good government of the people. I must observe, however, that the children being in their vacations, it will be difficult to unite them all in this civic *fete*, which will cause them such remarkable jubilation. His Grandeur desires nothing so much as to see in this as on all other occasions, but one heart and one voice, because he knows that union makes strength. This is whyhe is disposed to do all in his power to cement this union on so solemn an occasion, when it is important to show ourselves all to be good citizens of one city, and at the same time, faithful subjects of the same Empire, because we are children of one religion, who preach nothing but union and charity.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
With distinguished consideration,
Your very humble and obedient Servt,
J. O. PARE, Canon.
Secretary.

French Theatre.—On Saturday evening last at this theatre, the beautiful drama of *Outrage et Réparation, ou le doigt de Dieu*, was rendered in a very effective manner, before a large and fashionable audience, which greeted the performers with thunders of applause. Mlle Karsh and Mons. Barry in their characters of *Léonie Perrot* and *Ferdinand d'Orly* were charming. The other performers also received the warmest applause.

To-night will be presented *Mon Esmenie* and *Le Proscrit Bonapartiste*.

We are informed that the young men of Montreal intend celebrating the visit of H. R. H the Prince of Wales to Canada by giving a grand social Ball on Monday the 27th. From what we can learn it will be got up in a manner that will not be surpassed during the coming celebration.

The City Concert Hall, which has been engaged, will be magnificently decorated, and no expense will be spared for the comfort and enjoyment of the citizens and strangers who may honor them with their presence.

We will have further particulars in a few days.

The attention of our readers and intending ing purchasers is specially invited to the sale of very rich Carved Marble and Alabaster Vases, Statuettes and Ornaments, which takes place this evening, at the store No. 76 Great St. James' Street. Benning & Barsalou, auctioneers.

Tinfoil, &c.—Purchasers of Tinfoil and Metallic caps for bottles, &c., will do well to read the advertisement of Messrs. Crooke & Co. of New York in another column.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONTREAL HERALD.

Fredericton. Aug. 6, 1860.

I gave you an outline sketch in my last letter, posted on Saturday morning, of the Prince's landing, on the day previous, at St. John, N.B., and of the loyal enthusiasm of his reception by the inhabitants of that important and prosperous commercial city. I mentioned, I think, that the great feature in the day's demonstrations was the Firemen and Trades' procession. In this particular, the people of St. John surpassed the Haligonians, and also in the very general, almost universal, illumination of their city, in the evening; but, although one or two of the arches erected, especially one in Prince William Street, elaborately ornamented with flags and banners, were extremely beautiful, the street decorations were not equal to those in Halifax—which, let me just whisper in the ear of our own Committee of Decorations—if there is such a body—it will try their taste and skill to surpass, as they are, undoubtedly, bound to do, with the unlimited resources, architectural talents, and abundant material at their command.

On Saturday morning I left St. John at 8 A.M., and proceeded by railway, nine miles, to Rothsay, on the Kennebecasis River, where, at eleven o'clock, the Prince and his suite arrived, and embarked on board the "Forest Queen," for this city.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and his suite accompanied H. R. H., and likewise the members of the Executive Council, and of the New Brunswick Legislature Chambers. By the kind consideration of the Colonial Authorities the members of the *Fourth Estate* were also provided with passages on board the "Forest Queen." The weather was not propitious, and it rained for an hour or two after leaving.—Rothsay, which, I should mention, has heretofore borne the aboriginal name of Kennebecasis, has been called Rothsay within the last few weeks, in honour of the Prince's Scottish Ducal title. The afternoon was, however, delightful, and as H. R. H. remained almost constantly on deck,—conversing familiarly and unaffectedly with the Provincial Statesmen — and politicians on board—he had an opportunity of seeing, and, I have no doubt, of admiring and appreciating the somewhat tame but beautiful scenery of the valley of the St. John, which for the entire distance (80 miles), presents on either bank extended plains of rich alluvial soil, well cultivated and everywhere studded with comfortable-looking farming homesteads.

To those I have mentioned as having been honored with a passage in the "Forest Queen," I should have added the names of Mayor Lincolm and Alderman Amory of Boston, who responding to the invitation of—I trust he will permit me so to call him—my esteemed and respected friend Mayor Caldwell of Halifax [who was also on board], had visited that city to join in the demonstrations of welcome to the Prince, and of His Worship the Mayor of Montreal, whose eloquence on every fitting occasion, as mentioned in my last—to say nothing of the dazzling splendour of his regalia, for which, I understand, H. R. H. has more than once expressed his unequivocal admiration—has been so creditable to the corporate intellectualities of our fair city. His worship will, he tells me, on his return with the Prince to St. John to-morrow, immediately leave for home *via* Portland.

The "Forest Queen" reached the landing-place here on Saturday evening, about 7½ o'clock. The scene was a beautiful one, thousands of fair and gaily-attired daughters of New Brunswick greeting the Royal Prince, as he stepped on shore, with smiles of welcome and wavings of their embroidered cambrics; while their husbands, brothers, and lovers—or brave and manly sons—made the welkin ring with their loyal and hearty cheers. His R. H., after bowing, in graceful acknowledgement of the kindly warmth of his welcome to Fredericton, entered into the carriage which was in waiting for him, and accompanied by his suite in other carriages, proceeded slowly through the city (for about half a mile) to the Government House, escorted by a well-mounted and most soldierly-looking troop of Cavalry, commanded by Major (judge) Wilson, and two Companies of Volunteer Infantry.

Yesterday, being Sunday, H.R.H. attended divine service (for the first time in British North America) in the beautiful Cathedral; which so greatly adorns the little city and of which its episcopalian inhabitants are so justly proud.

On entering the Cathedral—which was, of course, crowded to the doors—Dr. Medley, the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, crozier in hand, met the Prince and preceded him to the pew immediately facing the Chancel, provided for H.R.H. and his Suite, who were attired in the ordinary morning costume of civic life—the Prince wearing, as he did to-day, a blue-frock coat, light-coloured *unimaginables*—p. t.—and a white round hat.

The ordinary morning service of day having been solemnly and impressively performed—the Rev.—Medley, a son of the Bishop, reading the prayers—his lordship delivered a very excellent and appropriate discourse from *Romans* 14. 12. I have no doubt the readers of the *Herald* will be glad to peruse, as they will not fail to appreciate, the eloquent and solemn appeal of the Right Rev. preacher to the youthful Prince—for, doubtless, altho' addressed to all who were present, it was, in a more especial manner, intended for the ear, the heart and understanding, of a future Sovereign of the British Empire. I have, therefore, availed myself of the obliging courtesy of his lordship and send you, herewith, a copy of his discourse, made from the original manuscript.

This forenoon, H.R.H. held a levee at Government House, which, as expressed in an *Extra* issued by the *Head Quarters*, was attended by a large concourse of the *elite* of this Province, including the members of the Executive Council, members of the Hon. the Legislative Council, the heads of Departments, and members of the House of Assembly. Previous to the Levee, the Executive Council, on the part of the Legislature and people of N. B., presented an address, which, as it has been telegraphed with the Prince's answer, to the A. V., I shall not now copy. The Mayor and Corporation of Fredericton, at the same time presented the following:—

To His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD,
PRINCE OF WALES.

Tha Mayor and City Council of the City of Fredericton most respectfully greet your Royal Highness with a right hearty Welcome to the Metropolis of New Brunswick.

From the affection we entertain for your Royal Mother—our Beloved Queen—we bid you welcome. From our regard to yurself as the son of such a Mother, and the Heir Apparent to the Throne, we bid You Welcome. From our attachment to the Constitution which admits of such a benign and maternal Sovereignty in the person of Your Beloved Mother, we bid You Welcome.

In obedience to the universal heart throb of our Empire of perpetual sun-light, we bid You Welcome.

Victoria's Son must be everywhere Welcome throughout Victoria's dominions.

Your Royal Highness, during Your Provincial tour, will visit larger Cities, and see greater developments of wealth and art than we present, but nowhere can there be found a people more devoted to the Throne, than in and around the "*silvœfilia nobilis.*"

May the King of Kings graciously protect Your Royal Highness during Your prospective tour, and bring You safely home again to the land of our Fathers, and the sunshine of the Royal domestic circle.

JAS. S. BEEK, *Mayor.*

His Royal Highness was graciously pleased to make the following

REPLY:—

Gentlemen, — Your hearty reiterations of "Welcome" demand my warmest thanks.

In the name of the Queen I thank you for the expressions of your Loyalty, and for the just tribute which you pay to the acts of Her Reign, and the sentiments which have always animated Her.

In my own name also I thank you for the warm reception I have met with in the City which you represent, and for the earnest wishes for my welfare which you have expressed.

Your City no doubt is small in comparison with many others which I am about to visit, but the enthusiasm with which you so loudly greeted me on Saturday, and the devotional quiet which prevailed yesterday in your streets, prove to me that this community knows how to fear God, as well as to pay honor to its earthly Sovereign.

I sincerely trust that these virtues may never diminish amongst you, while your limits enlarge and your wealth increases in proportion to the local advantages which Providence has bestowed upon you.

After the levee, the hon. Mr. Fisher—Attorney General and Premier of N.B.—gave a very handsome and *recherche* champagne luncheon to the members of the Legislature and others, at his beautiful residence. I had the honor and pleasure—with the other members of the Fourth Estate now here—of what is called "assisting" on the interesting occasion; and what was most gratifying to me to find that here, as at Halifax, all mere provincial and party politics have, by unanimous consent, been cast aside for the time being—the hon. Mr. Faren and the hon. Mr. Chandler, members of the late, and bitter political opponetns of the present Ministry, being among the most enthusiastic and joyous of Mr. Fisher's guests. This is as it should be, and as I cannot doubt it will be in Canada—let harmony prevail, uninterrupted by party or personal aspirations, while the Prince is among us.

But I must close these, necessarily, hasty notices of, and reflections upon passing events.—The mail—*via* River du Loup—leaves in the morning. I leave for St. John. after the ball, now going on in the Colonial Buildings—I will write again to-morrow.

Romans xiv.12. :—"*So then every one shall give account of himself to God.*

We are assembled to worship God to-day on an occasion which possesses singular interest, and also has this feature of importance, that we have never all met in this church before, and it is wholly improbable we shall ever all meet here again.

Apart, then, from those topics on which there is no necessity for me to dwell, because your minds are full of them, there is another which at the present moment claims our earnest attention.

Pardon me then, my brethren, if the subject is not what you may have expected. You may (as well as my feeble abilities would allow) the language of congratulation and loyalty, and to be the mouthpiece of those feelings which not only exist but overflow in all your hearts. If I adopt a different course, it is not that I do not share with you the common joy. I rejoice with you heartily and loyally; but I have a higher mission to discharge. Can I, dare I, forget that you are all, from the highest to the lowest, immortal souls?—sinners redeemed by the blood of a common Saviour—Christians united by a common hope—placed for a few moments under my special charge? Can I forget how much may depend with some one soul, even on this half hour? Can I, above all, forget that, if every one us of shall give account of himself to God, I shall myself give account for what I deliver to you this day? And as I probably address some of you for the first and for the last time, how can I in justice to you, dwell on any other topics than those momentous truths in which all alike have a common interest, in regard to which the bonds of temporal polity, political action, and even national welfare, great as they are, are as nothing, compared with the salvation of your souls throughout Eternity?

I beseech you enter with me at once on this stupendous theme. I pray to God that by his help the words of the inspired Apostle may take deep root in your hearts; that with no light, no momentary impression, the truth may dwell there, and abide with you all your life long; and become the rule of your actions, filling you with those high and holy principles which carry you safely through life, and enable you to give up your account at the last day with joy and not with grief.

The points which the Apostle lays down for our consideration are two:—

1. That we shall all personally and face to face appear before God.

2. That this appearance will not be as a matter of choice, curiosity, or joint consent, but that God will summon each separate soul to give account of itself to Him, the Maker and Judge of all souls.

From these two topics we shall do well and wisely to infer what influence this truth should have, not only on our feelings but on our daily habits and manner of life.

Glance, my brethren, (for it is only a glance the time will allow us) at these two stupendous truths:—

1. Have you ever considered what it is personally to appear before God? Every one knows that it is an affair of some moment to make our appearance before an earthly potentate. Uneducated men are very brave and boastful on these subjects till they are brought into the presence of the Court; but the splendour of the ceremony, and the gravity and respectful behaviour of those who know how to conduct themselves, awe and impress the boldest. But if this Court be sitting on questions of life and death; if the monarch be invested with absolute power; if on his fiat hang all your temporal interests; few men are to be found who do not feel some apprehension. But what Court on earth can furnish you with any image of the throne of God, seated in judgment? This is no question of earthly precedence, superior dignity, profit or place, or emolument. The prize (if one may so term it) is your own soul, the question your own salvation; the demand is whether you are fit to enjoy what Christ has prepared for them that love Him. With whom are you to meet?—not with a king who may be flattered or dreaded; not with a judge who may be silenced; not with a fellow-sinner who knows little of you but what your own actions reveal; he who meets you face to face, being to being, he whom you will then for the first time look upon, is your Maker, Sovereign, Benefactor, Saviour, and omniscient Judge; he looks not into your eyes but into your soul; he sees all that is and was to be there, and reads you off at a glance—what you have been and are, and what you have made yourself, or what His grace has made you. There you stand with all your imperfections and your sins, *alone with God, alone with God!* O merciful Father—what a sight will this be of ourselves and of Thee! How will our poor feeble knees tremble at this interview! And on what can the best and holiest of us cast ourselves but on Thy mercy and the merits of our Redeemer for salvation. The good we have done is nothing—the errors we have committed are numberless. Thy power is infinite, Thy justice is terrible and the very sight of Thee is sufficient to destroy us but for that merciful assurance—This is our God, we have waited for Him and He will save us.

2. Now if the very sight of God be so awful, what shall we say when we consider the second point here laid down by the Apostle Paul, that each soul will have its own separate account to give to God at the great meeting.

We all know what sight-seeing is; men run together to great sights from mixed feelings, some from curiosity, some from respect and loyalty, many from both these motives. But curiosity will find no place there. It is to give account that you are summoned there. Giving account is not a pleasing duty, when the accounts are complicated, the interests many and serious, and the penalties of breach of trust are heavy; and we are all glad to be rid of the duty. In no kind of action is the frailty and imperfection of human nature, more abundantly displayed than in giving account. What efforts are made, to make the best of a bad business! What evasive answers? What positive deception is practiced? What immense ingenuity in avoiding the plain naked truth?—Nay, take the highest standard of duty and the noblest life to be found amongst us, still there is an abatement required, there is a reserve, there is a secret inner chamber of the soul, into which we never admit one human being besides ourselves; in some particulars we stand alone, and our dearest friends are not admitted into the sanctuary of the heart beyond a certain point. No soul stained by sin can bear that it should be looked at throughout by its fellow-sinner. Yet this account, so painful to all honest humble Christians, so terrible to the holy Patriarch Job, that he said, "I abhor myself," and so awful to Abraham that he said when he came face to face with God, "Behold, now I have taken upon me, that am but Dust and ashes"—so fearful to St. Peter that he cried out "Depart from me;" so agonizing to Daniel that he "Fainted and could eat nothing for many days;" so terrible to St. John that he "Fell at Christ's feet as dead."—This account, so full of terror and of fear to the just and holiest of mankind, you, my brethren, and I must encounter.

What is it that we are to render up? What is it which we cannot evade or fly from? What is it that must all be made known? The life of our souls—the posture of our heart towards God—the life of Christ Jesus, as manifested in our mortal body — the use we have made of our baptismal privileges—the benefit we have derived from the Sacred Scriptures—the union and communion we have had with our risen Lord—the prayers we have offered, the faith to which we have held fast—the example we have set at all the various hours of life, in all the companies into which we have been brought, in all the relations and capacities in which Providence has placed us as subjects or rulers, as citizens, as freemen, as electors, as elected, as judges, as magistrates, as pastors, as flocks, as hearers, as preachers, as tradesmen, as mechanics, as rich, as poor, as gifted with powerful intellect or moderate abilities, as physicians, as merchants, as lawyers, as soldiers, as men of science, as handicraftsmen of all kinds, as husbands, wives, brethren, sisters, children, as masters, servants; as those whom God has chosen to bring very near to himself; as those for whom Christ died, and for whom he intercedes and reigns in glory. Surely when you think of this complicated, manifold, tremendous account, you must see the dignity of common things—the momentous issues of common ordinary life, the risk we run in living our common every day life! Surely you must see how judgment and eternity mingle with the daily occurrences which seem too trifling to be remembered, and yet daily prayer and daily fear, and daily honesty, and daily living to the Lord are, as the threads which hold that life together. Every hour the word or action or motion passes on to judgment. The word is spoken—the action done—and in an instant it has left the world, and cannot be undone for ever,—and another line is written on the face of eternity which cannot be blotted out.

Surely I have said enough (though but little) to show what holy principles should guide us in consideration of these great truths. May God stamp them indelibly on our hearts!

1st. The subject here set before us should lead us to a holy, yet if I may so express myself, a *cheerful fear.*

We are here presented, certainly, with a grave view of life; yet it is far from being a gloomy, discontented, or repining view. The God who sent his blessed Son to save us, who underwent toil and privation, ignominy and death for our sakes—is also the God of boundless might, of glorious variety, of choicest gifts in the creation of this vast world. This God rejoices in the happiness of his meanest creatures, and denies not to us at all fit seasons, the enjoyments with which his works supply us in the paths of science, in the glories of art, in the spendour of the fields, in the mazes of the forest, in the recreations proper to youth and animal spirits, and high health and virtuous cheerfulness. We neither please nor worship him by refusing to our fellow creatures those innocent joys which lighten the common hardness of humanity, and brace our saddened spirits for those graver duties, which it is our business to discharge.

So that whilst we fear Him, we may rejoice in our maker always, and may lawfully partake in those sports and recreations which are suitable to our ages and characters, which contain nothing sinful in them, provided we bear about with us everywhere a strict sense of our duty to God and to each others, and are ever ready to fulfil it. I have called this feeling by a compound name, a cheerful fear, because under any system of theology which absolutely forbids general recreations, or which denounces as sinful particular kinds of recreation whilst it tolerates others, the mind is led to assume the look of fear of God rather than to feel it, or to feel abject terror in the thought of meeting our God rather than the holy and living one which becomes a christian.

The proper medium would seem to be to remember that God denies us nothing that is really good for the body or for the soul, that we must serve him with fear and rejoice with trembling, and yet that He is our friend, and a cheerful, hopeful, large-hearted and thankful spirit is that which best enables us to discharge each duty as it comes with a manly, open, and confiding spirit, looking for the merciful allowance, and confident in the justice of our God.

2d. The account we shall have to give should also be a motive to perpetual love and thankfulness for the vast amount of our present mercies. Now, independently of those which personally belong to each of us, and on which our time alone forbids me to dwell, I may properly call your attention to-day to those which belong to us all as citizens When we look round among the nations of the earth, and consider the past and present condition of contries favored with an equally fruitful soil and a more genial climate; when we see how inestimable is the price of our manly, rational, and constitutional freedom, how deeply should we cherish, how diligently should we guard and preserve the integrity of our limited monarchy, the wise balance of our respective estates, the just and merciful administration of our laws, and the various protections of freedom and safe guards against license with which a gracious Providence has endowed us. Our monarchy, our language and our religion are rich in all the associations of the past. Our progress in the useful arts and sciences has been widening and deepening every year; our deliverances from civil war and religious thraldom have been unexampled in the history of the world; our Colonial possessions have in them all the seeds of a great future, and want only a higher education and a more patient development of natural resources to give them birth. A gracious Providence everywhere unites us by successful though calamitous war, and by the nobler arts of peace. Our sufferings and our joys are the common property of the Empire; one year our bosoms heave with fear and sorrow at the massacre of Cawnpore; in another we hail the coming of a Prince, not like his great ancestor reaping his youthful harvest of renown and blood in miseries inflicted on a foreign land, but sent forth by the love of the mother country on a peaceful mission,—to consolidate the affections of a distant Empire, and to bring nearer in loyalty, love and friendship, the chains which science and commercial activity have closely united. Surely we shall have to give account for these unnumbered blessings. This good measure heaped together and running over, which God has given into our bosom, calls for no narrow gratitude in return; demands of us this day more thankfulness in our breasts, more fervour in our progress, more charity towards each other, more virtue and holiness as a nation than we have as yet exhibited. And here the context of the passage before us leads me to show that the whole argument of St. Paul on the subject of the judgment day is brought to bear on the great duty of a wise and charitable forbearance towards each other.

The questions which he discusses in this chapter concerning different kinds of food and religious observances, are questions which in principle are continually brought forward, and he brings in the solemn judgment of God to show us how we should deal with them. Why dost thou judge thy brother? or why dost thou set at naught thy brother? for we must all stand before the judgment seat of Christ. So then every one of us shall give account of himself to God. Let us not, therefore, judge one another any more.

A judgment, indeed, we must form upon men and things with a view to our Christian discrimination; but let it not be necessarily a judgment to condemnation in things indifferent; let it not be, above all, a harsh and uncharitable judgment, but let the severity of your condemnation be directed to this point, that none of you put an occasion to fall in your brother's way, and cause him to fall by an unwise and useless abuse of liberty. Here then you see another important principle arising out of the solemn subject of our appearance before God in judgment. If all of us will be judged, and if it be so hard and difficult for us to meet that judgment of ourselves, how strongly does this urge on us the principle of mutual amity, forbearance, gentleness, consideration, abstinence from boasting and arrogance, from envy, railing, evil surmisings, and uncharitableness. This is the special argument of the Apostle, and I wish there were not sufficient reasons for my pressing it upon you. Much allowance is to be made for the excitement of men's minds; but let us respect one thing. We owe it to our Sovereign, we owe it to our Province, we owe it to ourselves, to let no ill feeling mingle with, or follow the gracious visit, if I may so speak, of our common friend. Let us charitably suppose that every one has done his best to welcome him; differences of opinion are ensured by our freedom of thought; but we have too many points of union, too many subjects of devout and glowing thankfulness to allow one envious, ill-natured, or uncharitable thought to have a lodgment in our breasts. Why should we set at nought our brother in Christ, when we shall meet together as sinners before a common tribunal hereafter?

Let us remember that the unbounded liberty we enjoy of saying and printing all we think or feel, should be a check rather than a guarantee for license; for the greater our freedom, the heavier must be our account. And as addressing for a moment my dear friends and brethren of the Church of England specially, ought not this thought of your own personal appearance before God to lead you to value more highly and to be more fervent in the use of your own holy and common prayers? You have sometimes, perhaps, looked on what are called State prayers as if they did not nearly concern you; you have repeated them coldly and without a personal interest; no fervent *Amen* has come from the depths of your breasts.

Our good and Gracious Sovereign has just sent to you one of the dearest members of her family, to remind you that she is not an abstraction, a pageant of the state, a court ceremony which stripped of its externals, comes to nought; but a living personal responsible being; an anointed Queen, a Christian mother, fully alive to all the responsibilities of her exalted station, desirous to glorify God in all stations; depending on the mercy of God in Christ Jesus the Saviour of us all, looking forward with you to his great and glorious advent, and solicitous, nay, sadly deeply, tenderly solicitous for the benefit of her people's prayers. And will you deny that profitable, motherly, maternal, pious request? Surely when we meet together in the Church, the thought of this day's assemblage shall sometimes infuse fresh fervor into that petition which I presume, in your name and mine to offer. Endue her plenteously with heavenly gifts, grant her in health and wealth long to live, strengthen her that she may vanquish and overcome all her enemies, and, finally, after this life, may she attain everlasting joy and felicity through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Thus it may be seen why the remembrance of our all appearing before God in judgment has a directly practical bearing upon our whole lives. It may serve to correct our view of human life; to moderate and chasten our joys, to sanctify and soothe our sorrows; to dignify every common action, and lessen the importance of worldly honor and gain; it may elevate the poorest and humble the richest among us, by abasing all upon the footstool of one common Father, Benefactor, Saviour and Judge.

But the subject cannot properly be closed without the suggestion of the holy and comfortable hope which is connected with it.

Awful as is the subject of judgment to come to those who like Felix tremble at the mention of temperance and righteousness, and judgment to come; the humble believer in Christ will remember with no transitory joy that it is not only judgment, but salvation that is to be revealed at the last time.

Of ourselves indeed we must speak less confidently; but we have all many loved and dear ones gone before us, the reality of whose faith, the fervour of whose charity, the holy fruitfulness of whose good works supply us with the best foundations for a lively and comfortable hope. When we recollect the unfeigned faith that was in them, their manny trials, their gentleness and brotherly kindness, their pious munificence, their fervent prayers, their humble and active piety, and how they passed through the gate of death, supported by the comforter, and in a Fathers arms, contented died away, we can even contemplate the judgment seat of Christ wlth a lively hope. On that throne is exalted our Redeemer, our Brother, and our Friend; in that sacred form areimprinted the wounds of his sacred passion; in that majestic presence we recognize that gracious Supreme Being to whom our prayers are offered, on whom all our faith is fixed, the guardian of our life, the rock of ages in whom is our strength. If I mistake not I speak to some who will recognize in this portrait the features of those much loved friends whose memory I cherish, with themselves. Their works abide with us for our comfort. Let us then ever bear about with us this holy principle of duty, this two-fold remembrance of the account we have to give; and He to whom we give it, has promised to receive us to Himself. Let this principle awe and terrify the impenitent, awaken the slumberer, dry the falling tears, quicken every good resolution, moderate every joy, hallow every motive, and be our shield against temptation, our hope and stay in that hour when neither princes, physicians nor friends can grant us any longer their protection, succour or counsel. In that hour by thy cross and passion, Good Lord deliver us.—In that hour, suffer us not for any pains of death to fall from Thee.

Above all, when God ariseth to shake terribly the earth, when the judgment is set, and the books are opened, Good Lord deliver us.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The North Atlantic Company's United States mail-steamer Adriatic, Joseph J. Comstock, Esq., commander, arrived at an early hour this morning from Havre via Cowes. Left the Needles at 6 o'clock on the afternoon of the 1st inst. and reached the Light Ship, during a fog, at 4 o'clock this morning. She brings 261 passengers, among whom are Lady Franklin and niece, Mr. Grinnell and family, Capt. Sackett, U. S. Army, and Rev. Dr. Murry.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Lords, July 30, Lord Clyde took his seat.

Lord Normanby, in moving for coppies or extracts from the despatches of her Majesty's Minister in Tuscany in 1855, '56 and '57, referring [illegible] condition and administration of the Roman States, said the object of the motion wes to show how the efforts of himself and Mr. Lyons oad been impeded in advancing the improvement of the Roman States of Lord Palmerston in 1856, that the Holy City was never better Governed than during the absence of the Popes.

Lord Wodehouse said there would be no objections to produce the papers, and defended Lord Palmerston from the charges brought against him.

In the Commons, on the same day Sir J. Ferguson moved a resolution, "That it is inexpedient to proceed further with legisltion respecting the European troops in Indiauntil the whole plan of the Government for the rgulation of the military force of that country sall have been submitted to the consideration of Parliament.

Upon a division the resolution wasnegatived by 88 to 50.

Lord J. Russell has appointed Lod Dufferin to the responsible post of British coimissioner to Syria.

Cambridge is to be honored with te presence of the Prince of Wales, at the comiencement of the ensuing Lent term. Arrangments for the reception of his Royal Klghness re in progress. Madingly Hall, situate about iree miles from Cambridge, has been engaged, tere being no available place within the limits f the University, capable of accomodating is Royal Highness and his numerous suite.

The United Service Gazette sas:—It is rumored in military circles that te vacant Baton will be conferred on Lord Clde.

The same journal says:—The numer of new regiments of the line to be added tthe army, in consequence of the extinction o the local European forces in India, will be 9, f which 3 will be cavalry and 6 infantry.

The "Lenister," new Galway stener, made the trip from Southampton to Kington in 25 hours.

THE POLICY OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TOWARDS ENGLAND.

We publish the following imporant letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the Anbassador of france, to which Lord John Russell referred in the House of Commons on the 30th July:—

St. Cloud, 25th Jly, 1860.

"My Dear Persignyj—Affairs appar to me to be so complicated—thanks to the distrust excited everywhere since the war in Italy—that I write to you in the hope that a conversation, in perfect frankness, with Lord Palerston will remedy the existing evil. Lord Palmerston knows me, and when I affirm a thing he will believe me. Well, you can tell him from me, in the most explicit manner, that since the peace of Villafranca I have had but one thought, one object—to enagurate a new era of peace, and to live on the best terms with all my neighbors and especially with England.

I had renounced Savoy and Nice the extraordinary additions to Piedmont the caused me to resume the desire to see united to France provinces essentially French. But it will be objected, "You wish for peace and you increase, immoderately, the military forces of France." I deny the fact in every sense. My army and my fleet have in them nothing of a threatening character. My steam navy is even far from being adequate to our requirements, and the number of steamers does not nearly equal that of sailing ships deemed necessary in the time of King Louis Phillippe.

I have 400,000 men under arms; but deduct from this amount 60,000 in Algeria, 6,000 in Rome, 8,000 in China, 20,000 gendarmes, the sick and the new conscripts, and you will see—what is the truth—that my regiments are of smaller effective strength than during the preceding reign. The only addition to the army list has been made by the creation of the Imperial Guard. Moreover, while wishing for peace, I desire also to organize the forces of the country on the best possible footing, for, if foreigners have only seen the bright side of the last war, I myself close at hand have witnessed the defects, and I wish to remedy them.

Having said thus much, I have, since Villafranca, neither done, nor even thought anything which could alarm any one. When Lavalette started for Constantinople, the instructions which I gave him were confined to this—"Use every effort to maintain the *status quo*; the interest of France is that Turkey should live as long as possible."

Now, then, occur the massacres in Syria, and it is asserted that I am very glad to find a new occasion of making a little war, or of playing a new part. Really, people give me credit for very little common sense. If I instantly proposed an expedition, it was because my feelings were those of the people which has put me at its head, and the intelligence from Syria transported me with indignation. My first thought, nevertheless, was to come to an understanding with England. What other interest than that of humanity could induce me to send troops into that country? Could it be that the possession of it would increase my strength?

Can I conceal from myself that Algeria notwithstanding its future advantages is a source of weakness to France, which for [illegible] years has devoted to it the purest of its blood and its gold? I said it in 1852 at Bordeaux, and my opinion is still the same—I have great conquests to make, but only in France. Her interior organization, her moral development, the increase of her resources, has still immense progress to make. There [illegible] field exists vast enough for my ambition and sufficient to satisfy it.

It was difficult for me to come to an understanding with England on the subject of Central Italy, because I was bound by the peace of Villafranca. As to Southern Italy, I am free from engagements, and I ask no better than a concert with England on this point, as on others; but, in Heaven's name, let the eminent men who are placed at the head of the English Government lay aside petty jealousies and unjust mistrust.

Let us understand one another in good faith, like honest men as we are, and not like thieves who desire to cheat each other.

To sum up, this is my innermost thought. I desire that Italy should obtain peace, no matter how, but without foreign intervention, and that my troops should be able to quit Rome without compromising the security of the Pope. I could very much wish not to be obliged to undertake the Syrian expedition, and, in any case not to undertake it alone; firstly, because it will be a great expense, and secondly, because I fear that this intervention may involve the Eastern question; but, on the other hand, I do not see how to resist public opinion in my country, which will never understand that we can leave unpunished, not only the massacre of Christians, but the burning of our consulates, the insult to our flag, and the pillage of the monasteries which were under our protection.

I have told you all I think, without disguising or omitting anything. Make what use you may think advisable of my letter.

Believe in my sincere friendship.
Napoleon.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE EMRPEOR'S LETTER.

(*From the London Times of Aug. 1.*)

The Emperor's letter, which will be found in another column, will be read with interest by all, with satisfaction by those who can forget the logic of facts. The style is the full Roman hand familiar to the man who has won an empire, who has more recently annexed two provinces, and is a master of a hundred legions. With the argument of success nothing is so easy as self-justification. It must be observed, however, that it is no excuse for the annexation of Savoy and Nice that it was conditional on Tuscany and the Duchies declaring for Piedmont. A steam navy may be far above the real wants of a nation, and yet be far short of the previous number of sailing vessels. France may have only 400,000 men actually "under arms;" but when, for our own security, we measure men against men, it is necessary to take into account the immense addition she can make with a single fortnight's notice.

But why are all these topics to be brought up, when we are only invited to a common policy in the affairs of Southern Italy and the East? Certainly, there is a case for interference of some sort in Syria; and as neither the British Parliament nor the British Press have given the least countenance to the suspicions and rumours which are current respecting the origin of the Civil War, the prejudice against which the Emperor seems to defend himself can only arise from the actual operations of French diplomacy in the East. They may or may not have contributed to the present deplorable results, and the consequent appeal for European intervention; but English statesmen and writers have expressed no opinion on that question. We are, however, glad of any occasion which has elicited the profession of such friendly sentiments, and trust that they may may foreshadow a policy under which we may enjoy peace without being compelled any longer to support all the burdens of war.

FRANCE.

Paris, July 29.—The *Moniteur* publishes a decree augmenting the nnmber of the officers of the general staff from 510 to 580.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says:—It is not certain that the representatives of the Powers who meet on the Syrian intervention will finish their task to-morrow, Tuesday. There seems to be a wish on the part of some to leave as much time as possible to the Porte for the suppression of the atrocities in Syria, and the chastisement of the perpetrators, without calling for foreign intervention. In the meantime, France is hurrying on her preparations for the expedition. A subscription list has been opened at Paris, and the departments, for the benefit of the Christians of Syria who have survived the massacres. It is expected that about 100,000 francs may be forwarded to Syria during the present week.

The correspondent of the Morning Post says:—The affairs of Italy are more than ever complicated. Garibaldi will not listen to the propositions of Emmanuel's letter, dictated by France, and calling on the General to abstain from any attack on the Continental dominions.

ITALY.

Florence, July 29.—The *Nazione* of to-day says: Garibaldi has entered Messina. The royal troops still occupy the citadel. Baron Ricasoli has left for Turin.

Naples, July 24, (via Marseilles).—The official journal contains an article expressing regret at the hostile aggressions made in Sicily while negotiations are being carried on for the solution of the pending question of Turin, Paris and London, and notwithstanding that the Neapolitan government had given orders for the evacuation of Sicily to the royal troops, in order to avoid the shedding of Italian blood.

The same journal repeats that an alliance between Piedmont and Naples is necessary for the welfare of Italy.

Genoa, July 29.—News received here fully confirms the entry of Garibaldi into Messina.

THE BATTLE OF MELAZZO.

The Government of the Dictator Garibaldi has caused the two following bulletins to be published:

National Camp of Meri, July 20.

This morning, at six o'clock, an exchange of musket shots took place. It was thought at first to be an affair of outposts, but it soon became a general action. The Royalists had artillery; on our side there was none. The struggle was terrible, the Royalists being under cover, while our men were fighting in the open plain. At one moment the position appeared difficult, but at the magic name of Garibaldi our men rushed on like lions and carried the position, and at 25 minutes past 3 our troops entered Melazzo, after capturing five pieces of artillery, three of which were taken in the action outside the walls, and the two others at the entrance. The Veloce steamer cannonaded the fort, where the Royalists shut themselves in, constantly pursued by the bayonet; they were crowded there as in a barrel of anchovies. Our men then took the first gate of the fort and a bastion, and our flag is floating over one tower.

We have a heavy loss to deplore; that of the Royalists is enormous. The surrender of the fort and the entire column is considered certain. A reinforcement, with rifles and cannon, has this instant arrived for us.

July 21.—Yesterday, at 6 A.M., the battle commenced at Melazzo, and was not over before 8 P.M. The struggle was terrible; there was fighting along the whole line. There was a great carnage of the Bourbonists, who fought with much obstinacy, so that it became necessary to gain ground, foot by foot, under a shower of grape. The field of battle, covered with dead bodies of the enemy, and with baggage of every kind and five guns, was at last conquered, amid cries of "Long live Italy!" "Long live Garibaldi!"

Our young men vied in enthusiasm with the brave men of Garibaldi's Legion, which was the first in the combat and the first to charge with the bayonet, to storm Melazzo, and also seize the first and second redoubt of the fortress, still pressing the Bourbonists close with the bayonet.

Our loss has not been excessive. The legion of Garibaldi has had a few of its men wounded; our young men have also suffered very little, but the loss of the continental soldiers has been considerable.

This morning, the 21st, the Bosco presented himself to the Dictator, and requested leave to quit with the honors of war. "No," replied, Garibaldi, "you shall leave disarmed if you please."

The Dictator in a cavalry engagement at Melazzo, cut off with a blow of his sabre the sword arm of the major of the Neapolitan corps that was pursuing him; after which the Neapolitan cavalry were dispersed and destroyed—a just punishment of their fratricidal obstinacy.

"Long live Italy! Long live Victor Emanuel!"

The *Presse* publishes a letter from M. Alexandre Dumas describing the engagement at Melazzo, of which he was an eyewitness. The following are extracts:—

At dawn on the 20th all the troops were in movement to attack the Neapolitans. Malanchini commanded the left; General Medici and Cosenz the centre; while the right was composed of a few companies only, intended to cover the centre and left wing from a surprise. Garibaldi was in the centre, where the action was expected to be the sharpest. The firing began on the left from the Neapolitan outposts, concealed in a red-bed half way between Meri and Melazza. A quarter of an hour later the centre attacked the Neapolitan line, and drove it from its first position. The right meanwhile dislodged the Neapolitans from some houses, which they occupied. As the difficulties of the ground prevented reinforcements from arriving, Bosco, with 6000 men, turned upon the 500 or 600 who had driven him back.

The latter were at first obliged to retreat before the superior nnmbers of the enemy; but, when other troops came up to their aid, they again attacked the enemy, many of whom were still concealed among reeds and protected by fig trees. so that a charge with the bayonet was impossible. Medici, while advancing at the head of his men, had a horse killed under him. Cosenz was struck in the neck by a spent ball, and fell; he was for a moment supposed to be mortally wounded, but he was only stunned, and almost instantly he was on his legs again, shouting "*Viva L'Italia.*" Garibaldi, at the head of the Genoese Carbineers and some Guides, attempted to take the enemy in the flank, but suddenly came on a gun placed in the centre of the road, and which he determined to attack. When within 20 paces, the cannon, loaded with grape, was fired by the King's troops. The effect was terrible; only five or six men remained standing.

Garibaldi had part of his boot and his stirrup carried away; his horse was also wounded, and he was compelled to alight. Major Breda and his trumpeter were killed by his side; Misori's horse fell dead under him; Statela was left standing unhurt in the midst of the iron storm; all the others were killed or wounded. The gun which had done all this mischief was taken soon after. Then the Neapolitan infantry opened and gave passage, to a charge of 50 cavalry for the purpose of retaking the piece. Colonel Donen's men, who had been but little under fire, threw themselves to the sides of the road instead of receiving the charge on their bayonets. The cavalry came like a whirlwind, the Sicilians firing from both sides. Thus assailed both right and left, the commander of the Neapolitan cavalry stopped, and wanted to turn back, but found the passage barred by General Garibaldi, Masori, Statella, and five or six men. The General seized the officer's bridle and cried out 'Surrender.'

The officer replied with a blow of his sabre, which Garibaldi parried, and by a back stroke cut the officer's cheek open. The latter fell from his horse. Meanwhile, three or four sabres were raised against the General, who wounded one of his assailants with a thrust of his sabre, while Misori killed two others and the horse of a third with his revolver. Statella brought down one antagonist, while another, who sprang at Misori's throat, was killed by the fourth shot of his revolver. While this struggle was drawing to a close, Garibaldi rallied his scattered men, charged with them, and either took or killed the rest of the fifty horsemen. Seconded by his centre he next charged the Neapolitans, Bavarians, and Swiss with the bayonet. The Neapolitans fled at once, but the Bavarians and Swiss made a short stand before they gave way. This decided the fate of the day.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

(*Reported for the Montreal Herald.*)

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

Present—C. J. Coursol, Esq.

Monday, Aug. 13.

SENTENCES.

Sentences were rendered at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. In each case the sentence was preceded by a few impressive words of admonition, addressed by the Court to the convict.

Louis Deguire *dit* Larose, larceny, 2 years Provincial Penitentiary.

Jamer Canty, a young lad convicted of larceny, 2 years Reformatory Prison.

Joseph Tourangeau, larceny, also a very young boy, 2 years Reformatory Prison.

Edmond Généreux, larceny, 2 years Provincial Penitentiary.

Emelie Paquette, stealing a cow, 18 months Common Gaol with hard labor.

Jacob Allen, do.

Benjamin Millette, larceny. It was his second offence. 2 years Penitentiary.

François Pelchat, larceny, 9 months Common Gaol with hard labor.

John Dillon, stealing from the person. During the last six or seven years, remarked the Court, he had been imprisoned six or seven times in the Common gaol; it was now time to try what the Penitentiary could do for him. He was accordingly sentenced to 3 years Provincial Penitentiary.

Gilbert Tremblay, larceny. The prisoner was very young, but it was the second time he had been before the Court.

He was sentenced to 3 years Reformatory Prison.

Noel Leclerc, larceny, 1 month Common gaol at hard labor.

Henry Fournier, larceny, do François Vallade, embezzlement, 3 month's Common gaol, with hard labor.

Alfred Turner, embezzlement, do.

Patrick Kearan, convicted on 2 indictments for larceny. Three months Common gaol on each.

Adrien Chartier, larceny, 2 years Reformatory Prison.

Henriette Narbonne, larceny, one month Common gaol.

James Harney and James Illett, larceny, 9 months Common gaol.

Joseph Levitre, larceny from his master, 18 month's Reformatory Prison.

William Baines, obtaining money under false pretences. He had already been convicted of larceny, and imprisoned for 6 months. Sentenced to 2 years Penitentiary.

Mary Kelly, obtaining a pair of boots under false pretences, three months Common gaol.

Alexander McNider, stealing from a dwelling house to the value of £5, 6 months Reformatory Prison.

Ambrois Blais, assault, six months Common gaol.

Francois Belleau and Francois Xavier Glandon, assault. Fined £5 each, and to give bail to keep the peace for one year, themselves in £50 each, and two sureties in £25 each.

The Court was then declared to be over.

POLICE COURT—Yesterday.

ASSAULT.

An action for assault was brought by Ann Laurie against Catherine Farrell. The defendant was fined in the sum of $5 and costs.

A cross-action was brought by Elizabeth Farrell against Ann Laurie and Elizabeth Laurie for the same cause, which was dismissed with costs.

Another case of assault was settled.

ABSENCE FROM SHIP.

A seaman on board the steamship Canadian was brought up on the charge of absenting himself from his ship, but there being no evidence, he was discharged.

Charles Sloan, a laborer, charged with assaulting Mr. Dennie on the Canal wharf, was fined 5s or 15 days' imprisonment.

John Gleeson, a laborer, charged with being drunk on the same wharf, was fined in the same sum.

LARCENY.

Francis McNulty was charged with having pilfered articles from the premises of Ashley Hibbard & Co. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment at hard labor.

STEALING A SHIRT AND TROWSERS.

A man named Louis Girard was brought up charged with having, on Saturday last, stolen a shirt and a pair of plaid trowsers, valued at 10s., owned by one Stevens, a farmer. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

BREAKING DOWN A TOLL-BAR.

Dr. Bernard entered into recognizances, himself in £50, and two sureties in £25 each, to appear at the next Court of Qneen's Bench, to answer to a charge of havingwilfully destroyed or broken down a toll-bar put up by the Trustees of the Montreal Turnpike Road on the St. Antoine Road.

Trade and Commerce.

IMPORTS.

Per Harbinger, Andrews, from London.

Address 4 bxs 10 bales, 3 cases, T Bridgewater 1 case, T E Blackwell 11 cases 2 qr cks, T D Biglow 85 sheets, Crathern & Caverhill 5 tcs 30 cks 10 kgs, Sir George Clark 1 bx, Carter Kerry&co 14 cases 30 trcks 1 keg, Peter Clark&co 13 hhds 1 pun 1 but, Wm Don&co 10 bales, the deputy storekeeper 92 bales 47 bdls 13 cases 48 water buckets 24 wheels, B Hamilton 294 bales 282 cases, 715 cks 125 seroons 78 chests 1 firkin, Lyman Savage & co 3 cases, Lymans Clare£co 6 cks 2 trunks 1 bundle, Law Young&co 50 hhds 150 cases, Wm Lindsay 106 cases 8 cks 55 bundles, E Maitland Tyle & co 200 cases 50 hhds 1 csk 1 bx, T Mitchell 2 cses, T & W Molson 4 cases, T Mussen 10 cases, Morland&co 35 hhds, Order 41 hhds 16 qr casks 1 butt 21 cases 56 cks 86 bzs 25 chests 4 bales 5 puns 3 kilderkins, Roy Bros 4 hhds, Havilland Routh&co 50 brls 4 bells 1 case 1600 kegs.

PUBLIC SALES AT NEW YORK.

August 8.

Coffee, cargo barque Minnesota—4 mos.
490 bags Rio, 14¾c per lb.
1405 do do. 15@15¾c—Average $15.14.

August 10.

Hyson—
90 hf chests, 40½@44c per lb.
56 do 35½c.
Young Hyson.
433 hf chests, 40@46½c.
535 do 36@39½c.
75 three-quarter chests, 35c.
Gunpowder—
85 hf chests, 46@46½c.
66 do 39c.
Imperial—
52 hf chests, 45½@46c.
73 do 36@36½c.
Hyson Twankay—
42 hf chests; 29c.
60 three-qr chests, 36c.
Oolong—
69 hf chests, 60@61c
53 do 51@54½c.
19 do 48c.
631 do 32@38½c.

BIRTH,

In this city, on the 11th instant, Mrs. Thos. Boyd, of a daughter.

MARRIED,

At St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on the morning of the 9th instant, by the Venerable Archdeacon Bethune, Hector Cameron, Esq, of Toronto, Barrister, only surviving son of the late Kenneth Cameron, Esq., Assistant Commissary General, to Clara Martha Boswell, eldest daughter of the late William Mulgrave Boswell, Esq., Barrister, youngest son of the late Hon. Capt. Walter Boswell, R. N., also niece and adopted daughter of J. Vance Boswell, Esq., of Cobourg, C. W.

DIED,

In this city, on Monday, the 13th instant, Adelaide, daughter of the late Deputy Commissary-General Price, formerly of this city, aged 30 years.

☞ The funeral will take place to-morrow, (Wednesday), at 2 o'clock, from 445 Lagauchetiere Street, Beaver Hall Hill.

RIMMER & SCOTT

WILL OFFER, by AUCTION, on MONDAY, 20th AUGUST, Three Hnndred Dozen of CHAMPAGNE, of various brands.

Particulars will appear in a future advertisement.

August 14. u 194

By Telegraph.

Halifax, Aug. 13.

The Canada which went ashore in passing out of this Harbour on Thursday night last, is afloat and has not sustained much damage. She sails to-night at 8 o'clock.

The Cunard Screw steamer Damascus from Liverpool on the 30th July, arrived this forenoon.

New York, Aug. 13.

James O'Donnell, and John Gilhouly, had an altercation in the 7th Ward last night, concerning an article recently published in a paper called the *City Life*, reflecting on the latter. O'Donnell was stabbed in the abdomen, and will probably die.

Baltimore, Aug. 12.

Emanuel Flors, a member of the City Council, from the 1st. Ward, had a difficulty last night at his house with his brother-in-law, and fired at him, but which took effect on a brother of his intended victim, named John Witze, killing him almost instantly.

NEW YORK MARKETS—Aug. 13.

Flour without material change, demand moderate; sales 12,000 bbls. Superfine $5,15 @ $5,25; Extra $5,25@$5,45.

Canadian Flour quiet and heavy; sales of 800 bbls, at $5@$5,10 for Superfine; $5,20@ $7,50 for Extra.

Wheat without material change; sales 50,000 bushels; $1,17@$1,19 for Racine Spring; $1,23@$1,26 for New Winter Red Western.

Rye quiet and steady.

Barley quiet; small sales at 8,000 bushels; 62½@63½ for sound Mixed Western.

Oats quiet at 36@39c for Western and State.

Pork firmer and quiet; sales 600 bbls; Mess $18,50@$19,25; Prime $14,25@$17,25.

Lard dull and heavy; sales 150 bbls at 12½@ 13¼.

Money more active and unchanged.

Exchange quiet and nominal.

Stocks fairly active and lower.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Lessee and Manager..Mr. J. W. BUCKLAND.

Tuesday Evening, Aug, 14,

Will be presented a Comic Drama, in 2 Acts, entitled

The Merry Monarch.

To conclude with the laughable Farce, in 2 Acts, of

THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE.

Admission—Boxes, 75 cents; Family Circle, 37½ cents; Pit, 25 cents.

August 14. 194

FRENCH THEATRE.
Bonaventure Hall.

Lessee and Manager..........M. J. VILBON.

Tuesday Evening, Aug. 14,

Will be presented the Vaudeville, in 1 Act, of

MON ESMENIE.

To conclude with (by special request) the Drama, in 3 Acts, entitled

Le Proscrit Bonapartiste

"MON ESMENIE" at 8¼, and "LE PROSCRIT" at 9½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—The Hall is well ventilated, and is one of the coolest places in the City.

Prices of Admission.—Premieres, 50 cents; Secondes, 37½ cents; Galeries laterales, 25 cts.

Reserved Seats can be secured at H. Prince's, Notre Dame Street.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Curtain to rise at 8¼ o'clock precisely.

August 14. 194

MASONIC,
EMERGENCY.

AN EMERGENT COMMUNICATION of ST. GEORGE'S LODGE, No. 19, C.R., will be held THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) August 14th, 1860, in the MASONIC HALL, Corner of Place d'Armes and Notre Dame Street, at Half-past SEVEN precisely.

By order of the W. M.
. C. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

August 14. 194

ROYAL
LEVEE AND BALL
OF
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE
PRINCE OF WALES.

THE undersigned would respectfully call attention to his

MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
JEWELLERY,

Now on hand, and expected by next steamer, comprising a very choice selection of

DIAMOND, EMERALD, OPAL, PEARL and RUBY NECKLETS, RINGS, BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS anu BRACELETS, singly or in suites to match
STANDARD GOLD CHAINS, DIAMOND WATCHES
THE NEW ALUMINUM JEWELLERY, in BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS, &c
MARQUISETTE STEEL BUCKLES and ORNAMENTS
LADIES' HEAD DRESSES, CAP PINS, BOUQUET HOLDERS, MAGNIFICENT FANS, &c., &c
GOLD MOUNTED JET BRACELETS, BROOCHES, &c

And a very large assortment of

OTHER JEWELLERY,

Suitable for

Ladies and Gentlemen.

The whole of which will be offered at a small advance on the Manufacturers' cost prices.

A. HOFFNUNG,
170 Notre Dame Street.

August 14. 194

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IN ORDER to meet the requirements of those desirous of adding to their Table Furniture during the approaching Festivities, the Undersigned begs to announce that he has imported an extra supply, and has just received a Magnificent Assortment of

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Comprising:

Tea and Coffee Services,
Cruet and Liqueur Frames,
Cake Baskets and Salvers,
Tea and Coffee Urns and Kettles,
Spoons and Forks,
Ice Pitchers,
Rodgers' Table and Dessert Knives,

And a most Complete Assortment of everything that is required for the Table.

NOTICE.—The designs of the above Goods being perfectly new, and highly superior for richness, excellence of quality, and cheapness, intending purchasers will find it to their interest to call before purchasing.

A. HOFFNUNG,
Jewellery and Electro-Plate Warehouse,
170 Notre Dame Street.

August 14. 194

Choice Wines.

FOR SALE—

140 quarter-casks of very fine SHERRY WINES, including some very choice "SOLERAS" and "AMONTILLADOS," direct from F. W. Cosens, of Xeres.

40 quarter-casks of very fine Old Rich PORT WINES, direct from "Bruno, Silva & Son," of Oporto.

—And,—

IN CELLAR—An extensive and choice supply of the Finest Growths of

CLARETS, from "Barton & Guestier," of Bordeaux.

CHAMPAGNE, from "Heidsieck & Co.," of Reims.

HOCKS, Still and Sparkling, from "Deinhard & Jordan," of Coblentz.

With usual supply of

SHERRIES and PORT WINES, in bottle, &c.

EDWARD MAITLAND, TYLEE & CO.

August 14. a 194

MONTREAL HERALD
PANORAMIC VIEW
OF THE
CITY OF MONTREAL.

WILL be PUBLISHED, THIS DAY, a PANORAMIC VIEW of the CITY of MONTREAL, giving a detailed View of the City from HOCHELAGA BAY to the VICTORIA BRIDGE, with the SHIPPING and STEAMERS in the HARBOUR.
A PORTION OF ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.
MOLSON'S COLLEGE.
THE BARRACKS.
ARRIVAL OF AN OCEAN STEAMER.
THE BONSECOURS MARKET.
THE BONSECOURS CHURCH.
NELSON'S MONUMENT.
THE COURT HOUSE.
JACQUES CARTIER PLACE.
SPIRES of ST. PATRICK, DR. MATHIESON'S, ZION and other CHURCHS, in the distance.
THE FRENCH CHURCH.
THE ISLAND WHARF.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP OFFICE.
ENTRANCE TO THE LACHINE CANAL.
MILLS IN FRONT OF THE RIVER.
GRAND TRUNK WORKS.
NORTHERN END OF VICTORIA BRIDGE.
&c., &c., &c.,

☞FOR SALE at the "HERALD" OFFICE, PICKUP'S, DAWSON'S, and other Booksellers.

PRICE 12½ CENTS.

August 8. 189

VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE
PRINCE OF WALES.

A GRAND
CONCERT AND BALL,
IN HONOR OF
H. R. H. The Prince of Wales,
WILL TAKE PLACE
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
1st Battalion Volunteer Militia Rifles of Canada,
IN THE
City Concert Hall,
ON THE
Evening of Wednesday, August 29.

A Splendid Programme is in preparation, particulars of which will be given in another advertisement.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

August 11. 192

A Grand
FIREMEN'S BALL,
IN HONOR OF THE VISIT OF THE
PRINCE OF WALES,
WILL BE HELD IN THE
CITY CONCERT HALL,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 28,

☞ The Prizes won in the early part of the day, at the trial of Fire Engines, will be presented during the evening to the successful competitors.

Further particulars in future advertisement.

August 13. b mtrs 193

ADDRESSES
TO THE
PRINCE OF WALES,

ENGROSSED on PARCHMENT, in a highly ornamental manner. Apply at Mr. Pickup's Newspaper Depot, or at 45 Little St. James Street.

August 13. l 193

Ambrotypes
OF THE
PRINCE OF WALES,
FROM A
DAGUERREOTYPE,
BY
Mayall, of London,
IN A
NEAT MEDALLION CASE.
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

For Sale, wholesale and retail, by ALEX. MURRAY, Notre Dame Street, corner of St. Lambert Street.

☞ To Societies, Schools, &c, a liberal discount given.

August 14. m 194

MUSICAL.

MISS GIFFORD'S Fall Term, for instruction in Singing and Piano, will commence WEDNESDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER.

For terms, &c., enquire at the residence of C. Brown, Esq., Abbotsford Terrace, St. Catherine Street, Montreal.

August 14. 1 tf 194

McGill Normal and Model Schools

THE next SESSION of these SCHOOLS will COMMENCE on SATURDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER.

For further information, application may be made to the Principal, or to the undersigned.

W. C. BAYNES, B. A.,
Secretary.

August 14. dr 194

Canada Corn Starch.

THE CANADA STARCH COMPANY'S WORKS, at Edwardsburgh, C. W., are now in full operation.

ALEX. WALKER,
St. Peter Street,
Sole Agent.

August 14. 194

GUNPOWDER.

DIAMOND GRAIN and RIFLE CANISTER POWDER,—"*Curtis & Hervey's*,"—a quantity shortly expected.

S. SENIOR.

August 14. r 194

Pup Lost.

STRAYED from the vicinity of St. Genevieve Street, a Black Terrier Pup, with white feet. The finder will be rewarded by bringing the same to the Herald Office.

August 14. 194

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Ship HARBINGER, Andrews, from LONDON, is entered at the Custom House. Consigness will please pass their Entries without delay.

HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.

August 14. e 194

TO GARDENERS.

A JOBBING GARDENER, having a few hours occasionally to spare, will hear of work by applying at the Herald Office.

August 14. 194

TIN FOIL AND METALLIC CAP MANUFACTORY

No. 38 Crosby Street, N. Y.
JOHN J. CROOKE & CO.

Are manufacturing, under their Patent,

ROLLED TIN FOIL,
PLAIN, PRINTED OR EMBOSSED,

Suitable for wrapping *Fine Cut and Cavendish Tobaccos, Cheese, Spices, &c., &c., &c.*

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

METALLIC CAPS,
INVALUABLE

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

MUSIC PLATES, SOLDER, TYPE & BRITANNIA METALS.

August 14. ly 194

Illuminations.

FOR SALE— A CROWN and PRINCE OF WALES' FEATHER, with the necessary LAMPS, imported from London. Apply to E. MAITLAND, TYLEE & CO.

August 14. m 194

Auction Sales.

THIS EVENING
L. DEVANY'S
SECOND
GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF
BANKRUPT STOCK
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Plated Ware,
&c., &c.

L. DEVANY,
OF HAMILTON,

HAS received instructions from the ASSIGNEES of the ESTATE of

W. H. HOWARD,

to SELL, by AUCTION, the REMAINDER of the IMMENSE STOCK of

Gold and Silver Watches
Jewellery
Plated Ware, &c.

THE SALE WILL COMMENCE
On SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 11,
In the Auction Rooms of
J. B. Pardellian,
273 NOTRE DAME STREET,
(Stephens' Block, opposite Recollet Church.)

The Stock consists in part as follows:—

Valuable Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Valuable Diamond Rings, and an immense variety of Fine Gold Jewellery and Plated Ware.

The Stock will be open for inspection every day, from 10 to 6 o'clock, when Ladies or Gentlemen can take numbers of the Goods before the Sale.

Come one, come all, as every Lot offered will be SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

Sale each evening at Half-past SEVEN o'clock.

TERMS CASH.

L. DEVANEY,
Provincial Auctioneer.
W. H. REID,
Agent for Assignees.
J. B. PARDELLIAN,
191 City Auctioneer.

Public Notice.

IN view of the coming Celebration in honour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the consequent high prices of provisions, attendance, &c., and with a view also to the comfort of the travelling community and transient visitors, the undersigned have agreed to the following:—That no Rooms in their Establishments shall be reserved after this date (excepting those already reserved). That the Fare shall be $4 per diem from the 20th instant until the departure of the Prince, except in cases where parties may contract for accommodation during the time the Prince of Wales may remain in town, in which case the Fare will be $3 per diem, payable in advance. Casual Meals: $1 per diem for dinner, and 75 cents for other meals.

SAMUEL BROWNING,
Ottawa Hotel.
WARREN J. COLEMAN,
Montreal House.
G. F. POPE,
Donegana Hotel.
H. HOGAN,
St. Lawrence Hall.
Montreal, 10th July, 1860. 191

NOTICE.
CITIZENS' RECEPTION FUND.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE beg to announce the following Scale for SINGLE Tickets of admission to the various festivities:—

Gentleman's ticket to the Ball..Ten dollars.
Lady's do. do do...Six dollars.
Gentleman's ticket to Musical Festival....................Three dollars.
Lady's do. do. do....Two dollars.
Ticket to the Indian Games [Gentleman or Lady]......Half-a-dollar.
Reserved Seats to ditto, extra..Quarter dollar.

Arrangements for the Steamboat Excursion will be announced in a few days.

The issue of tickets to the Ball is limited.

No money will be taken at the doors of the Building, under any circumstances whatever.

Tickets may be procured after Thursday next, the 16th instant, at the Office of the Committee, corner of Great St. James' and St. François Xavier Streets, until Wednesday evening, the 22nd, unless the limited number shall have been previously disposed of.

The Ball will take place on Monday evening, the 27th instant, and the Musical Festival on Tuesday evening, the 28th inst.

Full dress to the Ball strictly required.

Regulations for the approaching and departure of Carriages, hours of admission, entrance to the building, attendance, police arrangements, &c., &c., &c., will be duly announced.

[By Order,]
ALEX. CLERK,
Secretary.

P. S.—The attention of ORIGINAL Subscribers is directed to the advertisement in another column, requesting their application, in writing, on or before Tuesday evening the 14th inst., for such Ladies' tickets as they may require, according to the conditions already announced.

A. C.
August 13. 193

NOTICE.
CITIZENS' RECEPTION FUND.

ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBERS to the CITIZENS' FUND for the RECEPTION of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE of WALES, are requested to furnish the Secretary with a memorandum, *in writing*, on or before TUESDAY EVENING, the 14th instant, stating the number of Ladies' Tickets for admission to the Ball *only* which they will require, according to the conditions already advertised, "That Original Subscribers to an amount exceeding ten dollars have the option of exchanging half of the amount of such subscriptions for Ladies' Tickets for admission to the Ball only," so that the same may immediately be prepared and enregistered.

(By order,)
ALEX. CLERK,
Secretary.
Montreal, August 9, 1860. 190

Chamber of Notaries of Montreal.

THE MEMBERS of the said CHAMBER, and the NOTARIES of the City of Montreal, are requested to assist at a SPECIAL MEETING, which will take place, on TUESDAY next, 14th instant, at THREE o'clock, P. M., at L'INSTITUT CANADIEN, Notre Dame Street, to take into consideration a Circular, received from the City Clerk, inviting the said Chamber and the Notaries of the said City to unite themselves in joining the Procession on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

[By Order],
H. LAPPARE,
Sec. M. B. N.
August 11. m 192

[TRANSLATION AND COPY.]

11 BOULEVARD DU TEMPLE,
Paris, July 25, 1860.
MESSRS. WM. BENJAMIN & Co.,
MONTREAL.

WE regret to inform you that we have occasion to delay the shipment of your goods until the steamer leaving Liverpool on the 1st of August, which we trust, will be in time for your forthcoming Festivities. We anticipate your receiving them about the 14th of August. The delay was principally owing to our anxiety to procure you the very latest novelties that can be produced this season in Paris, and we think the Ladies of Montreal will be more than delighted with our present selection.

We beg to remain,
Yours sincerely,
191 S. GERSON & Co.

Grand Trunk Railway.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN
TO
QUEBEC

LEAVES POINT ST. CHARLES STATION at **4 00** P.M., and arrives at Quebec at **9 45** P.M.

☞ Tourists availing themselves of the 3.00 P.M. Special Train to view the VICTORIA Bridge return to Point St. Charles in time to proceed to QUEBEC by the EXPRESS TRAIN.

W. SHANLY,
General Manager.
July 2. 2m 157

NIGHT'S LODGING.
Important Notice to Strangers.

GOOD NIGHT'S LODGING and BATHS can be had at No. 40 Little St. James Street, near Place d'Armes.

Tickets may be obtained at the Metropolitan and Ottawa Hotels.

P. E. BROWN,
Proprietor.
August 9. dd 190

EXCURSION
TO
GROSSE ISLE,
TO MEET
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE
PRINCE OF WALES.

THE splendid Steamer NAPOLEON will leave the Island Wharf, on FRIDAY next, the 17th instant, at FIVE o'clock, P.M., on an

Excursion to Grosse Isle,

leaving Quebec the following morning, and proceed as far as Grosse Isle, to join in the ESCORT to the PRINCE OF WALES on his way to Quebec, and leave the latter Port for Montreal on Sunday afternoon.

☞ FARE, from Montreal to Grosse Isle and back to Montreal, $8—Meals and Staterooms included.

JOSEPH LEVY,
Agent.
Office Richelieu Company,
Montreal, August 14, 1860. 164

TRANSPARENCIES.
THE ROYAL ARMS,
AND
PRINCE OF WALES' PLUME.

3 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 3 inches,
BEATIFULLY PRINTED IN COLOURS,
PRICE - - 50 cents each.

D. ROSS,
Gazette Office.
August 9. 190

A DRIVE ROUND THE MOUNTAIN.
CALL AT
SWORDS'
BELEVUE HOUSE & GARDENS.

DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED (midway) between the TWO MOUNTAINS, and commanding, from its Grounds, a VIEW of the FINEST PORTION of the

Magnificent Surrounding Scenery.

THE FINELY SHADED WALKS, through its extensive

FLOWER GARDENS & ORCHARDS,

make it a desirable place of call to parties enjoying a drive round the Mountain of Montreal.

REFRESHMENTS
OF THE CHOICEST DESCRIPTION.

☞ TEA PARTIES served on a few minutes' notice.

Good accommodation for DINNER PARTIES, PIC-NICS, &c.

August 1. trs 183

La Banque du Peuple.
NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of (4) FOUR PER CENT., for the six months ending 31st August instant, has been declared on the PAID-UP CAPITAL STOCK of this Institution, and the same is PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, 3rd SEPT. next.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 16th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

(By Order of the Board,)
B. H. LEMOINE,
Cashier.
Montreal, August 7, 1860. du ts 190

ONTARIO BANK.
Dividend No. 6,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. upon the PAID-UP CAPITAL STOCK of this Institution, for the current Half Year, [being at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum], has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 31st AUGUST, both days inclusive.

[By order of the Board],
D. FISHER,
Cashier.
Ontario Bank,
Bowmanville July 21, 1860. b T 184

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.
NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE are hereby notified that the FOURTH INSTALMENT of TEN PER CENT, on the last SUBSCRIPTION in the NEW STOCK of said Bank, will be due and payable on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST SEPTEMBER next.

By Order,
B. H. LEMOINE,
Cashier.
July 26. r-T-178

Montreal Boulevard Company.

THE SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY are hereby NOTIFIED that a CALL of TEN PER CENT. has been made, and will be payable at the Savings' Bank Department of the Bank of Montreal, on or before MONDAY, the 3rd SEPTEMBER next.

W. H. BREHAUT
Secretary.
July 28. du ts 180

VARIEGATED LANTERNS
FOR
Effective Illumination.

THE Fluid used for these LANTERNS is COAL OIL, requiring no Glass Chimneys, and the Burner a new invention, ensures complete Combustion, and is free from smoke or smell.

In point of economy, these LANTERNS defy competition. Parties wishing to leave their houses during the Illumination, can hang them outside of the windows, where they will burn until the Oil is all consumed. They require no attention after being lit up, and are well adapted for hanging on trees in front of houses, and for Lighting up Avenues as they are not affected by rain or wind.

Also, LAMPS for inside of Windows, instead of Candles—a great improvement, as the guttering and falling of grease on the Carpets is avoided, the risk from Fire is diminished, no snuffing is required, and the Lamps are at all times useful.

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the HARDWARE STORE, CATHEDRAL BLOCK.

THOMAS DAVIDSON.
August 10. 191

5000 bags Liverpool Salt, afloat,

And for Sale by
THEODORE HART.
August 13. b 193

Notice.

A GENTLEMAN can have TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, in a Private Residence, St. Catherine Street, near the Crystal Palace.

Apply at E. Pickup's News Depot, or at this Office.

August 9. trs 190

IRONER WANTED.

ONE who understands her business thoroughly, and is capable of managing a LAUNDRY, will receive good wages and constant employment by applying at the Montreal House.

August 13. m 193

HARDWARE.—A trustworthy and thoroughly competent person seeks a SITUATION as TRAVELLER or SALESMAN and TRAVELLER. References permitted to *all* former employers. Address W. O., Box 473, Post Office, Montreal.

August 13. r 193

COOK WANTED.

WANTED to go to the United States, a COOK who thoroughly understands her business, is a good Laundress, and can give Satisfactory references, as to character and ability.

Application to be made, at No 2 Brunswick Street, Beaver Hall.

August 9th 1860. 161

Auction Sales,
BY JAMES GORDON & CO.
THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL SELL
ON
THURSDAY NEXT,
THE 16TH AUGUST,
AT THEIR STORES,

Hhds Bright Muscovado Sugars
Puns } Prime Heavy-Bodied Muscovado
Barrels } Molasses
Barrels Redpath's Syrups
Barrels Cod and Seal Oil
Bundles Table Codfish
Barrels Green do
Hhds Leaf Tobacco

WITH OTHER GOODS.

Particulars hereafter.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

191 JAMES GORDON & CO.

THE ONLY CHANCE
TO MEET THE
PRINCE OF WALES
IN THE
RIVER SAGUENAY!!

The magnificent Iron Steamer
"MAGNET," Capt. Thos. Howard,
WILL LEAVE
Gillespie's Wharf, Quebec,
ON
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14,
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,
TO MEET THE
PRINCE OF WALES,
IN THE
RIVER SAGUENAY.

☞ Parties availing themselves of this Excursion can rely on being in the RIVER SAGUENAY at the same time with the PRINCE OF WALES, affording a rare opportunity of viewing the Squadron accompanying His Royal Highness.

Such an interesting event as the present may never occur again, and all who can should avail themselves of this opportunity.

Such arrangements will be made on board this *large and magnificent* Steamer, as will afford ample accommodation to all.

ALEX. MILLOY.
Office, 40 McGill Street,
Montreal, August 9, 1860. 190

Steamboat Notice.
ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE
AND
Lake Ontario Express Steamers.

The Steamer
"KINGSTON"
Will leave the Canal Basin, THIS MORNING, at NINE o'clock,
FOR KINGSTON
And Intermediate Ports.

The Steamer
"PASSPORT"
Will leave the Quebec Steamboat Basin, THIS EVENING, at SEVEN o'clock,
FOR QUEBEC
Running through without stopping.

The Steamer
"NORTHERNER"
Will leave BROCKVILLE, THIS AFTERNOON, on the arrival of the Morning Train of the
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY,
FOR TORONTO AND LEWISTON
Arriving at Toronto at Six o'clock the following morning.

☞ PASSENGERS DINE ON BOARD.

OMNIBUSSES will be in attendance to convey Passengers from the Cars to the Boat FREE OF CHARGE.

Tickets, available by *Boat or Rail*, to or from any place on the Route, can be procured at the Office, 40 McGill Street.

A. MILLOY, Agent.
Royal Mail Through Line Office,
40 McGill Street,
Montreal, Aug. 14, 1860. 194

For Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and Intermediate Ports.

THE Propellor AVON, Radcliff, Master, will leave for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 15th instant, at SIX o'clock.

☞ Freight taken at Lowest current Rates.

For Freight, apply to
McDONALD & Co.,
Agents,
Canal Basin.
August 14. 194

STEAMER FOR CHICAGO.
CALLING AT
AMHERSTBURGH, SANDWICH, WINDSOR, DETROIT, SARNIA, GODERICH, LAKE ERIE and WELLAND CANAL PORTS.

THE Steamer WEST will start for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 15th instant, at SIX o'clock.

For Freight, apply to
HENDERSON, HOLCOMB & CO.
August 14. 194

For Toronto, Hamilton and Intermediate Ports.

THE Steamer HURON, Taylor, Master, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY EVENING, the 14th instant.

Goods taken at through rates to all stations on Great Western Railroad, Northern Railroad and Niagara.

JAQUES, TRACY & CO.,
Agents,
Canal Wharf.
August 13. 193

STEAMER FOR LAKE ERIE.
FOR
CLEVELAND, PORT STANLEY, PORT DOVER, PORT BURWELL, AND ALL WELLAND CANAL PORTS.

THE Steamer GEORGE MOFFATT, Patterson, Master, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at TWO o'clock, P.M.

For Freight, apply to
HENDERSON HOLCOMB & CO.,
Canal Wharf.
August 11. 192

S. F. JONES & CO'S.
THROUGH FREIGHT LINE.

THE Steamer RANGER, McDonald, Master, will leave on TUESDAY EVENING, the 14th instant, for TORONTO, HAMILTON AND PORT DALHOUSIE, taking FREIGHT for all PLACES WEST

☞ See advertisement in another column.

For Freight, apply to
S. F. JONES & CO.,
59 Canal Wharf.
August 11. 192

S. F. JONES & CO'S.
THROUGH FREIGHT LINE.
STEAMER FOR LAKE ERIE.
CALLING AT
ALL PORTS ON WELLAND CANAL, PORT DOVER, PORT BURWELL, PORT BRUCE, PORT STANLEY AND CLEVELAND.

THE Steamer OSHAWA, Johnston, Master, will leave for the above Ports on or about TUESDAY, the 14th instant.

For Freight, apply to
S. F. JONES & CO.,
59 Canal Wharf.
August 10. 191

Auction Sales.
BY AULD & CO.
Sale of
DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received instructions to SELL, at their ROOMS, No. 317 ST. PAUL STREET, on

Wednesday next, 15th instant,
THE CONTENTS OF
Fourteen Bales & Cases
NEWLY IMPORTED
SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.

—Together with,—
4 cases Fancy Satinetts
3 do Grey do
3 do Black do
—Also,—
130 bales Superior Black and White Wadding
58 do do Batting

Sale at TWO o'clock precisely.

192 AULD & CO.

PROCESSION OF CHILDREN.

THE CITY COUNCIL CELEBRATION COMMITTEE having decided upon organizing the CHILDREN of the VARIOUS SCHOOLS in this CITY, so as to INCLUDE THEM in the PROCESSION to take place on the arrival of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, the Teachers of the different Schools, or other parties interested, are hereby invited to put themselves in communication with the undersigned, on or before TUESDAY next, the 14th instant, with the view of making the necessary arrangements.

It is intended to place the Children on the Haymarket Square and in front of the Court-House, with suitable flags and banners, and to furnish them with instrumental Music, as an accompaniment to singing the National Anthem, &c.

[By Order,]
CHAS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.
City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 9th August, 1860. 192

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE,
MONTREAL, July 24, 1860.
Notice.

THE Public is hereby notified that a REGISTRY BOOK is NOW OPEN at the Office of the Chief of Police, City Hall, for persons who may have suitable Apartments, Board, &c., &c., for Visitors during the Visit of the Prince of Wales and Provincial Exhibition.

M. J. HAYS,
177 Chief of Police.

THE PRINCE HAS NOT COME,
BUT

J. THOMPSON is here, with samples of his celebrated

TOILET SOAPS.

The demand for THOMPSON'S WASHING COMPOUND throughout the United States is unprecedented, and only needs to be introduced to public notice in the Provinces to supercede all other Toilet Soaps.

It can be had, at wholesale, of Messrs. Foulds & Hodgson, No. 216 St. Paul Street; Fitzpatrick & Moore, No. 6 Lemoine Street; Lymans, Clare & Co., No. 226 St. Paul Street; Nelson & Butters, No. 19 St. Peter Street; and, at retail of most Grocers and Fancy Dealers in the city only.

☞ Be sure that the name of J. THOMPSON is on each cake or bar, as none other is genuine.

August 11. 3m 192

JOHN BETHUNE, Jr.,
ACCOUNTANT & GENERAL AGENT,
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
St. Sacrament Street.

ALL business in this capacity will receive prompt attention, and have quick despatch.

Orders for Investments, Purchase and Sale of Securities, Bank and other Stocks, and all other business appertaining to an Agent, duly and carefully attended to.

August 11. 192

EAST END
FLAG DEPOT,
No. 63 Notre Dame Street,

ORDERS TAKEN for any description of FLAGS. Also a large quantity on hand.

P. B. BADEAUX.
August 11. 192

The Prince of Wales Envelopes,

EMBELLISHED with a beautiful Portrait, and the words, "Welcome to Canada." Price 25 cents per packet.

ALEX. MURRAY,
151 Notre Dame Street,
Corner St. Lambert Street.

☞ The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

August 11. r 192

THE ILLUMINATION!

THE Subscriber is now prepared to execute all kinds of DESIGNS for the ILLUMINATION on the shortest notice and at the lowest possible price.

CROWNS, STARS, REFLECTORS, LAMPS &c., &c.

Everything warranted to give satisfaction.

E. CHANTELOUP,
85 Craig Street.
August 8. da 189

FINE ARTS.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Bohemian," a splendid collection of

ROWNEY'S
CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS
AFTER
PAINTINGS
BY THE
Most Celebrated Modern Artists,
ON VIEW AND FOR SALE,
AT
Little over the Publishing Price.

GEO. HORNE.
August 10. r 191

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF
WATCHES
AND
JEWELLERY.

☞ Particulars in a future advertisement.

L. DEVANY,
Auctioneer.
August 9. 190

BRANDIES, WINES, &C.

HENNESSEY'S, Martell's, Robin & Co's Old Pale and Dark Brandies. Sandeman's, Graham's, Taylor & Co's Old Port Wines. Pemartin's, Duff, Gordon's, Carrasquedo & Co's Old Pale and Dark Sherries. Clarets, Champagnes, Penner's Cider, English and Montreal Ales and Porter. Also,—English & Cross' Old Cheese, Prince of Wales' Biscuit, &c., all of the choicest description, can be had at

BRUNEAU & DUFRESNE'S
Cheap Grocery Establishment,
152 Notre Dame Street.
August 11. 192

FOR SALE—
2,000 bags Liverpool Coarse Salt
100 quintals Large Table Cod Fish
50 barrels Green do
25 barrels Gaspe Cod Oil
200 dozen Painted Pails

JAS. GORDON & CO.
August 10. 191

For Sale,

A LARGE SECOND-HAND FIRE-PROOF IRON SAFE. Apply to Box 91, Post Office.

August 4. 186

Auction Sales.
BY JOHN J. ARNTON.
Invoice of
ENGLISH GROCERIES.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING NEXT, August 15th, the subscriber will sell at Auction, at his Stores, 35 St. Francois Xavier Street:—

RB		
§ 1	—1	case Superfine Mustard—1 lb canisters
2	—1	do. do. ½ lb do.
3@4	—2	cases Mixed Spices—½ oz. pckts
5@7	—3	do. do. 1 oz. do.
8@10	—3	do. Black Lead—1 oz. pckts.
11@12	—2	do. do. ½ lb do.
13@14	—2	do. do.—assorted up to ½ lb.

Boxes Rose Soap, in tablets
Do Brown Windsor Soap, do
Do Honey, do, do
20 dozen Eau de Cologne, in quart, pint and half-pint wicker basket bottles.

☞ Sale at half-past TEN o'clock.

JOHN J. ARNTON,
192 Auctioneer.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUNDRIES,
FOR CASH.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING next, the 15th August, at the Stores of the Subscribers, 35 St. Francois Xavier Street, will be Sold, to close remnants of Consignments—

Boxes Button Blue
Boxes Vermicelli
Bags Hominy
Dozens Japan Ink
Tins Green Paint
Boxes Blacking
Boxes Oolong Tea
Boxes Fancy Pipes
Boxes Arrowroot
Boxes Havana Cigars
Currie Powder, Assorted Sauces, Bath Bricks, Bottle Mustard, Cayenne Pepper, Sardines, Anchovies, Marmalade, Canary Seed, Jars Coleman's Mustard, Wix's; Sal-Soda, &c.
—Also,—
Hardwood Counter, B.W. Top, 10 feet long, with Drawers
Counter Scales and Weights
2 Coffee Mills
1 Copying Press
1 Desk
—And,—
Boxes 10's Tobacco
Cases Imported Brandy
Cases Imported Scotch Whiskey
Hf-chests Souchong
—Likewise—
50 Smoked Hams
75 bbls Round Herrings, this year's catch

TERMS CASH.

Sale at Half-past TEN o'clock.

JOHN J. ARNTON,
192 Auctioneer.

DELIGHTFUL TRIP
TO THE
Lower Saint Lawrence,
AND THE
RIVER SAGUENAY.

THE SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMER
MAGNET,
CAPT. THOS. HOWARD,
[Late of the Royal Mail Steamer "Banshee,"]
Running in connection with the UPPER CANADA ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, and the STEAMERS of the RICHELIEU COMPANY,

WILL leave GILLESPIE'S WHARF, Quebec, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS during the Season, at Half-past EIGHT o'clock, for the

RIVER SAGUENAY,
TO
HA! HA! BAY,
CALLING AT
Murray Bay, River du Loup and Tadousac.

☞ Families for CACOUNA, or any of the Watering places, will not experience the least inconvenience in exchanging boats at Quebec. In every instance, the one steamer is brought alongside of the other.

The "MAGNET" is built in four water-tight compartments of great strength, and equipped with every possible appliance for safety, and is one of the best sea boats afloat. She is fitted up with *Large Family State Rooms*, most comfortably furnished, and in every respect second to none on Canadian waters.

Tickets granted allowing parties ample time to remain at any place on the route for the enjoyment of Sea-Bathing, Fishing, or Hunting.

For Tickets and further information, apply at the Office, 40 McGill Street

ALEX. MILLOY.
June 16. 144

RIVER SAGUENAY,
HA! HA! BAY,
CACOUNA.
MURRAY BAY & RIVIERE DU LOUP.

THE A1 SEA-GOING STEAMER
"SAGUENAY,"
Captain R. SIMARD,

WILL LEAVE the NAPOLEON WHARF, QUEBEC, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock, A. M., or immediately after the arrival of the Richelieu Company's Steamers from Montreal, for the above-named

Watering Places.

This well-known and favourite sea-going Steamer (built expressly for this route) has this Spring been thoroughly refitted, and is unsurpassed for speed or comfort by any boat on the route, and great attention having been given to the Steward's department, Passengers may rely on the utmost attention and comfort.

As this Steamer starts from alongside the Richelieu Company's steamers, Passengers from Montreal have only to step from one boat to the other, and incur no expense in transhipment of baggage.

Staterooms can be secured, and all information regarding the route, obtained at the Subscriber's Office.

JOHN LAIRD,
Agent,
12 St. Peter Street.
Quebec, June 14. 144

Steamer Chambly.

THIS Steamer runs twice a week to all places on the Richelieu River, leaving the Jacques Cartier Pier on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at THREE P.M.

Fare to Chambly, $1½.

Passengers may take this Steamer and return at any time by the Grand Trunk for $1½, obtaining a Through Ticket on board the boat, meals and berths included.

July 26. 1m 178

Just Published,
PRICE 25 CENTS,
Moore's Hand-Book of Canada,
[SECOND EDITION],

CONTAINING Descriptions of the various Cities of Upper and Lower Canada, Niagara Falls, Lake of the Thousand Islands, the Descent of the Rapids, and a great quantity of useful information, forming a Book of 160 pages,

ILLUSTRATED
With VIEWS of MONTREAL, VICTORIA BRIDGE, QUEBEC, OTTAWA, KINGSTON and TORONTO.
—Also,—
MAP of the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY and its connections.

☞ To be had of all Booksellers and News Agents.

August 8. d 189

Why is it wisdom to use Plantagenet Water?
Because you drink it to your own health.

August 9. 190

Candles for the Illumination.

JUST RECEIVED—
50 boxes Patent Short (12's) Candles
50 boxes Belmont Sperm and Patent Candles, 6's
—Also,—
A few boxes Colored Sperm Candles 6's and 4's.

GEO. CHILDS,
287 Notre Dame Street.

COFFEE.

MOCHA, JAVA, and LAGUAYARA COFFEE of the Finest Kinds. Ground daily and for Sale by

GEO. CHILDS.
August 11. 192

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Ship BRITANNIA is entered at the Custom House. Consignees are requested to pass their Entries without delay.

EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & CO.
August 13. m 193

FOR SALE—
590 boxes Steel's Liverpool Soap
100 do Cork do

JAS. GORDON CO.
August 10. 191

Auction Sales.
BY CUVILLIER & CO.
GENERAL GROCERIES

On Wednesday next 15th August,
At the Stores of the Subscribers,
ST. PETER STREET,
WILL BE OFFERED,
An assortment of
FRESH GROCERIES,
Consisting of;

Boxes Teas—Green and Black
Boxes Pale and Brown Sugar Candy
Cases Glenfield Starch
Boxes Corn Starch
Bales Maccaroni
Kegs Putty, in bladders
Hhds Coleman's Mustard
Hhds Button Blue, 7lb & 14lb boxes
Bales Shop Twine
Qr-casks Sherry Wine
Hhds Pale Brandy—Martell's and Hennessy's
Baskets Champagne—Imperial Cabinet, pts and quarts
Cases Champagne—Vin Royal, pts & quarts
Cwts Table Codfish
Boxes Montreal Soap
Do Liverpool do
Do Refined Borax

—And, expected in time,—

Per HARBINGER, from LONDON, now in Quebec:

10 cases Liquorice
10 do Arrowroot, in tins
10 casks London Glue
3 do No. 1 Nutmegs
40 boxes Black Lead
5 chests Madras Indigo
5 bales Senna
5 puns Jamaica Rum
130 boxes Honey Soap
30 boxes Pearl Sago
100 boxes Belmont Sperm Candles, 6's & 12's
30 hhds DeKuyper's Gin
15 cases Castor Oil
5 hhds } India Pale Ale
5 kilderkins }
30 cases Pale Ale, quarts and pints

—Also,—

Hhds Muscovado Sugar
Puns }
Tierces } Muscovado Molasses
Bbls }
Bbls Refined Syrups

Sale at TWO o'clock.

194 CUVILLIER & CO.

COURT OF
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE
PRINCE of WALES.

LADIES purposing to attend the COURT of H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES, or the FESTIVITIES connected therewith, are invited to inspect the

NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Now on hand and to arrive, suitable for

Court, Dinner, Ball and Evening Dress,
AT
J. PARKIN'S,
168 NOTRE DAME STREET,

Which includes a superb collection of Lace, Muslin, Greneille, Silk-Barege, and Tarlatan Dresses, from $4 50 to $50 the Dress Black and White Lace Flouncings (all widths), $10 to $100 the Set

The New and much admired Lace and Blond Berthes, $3.50 to $15

Head Dresses, Wreaths, Hair Nets, Caps, Barbes, &c., in immense variety
New Zouave-Lace, French-Cachmere, Muslin and Pique Jackets and Spencers
Black and White Lace Capes, Shawls, Mantles, &c
Lace and Embroidered Dress Handkerchiefs
Maltese, Valenciennes, Honiton, Thread and every description of Trimming Lace.

"Il Manque Rien."

Gentlemen supplied with LACE COURT SUITS, and shown samples of those usually worn at the LEVEES of HER MAJESTY; or, having commissions to execute, may rely on the CORRECT ARTICLES at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE, being submitted to them.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

August 6. 187

PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION
EDWARD HIMES,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND
Juvenile Clothier,
Corner of Notre Dame and St. Jean-Baptiste Streets,

WOULD respectfully inform Gentlemen requiring

DRESS SUITS

for the approaching Festivities, that he has on hand a large Stock of the best WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, WHITE and BLACK VESTINGS, &c., which he is prepared to make to order in his usual good style, and which he is confident cannot be surpassed by any house in the city, and at much lower prices than are usually charged for the same quality of articles

A good Black Dress Coat made to order, at $12.

Superfine do, at $15.

All Work done on the Premises by first-class workmen, and a PERFECT FIT guaranteed.

August 9. da 190

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE
FOR
YOUNG LADIES
MONTREAL, CANADA EAST, 227 and 229 Lagauchetiere Street [near St. Denis St).

Rev. N. CYR, Principal.
Mons. C. COMMETTE, Assistant Principal.
Mme. J. A. COMMETTE, Preceptress.

SUPERIOR advantages are offered in this Institution (*the only one of the kind in Canada*) for the acquisition of French, as this language is spoken constantly by the members of the family, and no pains are spared for the thorough and rapid advancement of the Pupils.

Competent parties are secured for Music, Drawing and Painting.

Day Scholars are received, as well as those who wish to remain at Dinner or Tea to enjoy the Evening Exercises, consisting of Recitations and Conversations.

☞ NEXT TERM BEGINS 3RD SEPTEMBER NEXT.

For further information, apply to the Principal or Assistant-Principal.

August 7. n trs 188

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.
MRS. LAY
WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL ON
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER the 5th

Having removed to the spacious house No. 33 BEAVER HALL, recently occupied by the Baron de Longueuil, she offers to her friends and patrons additional facilities for the instruction of those entrusted to her charge.

MRS. LAY invites special attention to the Juvenile Department of her School, which affords a thorough training preparatory to the higher classes.

As heretofore, a limited number of Boarding Pupils will be received.

Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Beaver Hall, No. 33.

Aug. 8. 6w-189

Mrs. Simpson's Establishment
FOR THE
BOARD and EDUCATION
OF
YOUNG LADIES,
4 & 5 INKERMAN TERRACE, MONTREAL.

THE AUTUMN TERM will commence on SATURDAY, the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. Boarders are requested to return on that day.

DAY SCHOLARS will please to attend on MONDAY, the THIRD of SEPTEMBER, when the Classes will be re-organized.

Mrs. Simpson cannot too earnestly insist on the importance to the Pupils of their attendance at the re-opening.

For Prospectus, apply to Messrs. B. Dawson & Son, 23 Great St. James Street, or at the School.

August 10. 191

CINCINNATI SUGAR CURED BREAKFAST BACON
Cincinnati Sugar Cured Hums
For Sale by
A. WALSH.

PRESERVED GINGER, in jars
Fresh Fruits, in Syrup
Prunes, in jars
For Sale by
A. WALSH,
West End Grocery.
August 11. 192

Auction Sales
BY C. F. HILL & CO.
This Evening
ONE WEEK LONGER!!
This Evening, (Monday,)
AUGUST 13TH,
And Following Evenings,
THE
GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF
Crockery, Cutlery, Glass, and China,
AT
181 Notre Dame Street,
(Two Doors from the French Square).

SPLENDID DINNER SERVICES
TEA SETS, TOILET WARE
Parian Ice Pitchers
China Breakfast and Tea Sets
Glass Wines and Tumblers

800 doz PLATES—White Granite	
700 doz CUPS and SAUCERS,	do
84 TOILES SETS,	do
28 doz JUGS,	do
357 COVER DISHES,	do
148 TEA SETS,	do

700 doz KNIVES and FORKS
200 Sets IRON TRAYS
FORKS, SPOONS
ELECTRO-PLATED CRUETS
&c., &c.

Sale each Evening at Half-past SEVEN o'clock.

Private Sales during the day.

C. F. HILL & CO,
193 r Auctioneers.

EXTENSIVE SALE
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Illumination Lamps,
&c., &c.

ON WEDNESDAY 15th inst., the Subscribers will sell, without reserve, at No. 47 Great St. James Street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, Iron Bedsteads &c., Black Walnut Bedsteads, Mahogany and Oak Chest Drawers, H S Sofas, Chairs, C H Mattrasses, Straw Palliasses.

—And,—

A great variety of Household Furniture, too numerous to mention.

—Also,—

600 dozen Illumination Lamps.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

C. F. HILL & CO.,
194. Auctioneers.

ALEX. BRYSON & CO.
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
PLATTS' BUILDINGS,
NO. 275 ST. PAUL STREET.
June 9. 136

LAMOTHE & McGREGOR,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS,
OFFER FOR SALE:

French Wines, "Claret," in wood and bottles, of various grades.

Champagne, Sherry, Port, Pale Ale and Porter, &c., &c.

Brandies, Jamaica, Gin, Whiskey (in Bond or Duty paid.)

Will attend all business entrusted to their care. Having large and commodious premises they will have every accommodation for Goods for public or private sale.

Continue to make liberal advances on all descriptions of goods, and cash all sales entrusted to them.

Solicit respectfully out-door sales.

LAMOTHE & McGREGOR,
192 St. Paul Street.
April 19, 1860. 94

Canada Lime Works.

LAMOTHE & McGREGOR,
AGENTS.
April 19. 94

HARBOUR DEBENTURES.

THE HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS will receive TENDERS until THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at NOON, for DEBENTURES to be issued to the extent of TWELVE THOUSAND POUNDS Currency, in amounts of Five Hundred Pounds each, on account of Wharves in course of construction in the Harbour.

The Debentures will be redeemable on 5th July, 1870.

Parties tendering will name the rate of interest required.

Applications, endorsed "Tender for Debentures," to be addressed to the undersigned.

ALEX. CLERK
Secretary.
Harbour Commissioners' Office,
Montreal, August 8, 1860. 189

Notice.
The Montreal Railroad Car Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of STOCKHOLDERS of this COMPANY, called for the purpose of receiving a Report of its Affairs, for the Election of Trustees, and generally to transact the business of the Company, has been adjourned, to meet again at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 32 Little St. James Street, Montreal, on THURSDAY, August 16th, 1860, at THREE o'clock, P.M., to continue the proceedings of the Annual Meeting.

By order,
THOMAS R. JOHNSON,
Secretary.
Montreal, August 4, 1860. 187

KEMP & CO.,
212 NOTRE DAME STREET,
[Second Door East of the French Church,]

HAVE OPENED OUT a choice assortment of the following GOODS, suitable for the Season, viz.:—

Dress Shirts
Collars---new styles
Ties and Scarfs
Hosiery---Silk and Lisle
White Kid Gloves, etc, etc.

N.B.—SHIRTS and COLLARS made to order.

August 8. 189

WHITE KID GLOVES,
Head Dresses,
CHENEILLE NETS,
DRESS SHIRTS,
DRESS TIES.
AT
RINGLAND & EWART'S,
272 NOTRE DAME STREET.
August 11. 192

CELEBRATION.
PREPARATIONS!!
A Small Consignment of
Superior British
[King's Pattern]
Electro-Plate in
Nickel Silver
Just Received,

Which will be disposed of for CASH at the following LOW PRICES:

20 doz Table Spoons.....	$5.50	per doz.
13 doz Table Forks......	5.50	per doz.
20 doz Dessert Spoons ...	4.25	per doz.
20 doz Dessert Forks....	4.25	per doz.
24 doz Tea Spoons.......	2.30	per doz.

R. SHARPLEY,
Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street.
August 6. 187

Reception of the Prince of Wales.
FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

THE Subscriber has now on hand an EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of

First Class Furniture,

of the latest and most handsome designs, consisting of—

CHAMBER SETS, in Mahogany, Chesnut and Enamelled, very rich and unique patterns
SOFAS of all descriptions, together with a complete selection of DRAWING, DINING and BEDROOM FURNITURE
A large lot of WOOD and CANE-SEAT CHAIRS, of various patterns, at low prices

Intending purchasers are solicited to inspect the above, at the Subscriber's Warerooms.

C. ROBERTSON,
56 Craig Street.
August 6. 187

$10,000 to Lend.

THE MONTREAL PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY continue to LEND MONEY in sums of $400 and upwards, on security of City Property, repayable by monthly instalments.

M. H. GAULT,
Secy. and Treasurer.
August 9. r 190

Auction Sales,
BY JOHN LEEMING & CO.
AT PRIVATE SALE.
VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS.

THE Subscribers beg to intimate that they have had placed in their hands, for PRIVATE SALE,

SIX Very Choice BUILDING LOTS,
ON

DUROCHER STREET, about 50 *feet front* and 120 *feet in depth*.

Indisputable Title and easy Terms of Payment.

Plans may be seen at our Office.

The favorite locality of these Lots, and their more than ordinary size, commend them to the attention of parties intending to build.

JOHN LEEMING & Co.,
159 Auctioneers.

LARGE OFFICE DESK FOR SALE,

A VERY excellent large BLACK WALNUT DESK is offered, at Private Sale, by the Subscribers.

The Desk is new and handsomely finished, 8 feet 6 inches in length, 3 feet 2 inches in breadth, and 6 feet high. It contains 18 drawers, various sizes, and 54 different compartments for Books, Papers, &c.

May be seen at our Office.

JOHN LEEMING & CO.,
Auctioneers.
July 31. 182

No Matter What You May Think,
MORISON'S
STOCK OF DRY GOODS
IS
GOING OFF
AT AN
UNPRECEDENTED RATE
ONLY
SIX DAYS MORE
OF THE
GREAT SALE.

288 & 290 NOTRE DAME STREET

July 27. 179

UNITY
Fire and Life Insurance Associations,
OF LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,500,000 STG.
OFFICES—48 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., MONTREAL.

THIS COMPANY continues to INSURE on favorable terms, and at same rates as charged by other good English Companies.

W. P. REYNOLDS,
Manager B. N. A.
August 6. 1m 187

Estate late Hon. John Molson.

THE undersigned are the duly appointed EXECUTORS under the last will and testament of the late Hon. John Molson.

Parties indebted to the above Estate will settle the same at the Office of ALEX. MOLSON, Broker, 68 St. Francois Xavier Street, (opposite the Post Office,) who will grant receipts therefor.

M. A. E. MOLSON,
WILLIAM MOLSON,
ALEX. MOLSON.
Montreal, August 6, 1860. 3m 188

Public Notice.

WILL BE SOLD, by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 18th SEPTEMBER next, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale, a LOT OF LAND on Mignonne Street, St. James Ward of this City, containing about eleven arpents, being part of the Estate of the late Hon. LOUIS GUY.

The Lot has a frontage of 271 feet on Mignonne Street, facing the north-west side of St. James' Church, and extends about 1431 feet in depth; is bounded on the south-west side by the Property of the Hon. D. B. Viger, and on the north-east side by that of Charles Lacroix, Esq.

Terms of payment, one-fourth down; the balance in three equal yearly instalments, with interest, payable semi-annually.

For further particulars, apply to T. BOUTHILLIER, Esq., or to O. BERTHELOT, Esq.

P. LAMOTHE,
Administrator of the Estate of the late Hon. Louis Guy.
August 7. tf12S' *rd'ly-188

Furnishing
HARDWARE.

THE Subscribers beg to inform parties FURNISHING that they have received, direct from the Manufacturers, a complete assortment of

Joseph Rodgers & Sons' celebrated Cutlery
Wm. Hutton & Sons' Electro-Plated and genuine Nickel Silver Wares

Together with every article of

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE,

Which they are prepared to Sell at the Lowest Prices.

T. BADENACH & CO.,
Mechanics' Hall,
Great St. James Street.
August 8. 1m 189

INDIA RUBBER.

THE Subscribers have on hand a full assortment of

India Rubber Goods.

India Rubber Napkin Rings
Do do Dressing and Fine Combs
Do do Table and Dessert Knives and Forks
Do do Salad Spoons and Forks
Do do Horse Covers
Do do Tumblers
Do do Measuring Tapes
Do do Door Springs
Do do Powder Flasks
Do do Slates

T. BADENACH & CO.,
Mechanics' Hall,
Great St. James Street.
August 8. 189

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM No. 15 Wellington Street, a small SKY TERRIER DOG of a dark Iron Grey Color. Any one having the Dog is requested to return it or give information to the owner at the above address, and any one found harbouring it after this notice will be prosecuted.

July 25. 177

Yellow Refined Sugar.

60 BARRELS, in Store, and for Sale.

D. TORRANCE & CO.
August 6. 187

BOARD AND LODGING.

THREE or FOUR GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in a Private Family. The Rooms are well furnished, and the House quite new and situated in a pleasant part of the city.

Apply at the "Herald" Office.

July 12 140

Auction Sales.
BY BENNING & BARSALOU.
This Evening.
SPLENDID COLLECTION
OF LARGE
MARBLE AND ALABASTER VASES,
Alabaster Statuary & Ornaments.

THE Subscribers have received instructions from

Signor G. B. Sandolfini & Co.,
TO SELL, AT THE STORES,
No. 76 Great St. James St.
[Next Door to the Ottawa Hotel,]
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, 14th AUG.,
AND FOLLOWING EVENINGS,
The whole of their Magnificent collection of
Marble and Alabaster Statuary
&c., &c., &c.

This Collection consists of a large assortment of Etruscan, Medici, Hebe and Roman Vases of Bardiglio, Agate, Yellow Sienna, and other different kinds of Italian Marble, suited for the decoration of Parlours, Halls, Niches, Drawing Rooms, Mantel Pieces, Libraries, &c.

Splendid Marble Fountains, elaborately wrought with Grape Leaves, Vines, &c.

Open Work Vases for Flowers, Vestal Temples, Card Receivers, Florentine Open Work Baskets, Candlesticks, Paper Weights, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be ready, and the Goods on view, the morning of the day of Sale.

The Sales will be conducted by Sig. L. Topi, who will pack all Goods purchased for transit, at a small cost.

Sale EACH EVENING at SEVEN o'clock.

189 BENNING & BARSALOU.

Canada Powder Comp'y
BENNING & BARSALOU
AGENTS.
January 12

Canada Mining Company

A CALL of FIVE CENTS PER SHARE is ordered to be ASSESSED on the CAPITAL STOCK of the CANADA MINING COMPANY, payable on or before 20th day of SEPTEMBER next, at the OFFICE of

THEODORE HART,
Secretary.
Montreal, July 20, 1860. 173

Canada Mining Company

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all PARTIES in ARREARS for CALL of TEN CENTS PER SHARE, payable on or before 9th April last, and TEN PER CENT FINE, that such SHARES will be SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the OFFICE of the CORPORATION, on MONDAY, 20th day of AUGUST, at ELEVEN o'clock.

By order of
DAVID TORRANCE,
President.
Montreal, July 20, 1860. 173

MUMM'S
CABINET CHAMPAGNE
MOET'S
GREEN SEAL CHAMPAGNE.

600 CASES of the above CHOICE WINES, just landed and for Sale by

Henry Chapman & Co.

July 11. 2m 165

---

300 HAMS
200 Shoulders
200 tubs Butter
500 boxes Cheese
100 bbls Split Peas
100 cwt Pot Barley
50 cwt Buckwheat Flour

For Sale by
HARLOW CHANDLER,
No. 125 Commissioners Street.
August 7. du 188

COPPER!! COPPER!!!
For Sale,

A TWO HUNDRED ACRE LOT near Drummondville, Eastern Townships, fronting on the River St. Francis, with a first-rate water privilege, upon which a valuable VEIN OF COPPER has been found, so situated as to make it easy and inexpensive to work.

For further particulars and terms, apply to

COURT & MACINTOSH.

—Also,—

A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS of LAND RIP.

August 4. n trs 186

TO BE LET,

THE Pleasantly Situated Two-Story BRICK HOUSE, with front and back Garden, 231 St. Antoine Street, near Richmond Square. Rent £55, including Taxes. Apply on the premises, or to Jas. E. Major, College Street.

August 2. du 184

TO LET,

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 42 Sanguinet Street. Rent £30. Partly furnished or unfurnished.

For further particulars, apply on the Premises.

August 1. 183

TO LET.

A COTTAGE HOUSE, No. 86 St. George Street, near Dorchester Street, containing Six Apartments. Rent £30 per annum. Apply on

THE PREMISES.
August 6. 187

TO BE LET,

FOR a term not less than three months or more, well furnished and lighted with Gas, suitable for a BED and SITTING ROOM. Locality most convenient—near the POST OFFICE. Enquire of F. B., at this Office.

July 20. 173

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD at No. 8 St. Dominique Street, near Craig Street.

June 12 140

Wants.
BOOK-KEEPER OR PARTNER.

AN Energetic Business Man and good Book-keeper desires a RESPONSIBLE SITUATION, or PARTNERSHIP in some Commission or Brokerage Business, where extensive mercantile knowledge and attention are required, and where capital is not *immediately* necessary.

Best references.

Address "D," Box 720 Post-Office.

August 2. du184

MR. EDWARD BROWN, late of Salisbury, New Brunswick, will hear of something to his advantage by addressing Box 395, Post Office, Montreal.

July 30. 181

WANTED,—An experienced WATCHMAKER—one accustomed to Geneva work preferred—at A. HOFFNUNG'S Jewellery and Electro-Plate Warehouse, 170 Notre Dame Street.

August 7. 188

AN ENGLISH LADY who has finished her education on the Continent of Europe, wishes to give daily instruction in one or two private families. She teaches thoroughly and grammatically the English and French languages, the Piano in the best style of the present day, and drawing in pencil and crayon. I required she could also teach Italian and Spanish on the system of Ollendorff.

References can be given to several respectable families in town.

Apply personally to Music Teacher, No. 31 St Lawrence Main Street.

July 9. 163

WANTED—A Gentleman to take charge of the Thomas Molson College, as Principal. An Evangelical Clergyman, who would undertake the Incumbency of St. Thomas' Church, would be preferred.

THOMAS MOLSON.
July 5. 160

SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED,—A respectable Woman, as thorough Servant. Apply at the Herald Office.

July 3. 158

WANTED,

SEVERAL Smart, Intelligent Men, to solicit orders for NEW and POPULAR WORKS. Active men can make a handsome profit at this business, as the allowance will be liberal. Apply at 19 Great St. James Street.

GRAHAM & MUIR.
June 26. 152

WANTED,—TWO SMART HALL BOYS. None other need apply. Apply at the St. Lawrence Hall.

April 23. 97

WANTED—By a Young Man from England, a SITUATION in a Wholesale Drug Store. Has had upwards of five years experience in the Wholesale and Retail Trade. Address T. T. T., at this Office.

June 14.

When the Prince wrote the letter we have cited, King John was with him---indeed, the royal prisoner spent the winter with his princely captor at Bordeaux; and when King Edward summoned his son and King John to England, the discontent of the Gascons at losing both, was only appeased by a gift of a hundred thousand florins among the venal barons. The Prince allowed his illustrious captive to cross the sea in a ship by himself, attended by his suite, although he was informed that the French were on the watch to rescue their sovereign. After eleven days and nights the whole squadron reached Sandwich, whence the travellers journeyed to London. After four days, that splendid May-morn entry was made into London, in which the Prince rode on a black palfrey by the side of his prisoner, mounted on the white war-horse he had ridden so bravely at Poictiers. It took the King and Prince nine hours to ride from the City to the Savoy---but there was probably also some feasting by the way.

On the 10th of October, 1361, his marriage to Joan, called the fair maid of Kent, widow of Sir Thomas Holland, so unlucky in its issue, was celebrated at Windsor. The expenses of the Prince's course of life probably exceeded his own income, and had to be defrayed out of his father's purse. The younger sons had some jealousy of the eldest. They therefore told him from the King, that it would be proper for him to reside in his duchy, which would furnish him withal to keep a grand establishment.—The barons and knights of Aquitaine were also desirous of his residing among them.

The departure of the Prince and Princess for Aquitaine soon took place. I do not know whether Edward had at this time manifested any symptoms of constitutional weakness, but it is certified by Froissart that men then spoke of the small probability of his succeeding to the throne. In that country the Prince and his consort resided from the year 1362 to 1371. The details of their government in Guyenne dazzle by their extravagant splendour. Probably, the two most joyous events, in the palace, were the successive births of the two sons of this marriage---Edward of Angoulême and Richard of Bordeaux.

At length the French influence in Spain had dethroned Pedro the Cruel, and set up his brother Don Henry. The influence so exercised at once inclined the Prince to second the cause of Pedro; and this course he was authorized to take by his father. The decade of his glory had arrived, and as 1346 had its Cressy, and '56 its Poictiers, so now in '66 he set out to his crowning fight. In aiding Don Pedro, Edward hoped to obtain possession of Biscay. The former had offered to make Edward's son King of Galicia, and on the ample person of Joan had suspended, as pledges, his richest jewels. Further, he was lavish of promises to the English captains and soldiery, for the performance of which the Prince became security, and the disregard of which chafed his proud spirit and stricken body sorely. In short, Pedro of Castile borrowed money from the Prince of Wales, which he did not mean to repay. In a Treasury memorandum, Don Pedro gives his bond to the Prince of Wales for the repayment of sixteen thousand florins. In another, to pay the Prince and his army for their aid. In a third, Pedro cedes to the Prince certain fortresses.

Meanwhile, the Prince converted his plate into money, and distributed the produce among his officers, in order to enable them to equip themselves. In 1367, he penetrated into Spain, and soon induced his adversaries to meet him on the plains. Sickness had reduced the army of the Prince below that of Don Enrique; but it is scarcely credible that the respective numbers were so wide apart as 30,000 English Gascons against 100,000 or that the victory was gained at the cost of about sixty men and four knights to the victors, and of above 2000 to the vanquished, exclusive of the noblest knights numbered apart.

From the fatal Spanish expedition the Prince and his army returned in equally deplorable condition, worn out by misery. Edward wore the air of a doomed man, not strong enough to bear the burden of glory. The government of his duchy became full of difficulty. He was unable to pay his soldiers, or to efficiently carry on an administration hourly rendered more difficult still by the intrigues of France. By way of remedy, he decreed a general taxation, on every hearth. This proved a spark which spread into a flame, before which the English ultimately lost nearly all their material triumphs in France. The people resisted the levying of the tax, and appealed to the King of France. Charles, summoned Edward to give an account of his conduct; and the sick warrior, fired with indignation at this act of sovereignty, exclaimed that he would give his account with 60,000 men to back him. Then burst forth that war so desolating to the people, and in which no party ever gained a triumph. In the midst of it Queen Philippa died. The invincible Chandos was slain.

The lion was roused by the fact of his fair city of Limoges having fallen into the power of the enemy. The Prince vowed he would spare no man who had had hand in surrendering the city, flung himself on the locality, took it by assault, and would have destroyed all that opposed him, but for the untiring bravery of three French captains, in honour of whose valour he pronounced words of peace.

This was his supreme effort. Henceforward, slow disease laid hold upon him, and in 1371, the pale Prince proceeded to England. For five years the Prince of Wales lingered between life and death. At length, the Bishop of Bangor solemnly announced to him that death was at hand, and asked if he would ask pardon of God and of all whom he had injured. The Prince replied, "I will." "And the bishop said, 'It sufficeth not to say only, 'I will;' but you ought to ask pardon. But he answered nothing else. The bishop said, 'I suppose some evil sprites to be here present that let his tongue, whereby he cannot express his mind with words;' and taking the sprinkle, he cast holy water by the four corners of the chamber, and suddenly the Prince, with joined hands said, 'I give thee thanks, oh God, for all thy benefits; and with all the pains of my soul, I humbly beseech thy mercy to give me remission of those sins which I have wickedly committed against thee; and of all mortal men whom willingly or ignorantly I have offended, with all my heart I desire forgiveness.' When he had spoken these words, he gave up the ghost to God, as we believe to his banquet, whose feast he thus worshipped on earth. Who departing, all hope of Englishmen departed, for he being present, they feared not the incursions of any enemy. Never before, nor since, died there a Prince of Wales so loved and honoured.

RICHARD OF BORDEAUX.

Richard of Bordeaux was born in 1367, within the dominions of his grandfather, but exposed to foreign influences. There was little in him of his spirited father, much of his blithe and easy mother. Froissart, the chronicler, was in this city, at dinner—when Sir Richard Pontcharden called, and informed him how the Princess Joan had "got her bed." Now Sir Richard was a knight, with a belief in astrology; and he had worked out a problem which had brought him to the conclusion that the little Prince would reach the crown, which his father should not wear, and yet be violently deprived of it, the same being seized by a Prince of the House of Lancaster. Richard, with his elder brother, Edward of Angoulême, was left to the care of an easy mother. After half a dozen years, death called away the elder, and Richard was sole heir. He lacked his father's energy, bravery, and resolution. On the other hand, he inherited the beauty and the indolent disposition of his mother.

When the father of Richard was dying, he called "hys sonne unto hym and commanded hym, he sholde never take awey the gyftes that he atte hys deathe gave unto hys servantes." By this deathbed Richard sate, and witnessed the free access which the dying Prince gave to all who cared to approach to make a request, or see how a Prince could die. "For the Prince had commanded that hys doore sholde be shutt to none, nor to the leaste boy." He was the only Prince of Wales who may be said to have died in public.

Stricken as old King Edward was by the death of his eldest son, he lost little time in advancing Richard to some part of the greatness enjoyed by his father. Accordingly, in the jubilee year of the reign, on the 20th day of November, that monarch assigned to his little grandson, the privileges so lately held by his own lamented son.

When the creation took place, Richard had not completed his tenth year; and in addition to asking for him the love of the English people, Edward sought to defend his young grandson against the malice of his uncles. To these brothers, King Edward declared that Richard was the lawful heir, and he exacted from them a solemn oath of allegiance, which was subsequently violated.

John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, had recognised the Prince of Wales as the rightful heir to the throne, but he sought to make himself the next heir after Richard, by proposing to Parliament that the succession should be in the male line only. The Parliament rejected a proposal which annihilated the rights of the daughter of Lancaster's elder brother Lionel; and requested that the Prince of Wales should be at once introduced as heir apparent to the crown. The love of the Commons had been testified by their previous petition that Richard should be declared Prince of Wales; but it was answered that such a creation belonged not to Parliament, but to the King, who ordinarily exercised such a perogative on some high festival.

The request of the Parliament with regard to the introduction of Richard as heir apparent was complied with. Of all the introductions of a Prince of Wales to the Parliament, this was the most remarkable.

Within five months after this, King Edward died,—in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and the fifty-first of his reign. Richard had then been Prince of Wales just seven months.

HENRY OF MONMOUTH (LANCASTER).

Richard II. was twenty years of age, and had been on the throne half that period, when in August, 1387, the Earl and Countess of Derby were residing at Monmouth Castle. The lady gave birth to a son, named, like his father, Henry. Father and son were alike subjects; but father and son became successive Kings of England.

Henry of Monmouth had his toys, even when a boy, and some of these gave evidence of his good taste. "Musicis delectabatur" is the expression of the Italian chronicler who, under the pseudonym of Titus Livius, has left an account of this "young lord." Another household entry notices "8d. paid for harpstrings purchased for the harp of the young Lord Henry." He is still in his tenth year, when the purse of his father is drawn upon to the amount of "12d. for a new scabbard of a sword for young Lord Henry;" and "1s. 6d. for ¾ of an ounce of black silk for a sword of young Lord Henry." In a year previous to the notices of harps and weapons, there is one of "4s." "for seven books of grammar." Bolingbroke himself had little to do, with the education of his children. During portions of the years from 1390 to 1393, that unquiet Earl was travelling in Europe, Asia, and Africa; and even when at home, jousts, and tournaments, and fencings seem to have engaged much of the time of "Sir Harry of Derby, the Duke's son of Lancaster."

He was early given up to the companionship of men. His paternal uncle Beaufort, a member of Queen's College, was Chancellor of the University during 1398. Henry is said to have studied under his kinsman, at Queen's. In the old building, tradition long pointed to a room as inhabited by him. In Fuller's time there was, what the church-historian describes as the Prince's picture in brass. Long after the illustrious pupil himself had passed away, a Latin inscription informed all visitors that "The Emperor of Britain, the triumphant Lord of France, the conqueror of his enemies and of himself, Henry V. was of this little chamber once the great inhabitant." There is no record of such residence in the archives, but Mr. Tyler suggests, that the young student, "though perhaps without himself being enrolled, lived with his uncle, then Chancellor, and studied under his superintendence."

Henry's brief residence may have been interrupted by an event most important in its results. His father, recently created Duke of Hereford, accused the Duke of Norfolk of reporting that the King, Richard II., had it in mind to murder themselves and others whom he considered as his personal enemies. On the denial of Norfolk, that trial of battle was about to commence at Coventry, which the King strangely impeded by ordering Bolingbroke into exile for ten years, and Norfolk to banishment for life, with confiscation of all his property save one thousand pounds a-year. Forty thousand sympathizers saw Bolingbroke depart. Richard, having exiled the father, immediately laid hands upon the son, and young Henry of Monmouth was placed under restraint, gentle enough, but sufficient to shut out all hope of escape. The boy-prisoner was narrowly watched, and yet the captive and the gaoler learned to love each other; and Richard settled on his cousin £500 a-year, which was after all not excessively liberal, seeing that he had plundered Henry's father of a thousandfold that amount.

Richard's subjects were now fast drifting towards rebellion; but the King not seeing the coming calamity, proceeded on an expedition to Ireland. Young Henry accompanied him. The Duke's hostility to Richard was the cause of his murder at Calais—a crime in which that King was confederate. On the eve of Mid-summer Day, 1399, the future hero of Agincourt saw for the first time the serious face of war. Mac Murchard, one of the most turbulent of the Irish Chieftains, with 3000 men, was posted in a wood. The King of England set fire to the asylum, destroying many villages which favoured the Mac Murchard faction. By the light of this conflagration, Henry of Monmouth, was knighted. The honour was conferred on this boy, not yet twelve years of age, out of the King's affection. "My fair cousin"—thus spoke Richard to Henry—"henceforth be gallant and bold, for unless you conquer, you will have little name for valour."

A military promenade to Dublin, a gay sojourn in the chief society, and then came the great news, that Bolingbroke was in England, his lips speaking of reform, his heart bent upon the crown! Richard too long delayed to meet him. At length, in August, the King crossed the Irish Channel, but took not with him his captive cousin. Previous to his departure, however, he summoned young Harry to his presence. "Henry, my child," said he---"see what your father has done to me. Indeed, child, for you I am very sorry, because for this unhappy proceeding of your father you must, perhaps, be deprived of your inheritance." If the reply be correctly reported, it affords proof of the discreetness of his character:—"In truth, my gracious King," was his remark, "I am sincerely grieved by these tidings, and, as I conceive, you are fully assured of my innocence." "I know," answered the King, "that the crime which your father has perpetrated does not attach at all to you, and therefore I hold you excused."

With this kind sentiment he shut up Henry, and with him Humphrey heir to the Duke of Gloucester, within the walls of Trym Castle. In that fortress the two companions awaited their respective doom. It came to one in the shape of heirship to a crown; to the other, in the form of a grave, young Humphrey dying of a fever. Richard landed at Milford fell into Bolingbroke's hands, and reached London a captive. At the end of another month he had resigned the crown; and about a fortnight later, the young Lord Henry, was conveyed to England. He saw his father crowned, and two days later, was himself created Prince of Wales. As on the occasion of the creation of his unfortunate predecessor, Richard, so now the Commons prayed that they might be entered on the record at the election of the Prince. On the former occasion, the Commons were truly informed that the creation was not the effect of parliamentary privilege, but of royal prerogative; and their prayer was not granted. On the present occasion, out of politic courtesy, King Henry IV., affected to consult the Parliament; and it was by the assent of *all* the Estates that Henry was created Prince of Wales. High on that throne sate Henry IV. With his own hands he placed on the head of his son a gold coronet adorned with pearls, on his finger a ring, and delivered into his hand the emblematic rod, kissing him, and then blessing him.

The King conferred on the Prince the whole of Wales. "But I think," says an eye-witness, "he must conquer it if he will have it; for the Welsh will on no account allow him to be their lord, for the sorrow his father had brought upon King Richard."

Thus invested, the Commons provided for his safety by obtaining from the King a promise that a Prince of such tender age might not be permitted to leave the kingdom. Those days were days of mingled piety and superstition, and on a basis composed of both these elements young Henry's heirship was considered secure; for his father had just been anointed with a charmed oil, which was to make of the anointed a champion of the Church, and of the Church the protector of its champion. This oil had been given to Henry, the first Duke of Lancaster. The duke loyally presented the sacred fluid to Edward of Woodstock, Prince of Wales; and the hero of Cressy jealously guarded the magic gift that he might be anointed therewith. That day never came to Prince Edward, and the vial, locked within a chest, with a legendary certificate of its excellence, lay where the Prince of Wales had deposited it, forgotten. When Richard, the succeeding Prince of Wales, became King, no man thought of this wonder-working oil. Subsequently, the vial was discovered, with the document attesting its powers. Richard of Bordeaux, vehemently desired to be anointed with this marvellous liquid; but the highest churchman opposed such a desire, for who had ever heard of crowned King being twice anointed. The oil in short would not flow for Plantagenet. Richard concealed the vial, but he was forced to surrender it, and it was used for anointing a usurper.

Old Trussell, seems to have had some suspicion of the non-efficiency of the oil, for he remarks, "To discourse of the authority of these prophecies, I presume not; but many of them fail, or are fulfilled in another sense than as they are ordinarily conceived." And therewith he slily records that during the time of the Kingship of Bolingbroke, when Harry of Monmouth was Prince of Wales, "execution by fire was first put in practice within the realm, for controversies in point of religion."

With the dignity of Prince the active life of Henry of Monmouth commenced. He was not yet fourteen, but was ripe for housekeeping; all that the young gentleman lacked for that purpose, were "chapel," including priests' vestments, and chapel-furniture, "chambers, halls, wardrobe, pantry, buttery, kitchen, scullery, saucery, almonry, anointry, and generally all things necessary for his establishment." But the memorialist had to wait ere he kept house, and meanwhile he remained under the guardianship of Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester.

In the memorials of Henry of Monmouth, written by an anonymous Benedictine, we are told that Henry was, brought up in orthodox principles, and addicted neither to laziness nor gluttony. As he grew older, he found his recreation in hunting, hawking, fishing, riding, or walking.

Of the Prince's person the Benedictine gives us a finished sketch, in which we see his spherical skull and ample forehead. His hair was brown, thick and straight; his nose Grecian in shape, face oblong, complexion florid, and his eyes large, bright, and hazel (*subrufe patentes*); when tranquil, sweet as the dove's; when excited, flashing like the lion's. Hall, in his Chronicle, adds some other characteristics — namely, that the Prince was "stout of stomake," and his hair black. Redmayne, says that "in his earliest years he gave many promises of his future excellency. The chronicle then continues to praise the industry of the young Prince, his aptitude for military studies, his godlike pity for the miserable, his zeal for religion, his wisdom, and his moderation.

After the death of Richard, Henry IV. was speedily beset by enemies; Scotland was up, and in 1400 the PRINCE OF WALES, then thirteen years old, was sent forward with the advanced guard. In the spring of 1401 the Prince was in Wales at the head of a force charged to suppress a rebellion, at the head of which was Owen Glendower. To suppress such an insurrection was considered good military and political exercise for a Prince of about fourteen years of age. The King thought his son might have a fortnight's easy work before him, but to extinguish that Welsh flame of war cost Henry as many years as his father had awarded days. In what style, however, this boy addressed himself to his work may be seen from his own despatch. Like all true soldiers, the gallant boy wrote with lucid brevity.

"As to news from these parts, if you wish to know what has taken place, we were lately informed that Oweyn de Glendvardy had assembled his forces and those of other rebels, his adherents, in great numbers, purposing to commit inroads, and in case of any resistance to his plans on the part of the English, to come to battle with them; and so he boasted to his own people. Wherefore we took our men, and went to a place of the said Owyn, well-built, which was his chief mansion, and called Saghorn, where we thought we should have found him if he wished to fight, as he said; but on our arrival there we found no person. So we caused the whole place to be set on fire, and many other houses around it, belonging to his tenants; and then we went straight to his other place of Glyndvardy, to seek for him there. There we burnt a fine lodge in his park, and the whole country round. And we remained there all that night. And certain of our people sallied forth and took a gentleman of high degree one of the said Owyn's chieftains. This person offered £500 for his ransom. Nevertheless, he was put to death, and several of his companions who were taken the same day met with the same fate.

Down to the battle of Shrewsbury, in July, 1403, the boy-prince was active in forays against the Welsh; but sometimes so distressed for pay for his troops that he had to pawn his own "little stock of jewels," as he says, in a letter to the Council. Meanwhile, Henry was created Lieutenant of Wales, and the young hero was speedily placed upon his mettle, for Henry Percy, the gallant Hotspur, who had been the best soldier on the King's side in the Principality, now fell off from his allegiance. His family and followers joined with the rebel, and the quarrel was, at length, brought to issue in Heytely Field, adjacent to the city of Shrewsbury.

The defection of the Percies had not lasted five days before the royal forces attacked them, unsupported as they were by Glendower. It may suffice to say that from its opening to its close it raged with excessive fury on both sides. After an ineffectual general attack, Percy made a last resolute assault upon the King's own position, and the slayingof his person. Thither he flung himself with unparalleled bravery, his archers clearing lines of men in the direction of the royal standard, and his swordsmen and himself smiting down all who rushed into the gaps. In this fierce struggle the Prince of Wales received his first wound, from an arrow in the face. But, under the sting, he rolled back a tide of war that had more than once imperilled the life of his father. The royal standard had thrice been cast down, and raised, and the issue was as yet uncertain, when Hotspur was seen to go down, smitten by a chance flight from an English bow. The cry, "Henry Percy is slain!" effected more than all besides. The hearts of the rebels were chilled, those of the royalists beat high with triumph, and one crowning effort secured the crown.

"Three thousand sorely wounded," suggests the obstinacy of a struggle, in which the vanquished lost five thousand common soldiers, and most of the esquires and gentlemen of Cheshire, to the number of a couple of hundred. Such was the training of a Prince of Wales, in the old days when might was right! One feature of the times exhibited after the issue of the "sad and sorry day," merits attention. This was a commission of mercy, of which the Prince of Wales was appointed the head; and for some time the youthful warrior sat at Shrewsbury, extending pardon to all who came to ask the boon.

The Prince's own establishment in town, profited greatly by the issue of the battle of Shrewsbury. All the prisoners of note who carried their plate with them to the field, forfeited their property. Brief time did the Prince retain his possession, seeing that before his victory over the Welsh at Grosmont, in 1405, he was compelled to pawn plate and jewels. There, "with a very small force he encountered 8000 rebels, and routed them with a loss of nearly a 1000 slain." The young soldier of eighteen was as kind as he was brave. "Prisoners," he writes, "there was none taken save one, whom I would have sent to you, *but he cannot yet ride at his ease*."

Alternating expeditions in Wales with short sojourns in London, where he took part in the regulation of national affairs, his sword and name had become so famous that he was engaged, in 1407, to suppress an outbreak in Scotland; and performed his task with his usual brilliant success. On his return to Wales, the rebellion finally died out before him; and Owen Glendower himself vanished from the scene. Honours flowed in upon the pacificator, who, after his return to London, was made President of the Council, Warden of the Cinque Ports, Constable of Dover, and Captain of Calais.—His revenues, when keeping house in London, were exceedingly scanty; but the King found means to increase them. In 1408, Henry finally quitted Wales. Three different negotiations were carried on for the marriage of the young Prince. The families of the sovereigns of France, Norway, and Burgundy were successively applied to, but Henry continued a bachelor till after he was King; and wooed in person Katherine of France.

Meanwhile, the Prince often presided at the Council, and in Cold Harbour, near Eastcheap, Harry held a joyous establishment. But of actual wild living, such as might agree with the term "madcap Harry," there is no evidence. His brothers Thomas and John seem to have been more audacious libertines than he. One instance is cited. "The King's sons, Thomas and John, being in Eastcheap, at supper, or rather at breakfast (for it was after the watch was broken up, between two and three of the clock, after midnight), a great debate happened between their men and others of the court, which lasted for an hour, till the mayor and sheriffs with other citizens, appeased the same; for the which afterwards the said mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs were sent for to answer before the King. At which time, William Gascoigne, Chief Justice, required the mayor and alderman, for the citizens, to put them in the King's grace." This was accomplished, the city authorities justifying the course which they had adopted, and the King expressing his satisfaction therewith.

One of the earliest acts of the Prince of Wales, after his appointment to the Presidency of the Council, was the presenting to the King a petition from Parliament praying that "Lollards and other speakers and contrivers of news might, after the feast of Epiphany, be apprehended and kept in safe custody till the next Parliament, there to answer to the charges against them." To this petition, which rescued heretics from the spiritual tribunal, and sent them for judgment to the Parliament, the King assented; "but," says Mr. Hallam, "the clergy, I suppose, prevented its appearing on the roll."

Subsequently, there was a poor Worcestershire tailor—one John Badby, whose trial for heresy had brought him to the stake in Smithfield. The Prince was present at his execution, by fire, from which he attempted to save this most courageous of tailors, who resolutely denied transubstantiation. To all counsel Badby uttered his resolute *nay!* And, tied to the stake as he was, a butt was passed over him, and fire set to the faggots heaped up around it.—Badby was then heard appealing to the mercy of God. The Prince thought he was appealing to the mercy of man, and ordered the fire to be quenched. Again was pardon offered. But no, even with the foretaste of the horrible torture, he would not surrender his opinion. The Prince leaving the calmly heroic tailor to his awful sufferings, rode slowly, and no doubt sadly, away. Since 1407, the King's health had been failing, and the Prince had been assigned by the council to be near his father's person, that he might devote himself to the public service. In 1412 he ceased to be of the council at all, and was deprived of the exercise of the royal authority, which he had so substantially possessed, that foreign potentates, the Prince's own brothers, and the supreme Pontiff himself, addressed their letters to the Prince of Wales and not to the King. The Duke of Burgundy offered his daughter to the prince, subject to the King furnishing him with aid in his quarrel with the Duke of Orleans. Henry first espoused the quarrel of Burgundy, but subsequently went over to the Orleans faction. The prince did not readily follow his father's example, and this is said to have commenced an ill-feeling between them. He is also said to have misappropriated money supplied for the pay of the troops guarding Calais; but this charge was triumphantly refuted. The year before he ceased to be of the Council he is said, too, to have exhibited unseemly eagerness that his father should resign his sovereign authority; but this would seem to be greatly exaggerated. Traces there are, too, of the paternal mistrust of the heir-apparent. Thus we read of the Prince entering London numerously attended, and taking up his residence with the Bishop of Durham. Of this the King is no sooner informed, than he hastily repairs to the house of the Bishop of London, and finally to his own residence at Rotherhithe. Finally, we come to the famous story of the Prince and the Chief Justice.

The truth of this well-known legend has been hotly contested. The old chroniclers—grandsons and great-grandsons of the contemporaries of the Prince, accept the story. Mr. Tyler, in his history of Henry V. refuses to give any credence to the story, or to the alleged "mad-cap" doings of the Prince. This biographer grounds his objections on the circumstance that no contemporary makes record of the alleged fact, while those who do speak of the Prince mention him as a pious, well-regulated young man.

On the other hand, Lord Campbell holds that even gossip has some foundation, and that although the facts may not be as Shakspeare, and successive chroniclers have represented them, yet they have in them many ingredients of truth.—As the death of King Henry grew imminent, the enemies of his house grew more active than ever in obstructing the peaceful succession of the Prince of Wales. The old fable of a living King Richard was revived. John Ward of Trumpington acted as his representative, and Wightlocke, a groom of Richard's, declared that he was that King.—The boldness of the conspirators was calculated to alarm the Prince. On the public buildings of London, and about the Royal Manor of Bermondsey, Wightlock posted papers in which he vouched that King Richard was alive, and that he himself was prepared to enter any prison as a hostage, till the identity was satisfactorily established. He proposed that *his* King Richard should be brought to London, protected by a safe conduct; and, should that individual be proved an imposter, Wightlock "offered himself freely to submit to the most cruel death that rage could invent;" adding that, "he was sure that King Richard was alive in England as that he had a father and mother, and was born into the world and redeemed by Christ. And he imprecated that the devil might take him to lie body and soul in hell eternally—that he might never have mercy from God, nor the prayers of the holy church from that day to the last judgment, if what he asserted was not true."—This bold fellow was seized and confronted with the King, to whose face he resolutely maintained that the Prince of Wales was not heir to the crown, which Henry unrighteously kept from Richard of Bourdeaux. They committed Richard's daring yeoman to the Tower; but to the universal astonishment, Wightlock made his escape.—The last days of Bolingbroke were again embittered. Again, on the gates of Bermondsey Church, and of St. Thomas's Hospital, was Wightlock's declaration planted, and Southwark was excited to insurrection.—Father and son were reconciled before the former was summoned away. The Prince vindicated his character, in letters distributed over the realm, and he was granted an interview by his sick father, in which he so explained his conduct that the King pronounced him free from suspicion, fell on his neck, and called him his "right dear and heartily beloved son," and undertook that he should have justice of his slanderers.—Whenever this scene occurred it was closely followed by the death of Bolingbroke. Perhaps Tussell, without abandoning all romance, has preserved the essential truth. Having stated that the King was at Westminster, preparing a crusade, he adds:—"The enemy of mankind seized upon him with an apoplexy, the fits whereof divers times would show him dead to those about him; but ever upon his recovery again of sense, he would demand his crown, which he appointed to be placed upon a cushion in his sight. At length, the extremity of his disease increasing, he lay as though all his vital spirits had forsaken him, insomuch, that those about him deemed him dead. The Prince having notice thereof, took away the crown. The father reviving, demanded the crown; and hearing that the prince had taken it, he sends for him, and angrily demandeth his reason; to whom the prince, with a confident brow, made an answer, that in his and all men's judgment there present, he was dead; and then 'I being next heir-apparent to the same, took it as my indubitable right, not as yours, but mine.'—'Well,' said the King, and sighed, 'fair son, what right I had to it God knoweth.' 'But,' said the Prince, 'if you die King, I doubt not to hold the garland as you have done, with my sword, against all opposers.' 'Then,' saith the King, 'I refer all to God, but charge thee on my blessing, and as thou wilt answer it before the tribunal of God, that thou minister the laws indifferently; that thou ease the oppressed; that thou avoid flatterers; that thou do not defer justice, nor be sparing of mercy, but punish the oppressors of thy people; and suffer not officers to make their places the stalking-horses to their will. So shalt thou obtain favour of God, and love of thy subjects; who, whilst they have wealth, so long shalt thou have obedience; but being made poor by oppression, will be ever ready to stir and make insurrections.' And so, turning about, said, 'God bless thee, and have mercy upon me!'"—Henry of Monmouth occupied the throne from 1413 to 1422. He took advantage of the anarchy in France to invade that kingdom with 30,000 men; whence, after the surrender of Harfleur, he was about to return, when he was encountered at Agincourt by a French force quadruple his own; which he conquered with little loss to himself, but with that of 10,000 slain, and 15,000 prisoners, on the part of the foe. The victory led him to become heir of the French throne and husband of Katherine, the King's daughter. In the midst of a triumphant career he was cut off, leaving his English crown and his French heirship to his only son, Henry VI, only a few months old. This occurred in 1422; and by the time that Henry VI had reached man's estate, Joan of Arc had stripped the English of nearly all their conquests in France. I will add, by the way, that Henry VI. was the last *English born* and *first-born* son of an *English-born* King, who succeeded his father on the throne, until the accession of George IV., in 1820. The intervening period comprises an extent of upwards of 400 years. Henry VI. not having been created Prince of Wales, the next Prince was his son.

(*To be continued in our next.*)

Corporation of Montreal.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Proprietors and occupants of Houses, Stores, and Buildings, in the several Streets Lanes and Sections of Streets, in this city enumerated and mentioned in the list or Schedule hereunto appended and subjoined, that the Corporation of this said City of Montreal are now prepared and ready to supply all such Houses, Stores and Buildings with Water, and, moreover that the said Corporation shall and will continue henceforth from and after this date, to be prepared and ready, at all times, to supply all such Houses, Stores and Buildings as aforesaid, with Water; and the said Corporation of this said City being now prepared and ready as aforesaid, to suppply all the said Houses, Stores and Buildings with Water, the proprietors and occupants of all such Houses, Stores and Buildings are hereby severally further notified, that, according to the terms and provisions of the By-Law of the Council of this said City, No. 259, made and passed on the 6th day of May last past, in the year of our Lord 1859, the Tariff of Rates and Charges for the supply of Water to all Houses, Stores and Buildings in this City established in and by the said By-Law, shall from and after the TWENTIETH day of AUGUST instant, be ENFORCED and made payable by all the aforesaid Proprietors and Occupants of Houses, Stores and Buildings in the said several Streets, Lanes and Sections of Streets, in this City, enumerated and mentioned in the said List or Schdule, according to the terms and provisions of the said By-Law, to all which Houses, Stores and Buildings the said Corporation now is and will continue to be prepared and ready on and after the said Twentieth day of August instant to supply Water; and the said Proprietors and occupants are hereby further notified, that, according to the terms and provisions of the said By-Law, the said Tariff of Rates and Charges shall and will in all cases be due and payable by them at the Office of the Water Works in the City Hall, semi-annually, as follows: The first payment shall be made within six weeks from the date or the return of the Assessment Rolls of the several Wards, respectively, to the City Treasurer; the second payment at any time previously to, but not later than, the first of January in each year; and the said Tariff of Rates and Charges shall also be due and payable from and after the said Twentieth Day of August instant, by all the aforesaid Proprietors and Occupants liable to pay the same, according to the terms of the said By-Law, as well by those who refuse, as by those who consent, to receive the Water Pipes to supply the said Water, into their aforesaid Houses, Stores or Buildings.

By Order,
CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office
City Hall,
Montreal, 2d August, 1860.
rt ts-184

LIST AND SCHEDULE
OF STREETS AND LANES WHERE THE WATER PIPES ARE DISTRIBUTED:—

Dufresne Street,	all through, including all lanes off.
Fullum Street,	from St. Mary up to Mr. Morrison.
Gain,	all through
Allard	do
Mignonne	do
Small Wood,	all through
Beaudry	do
Robin	do
St. Justine	do
School	do
Rolland	do
Perreault Lane	do
Rolland Lane	do
St. Leon Lane	do
Seigneurs	do
St. Martin	do
Richmond	do
Kempt (St Antoine Ward,)	from St. Joseph to Lachine Railroad
Canning,	all through
Bonaventure	do
Basin	do
St. Felix	do
Bruchesi Lane	do
Eleanor	do
Kempt (St. Ann's Ward,)	all through
Murray,	all through
Catherine	do
George	do
Prince	do
Queen	do
Barre	do
Barre Lane	do
Aqueduct	do
St. Columban	do
St. Etienne	do
De la Ferme	do

Sale by Authority of Justice.

ON TUESDAY, the 14th AUGUST next, at the Church Door of the Parish of STE. ADELE, at ELEVEN o'clock in the Morning—A PIECE OF LAND, making part of the Lot designated as No. 11, situated in the 10th Range of the Township of Abercrombie, in the Parish of Ste. Adele, containing four arpents and a-half in front, by the depth which may be found between the cordon of the 11th Range of the said Township, which bounds it at one end, to the north bank of the North River, which bounds it on the other end; bounded on one side by Lot No. No. 10, and on the other by Lot No. 12; with a Wooden Barn thereon erected. The said Land is dependent on the succession of the late Leon Legault dit Delorier.

For conditions, which will be made known at the time of sale, apply to the undersigned Notary, at his Study in the Village of Ste. Scholastique.

AUGUSTUS MACKAY,
N.P.
Ste. Scholastique, July 23, 1860. m w 177

Public Notice.

WILL BE SOLD, by Authority of Justice, to the highest bidder, at the Church Door of the Parish of St. Janvier, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH day of the month of AUGUST next, at NINE o'clock in the FORENOON, a

LOT of LAND, situated in the Parish of St. Janvier, containing one arpent and one half in front, by sixteen arpents in depth; bounded in front by the public road, in rear by the land of Cote Ste. Marie, joining on one side Joseph Filiatrault, and on the other side Charles Beauchamp, with a House and other Buildings thereon erected.

The said Lot of Land depending of the *communeaute* of EUSTACHE LEDUC and ELEONORE GUNETTE.

L. PREVOST, N. P.
St. Jerome, July 30, 1860. m t 188

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE MAYORALTY!

In order to arrive at a distinct understanding as regards a proper and suitable person to fill the civic chair for the coming term, and to be prepared to receive His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on his arrival here, to satisfy all parties and the citizens generally, it is advisable for all concerned in the welfare of the city, before arriving at conclusions on any subject of importance or public interest, to remove the bile, clear the system, cool heated blood, and brighten the intellect. In order to obtain these very essential preparatory arrangements, a copious supply of the celebrated Plantagenet Water should be freely taken. If this advice be acted upon, the meeting of the 9th January, 1860, will be more satisfactory than any previous one.

Business Notices.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

This young Prince, who is now about to visit us, is happily endowed with all the elements of successfully winning the hearts of those who come in contact with him: possessed of agreeable and engaging manners, a symmetrical figure, finely chiselled features, and, above all, of a luxuriantly-beautiful head of hair, which is the admiration of all the Courts of Europe. Evidences of care and attention to his hair—the crowning beauty of man or woman—seems to be a speciality with H. R. H. But what gives it that rich and silky glossy appearance? Reader, shall we tell you? Why, simply BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID, which, seven years ago, was introduced to Her Majesty, who graciously complimented the inventor on the excellency of the article, and the euphonious name which it bears (*vide* the original letter from Col. Phipps, in the possession of the inventor, W. Bogle, Boston, U.S.) The Hyperion Fluid has been used since then in the Royal Nursery and at the Toilets of the Nobility, and now supercedes everything as the best article for the hair ever known. It may be purchased of all the Druggists; also, Bogle's Electric Hair Dye, the *best in the world*. 28

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!
WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!
The Original and Best in the World!!!

ALL others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule.

GREY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR Dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without injury to the Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS and DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of the patrons of his famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad Dyes remedied; the Hair invigorated for life by this splendid Dye.

Sold in all Cities and Towns of the United States by Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

☞ The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box, of
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,
16 Bond Street, New York.
April 18 1y DW 93

WIGS! WIGS!!

BATCHELOR'S WIGS and TOUPEES surpass all They are elegant, light, easy and durable. Fitting to a charm—no turning up behind—no shrinking off the head: indeed, this is the only establishment where these things are properly understood and made—16 Bond Street, New York. 1y DW 93

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. WD 76

MOTHERS!

The attention of mothers is called to Dr Eaton's Infantile Cordial, which is highly recommended for all complaints attending Teething, such as Dysentery, Colic, Croup, &c.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. 6m 64

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
BRYANS
PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c., &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

To Vocalists and Public Speakers, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lymans, Savage & Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co.; Lamplough & Campbell; S. J. Lyman & Co; Medical Hall; and all Medicine Dealers.
NORTHRUP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for Canada.
April 5. 1y DW trs 82

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and, although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page of Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a Pamphlet, free, of the Agent.
N.B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 Pills, by return mail.

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y., Sole Proprietor.
NORTHRUP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C.W., General Agents for the Canadas.
For Sale in Montreal by Lymans, Savage & Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co.; Lamplough & Campbell; S. J. Lyman & Co., at the Medical Hall; and all Medicine Dealers.
April 4. 1y DW 81

Holloway's Pills—Nature's Great Restorative—Physical Prostration.—When lassitude or weariness of body is felt without any indication of disease, or the mind depressed and indifferent to external cares, some vital function is deranged. The human system, like any other piece of mechanism, is subject to certain laws,—the pendulum of a clock stops and the whole organization is disordered—in like manner when the human stomach or liver becomes affected, we are mentally and physically prostrated. By removing these obstructions, Holloway's Pills restore the sufferer to the benefit and pleasures of permanent health. For purifying the blood, correcting the foulness of the stomach, and cleansing the secretions of the liver, these famous remedies are the most safe and certain yet discovered. rDC-187

A RELIABLE COUGH MEDICINE.

N. H. Downs' Elixir is the oldest Cough Medicine that has any considerable sale in New England or Canada. It is warranted for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists in Canada.

See advertisement in another part of the paper.

Try it and you will always use it.

J. M. Henry and Sons, Waterbury, Vermont, and No. 30 St. Henry Street, Montreal, general agents.

N. H. DOWNS.
February 22. DCS-ly-46

IMPORTANT MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

The following, from Dr. D. Y. Williams, is one of the many thousands of letters received from eminent medical men, testifying to the efficacy of Holloway's Pills for Liver Complaints and Bilious Disorders:—

Professor Holloway: Dear Sir,—I wish to get some of your medicines. I am a physician, and have an extensive practice. I have tried your Pills, and found them the best Pills I have ever used. They seem to act upon the Hepatic Ducts of the Liver mildly, but promptly, and more surely than Calomel or Podophyllum, and without debilitating or depleting the system.

Hoping to hear from you soon, with a list of prices,

I remain, your's, &c.,
DANIEL Y. WILLIAMS, M. D.,
Allisonville, Prince Edward Co., C.W.
June 8. 137

Best Hair Dye in the World.—This is rather strong language, yet Bogle's Electric Hair Dye, recently improved] was *proven* to be so by the judges at the late Mechanics' Fair, held in Boston, among whom was Dr. Hayes, (the eminent chemist and State assayer,) who awarded it the *Prize Medal and Diploma*, over the choicest hair dyes on exhibition from all parts of the Union. Its unparalleled superiority consists in 1st. The ingredients are nourishing to the hair, not destructive, as others are. 2d. Does not stain nor hurt the skin. 3d. Is easily applied, and dyes the hair any color required, from a delicate brown to a deep black, so natural as to appear marvellous. Manufactured, sold and applied by Wm. Bogle, 202 Washington St Boston, and may be had of Druggists every where. DC-29

DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL.

It must be obvious to every attentive person that the first diseases of infants arise chiefly from the bowels, and in this connection we know of a medicine which can be relied upon with perfect confidence in all infantile complaints, whatever their nature may be. We speak of Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial. It contains no opiate of any kind—no paregoric—and relieves the sufferings of infants as if by magic. Mothers! by all means try this—even if all other remedies have failed. See the advertisement in another column of Messrs. Church & Dupont, Druggists, New York, who are the sole proprietors, and also sole agents of the world-renowned Dr. Bronson's Blood Food, which is a preparation for the relief of all complaints arising from deficiencies of the blood, from whatever causes such deficiencies may proceed. It is without exception the most strengthening cordial any invalid could take, as it is immediately absorbed by the blood, without having to go through the process of digestion; and as blood is the life of the human body, by nourishing and producing it, it soon restores to perfect health those even who have been suffering for years. We consider the above two preparations decidedly the best of their kind offered to the public.—*Chronicle, Quebec, C.E.*

☞ See advertisement.

For Sale by all druggists. Lymans, Savage & Co., Wholesale Agents for Canada.
August 8. 1m-DC-187

RICHELIEU HOUSE,
CHAMBLY.

THE PROPRIETOR of this Establishment has much pleasure in announcing that he has, during last Spring, greatly increased its accommodations and comforts, by extensive additions of new apartments, a thorough renovation and refitting of those previously existing, and a general internal and external embellishment, which make it a superior First Class Hotel. Its elevated position and accessible location, situated near the confluence of the Chambly Basin and Richelieu Rapids, commanding a view of Belœil Mountain and the surrounding country, commends it to those in search of healthful recreation. Boats will be provided for parties wishing to devote part of their time to fishing in the Basin, free of charge. Families desirous of spending the summer months in the country will find the Richelieu House as pleasant and as agreeable a place of retreat as can be found in any part of Canada. Omnibuses leave the House every morning for Montreal, connecting with the G. T. Railway at Charon's Station, thereby allowing business men sufficient time to reach Montreal before 9 o'clock, A.M., and leave for Chambly at half-past 4 o'clock, P.M., as can be seen by the following advertisement.

Terms moderate.

THOS. HICKEY,
Proprietor.
June 1. 131

ROYAL MAIL LINE.

THE undersigned has established a Line of Omnibuses between Chambly and Charron's Station, in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway and the Omnibuses at Point St. Charles, leaving Chambly at 6.30 A.M, and Montreal at 4 30 P.M., affording to parties travelling this route, or desirous of taking a pleasure trip to the country, an opportunity, never before enjoyed, of having so cheap a trip—only half-a-dollar from Montreal to Chambly and *vice versa*, including the Railway and Omnibus fares.

Tickets may be had at Mr. Bancroft's City Express Office, Place d'Armes, Montreal, or at the Albion Hotel, St. Paul Street, where the Mail Conductor may be seen, and who will take charge of Baggage and Parcels coming through, and who also will pay every attention to the comfort of the Passengers.

Any Packages or Commissions left at Mr. Bancroft's for Chambly, or at the Post Office here for Montreal, will be carefully delivered.

T. DWYER,
At the Richelieu House, kept by Mr. Hickey.
Chambly, June 1. 4m 231

FARMER'S
BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,
Three Rivers, C. E.

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of Tourists and the Travelling Public generally to the above Hotel, which is situated on Molson's Wharf, directly opposite the landing of the Richelieu or Mail Line of Steamers plying between Montreal and Quebec. Though not immense, it is the largest and most commodious in the City, and the only one commanding an extensive and unobstructed view of the river.

The charges are moderate. Parties boarding during the Summer months, for comfort and economy, will find this House one of the most pleasant locations on the River St. Lawrence.

The Table will be furnished with the best the market affords.

The Bar is furnished with the choicest brands of Liquors, Wines, Ales, Porters, &c.

The Livery Stable connected with this establishment, and kept by Mr. James Thompson, is furnished with the best of Horses and Carriages, with competent and trusty drivers.

Parties visiting Shawenigan Falls, St. Leon Springs, Radnor Forges or other places on business or pleasure, will find him ready at all hours to serve them on reasonable terms.

Billiard and other Tables of amusement connected with the Hotel.

Trustworthy Porters always in attendance at the Boats.

Feeling grateful for the past encouragement awarded him, he hopes, by his assiduity and diligence in supplying the wants of his customers, to merit a continuance of their support.

THOS. G. FARMER.
Three-Rivers, June 5, 1860. 136

ST. DENIS HOTEL,
BROADWAY, COR. ELEVENTH STREET.
NEW YORK.

THE Undersigned, having been connected with the St. Nicholas and Fifth Avenue hotels, for the past six years, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has leased the

ST DENIS' HOTEL.

Broadway, Corner, of Eleventh Street. and having thoroughly repaired, repainted, refurnished, and put the House in complete order, is now ready to accommodate travellers seeking a quiet and retired home. About one-half of the Hotel is arranged in suits of from two to six rooms; and with the elegant additions on Broadway and Eleventh street, has accommodations for about three hundred and fifty guests.

The Hotel is conducted on the European plan.

Meals served to order in the dining or in private rooms, as parties may elect.

Situated on Broadway, near Union Park, the ST. DENIS HOTEL is one of the most attractive houses in the city; and the traveller—whether from the Antillies, the Sunny South, or the rolling Prairies of the West, will find here all the comforts of a quiet home.

E. E. BALCOM.
New York June, 8 1860 3m-139

TWINES! TWINES!! TWINES!!!
A. S. M'Lennan
REPRESENTS

MESSRS. J. & W. STUART, Fishing Twine and Net Manufacturers, Musselburgh, Scotland, who can supply the purest, and cheapest Polish-Rhine Hemp Nets and Twines ever offered in Canada. He is now prepared to receive Fall orders

Flour in bags and brls, daily arriving
Oatmeal in barrels
Barrels Tennent's Bitter Beer, in pints
Consignments of Teas and Tobaccos, sold cheap
Round and Split Herrings
Liverpool Coarse and Stoved Salt, in bags
Leather from different Tanneries constantly on hand

YOUNG'S BUILDINGS,
43 and 45 Grey Nun Street,
Montreal.
May 30. 129

CHANCE BROTHERS & CO
Glass & Alkali Works,
BIRMINGHAM.

SHEET, CROWN, PLATE,
Coloured Ornamental, and Stained
WINDOW GLASS.
Orders Received by
S. H. THOMPSON,
8 Lemoine Street.
June 4. 285

STORAGE! STORAGE!!
GRANT HALL & Co.'s Mills and Elevating Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to Receive on Storage, FLOUR and GRAIN, of all descriptions, in their NEW FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE, Canal Basin, at reasonable Rates.

Their facilities for DISCHARGING and LOADING VESSELS are such as will insure the greatest despatch.

They will also be prepared to GRIND Wheat on commission, on and after the 1st June.

GRANT, HALL & CO.
May 11. 113

FOR SALE
BY
Anderson, Evans & Evans
ST. GABRIEL STREET,
'HARES' CELEBRATED PAINTS.

IN OIL:

WHITE—Nos. 1, 2, 3
Black, Blue, Green, Yellow
Brown, Turkey Umber, Red, Zinc White

DRY:

White and Red Lead
Ochres, Chrome Yellow
English and Turkey Umber
Sienna English Pink
Vandyke Brown
Ivory Black, Drop Black
Putty, &c., &c., &c.
—Also,—
AXES (Cast Steel)—Chopping
CUT NAILS—assorted sizes
C HORSE NAILS
GLASGOW IRON—assorted sizes
—Together with,—
GUNPOWDER—"Curtis & Harvey's" Blasting, FF, FFF, and Canister.
Oct. 10. 241

FOR SALE—
Indigo, Button Blue, Cloves
Pepper, Pimento, Cassia
Nutmegs, Mustard in jars and 1lb & ½lbs
Pressed Smoking Tobacco
Playing Cards, Wrapping Paper
Rice, Flour Sulphur, Ginger
Cream Tartar, Castile Soap
Sugar Candy, Olive Oil
Cod Oil, Corks, Belmont Candles
London Pickles, Windsor Soap
ALSO,—
A general assortment of GROCERIES, consisting in part of Sugars, Molasses, Syrup, Tobaccos, Lead, Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c. &c.
L. MARCHAND & CO.,
No. 174 St. Paul Street.
Oct. 6. 238

Corks.

A FULL ASSORTMENT of Wine, Beer, Soda Water and Ginger Beer CORKS, BUNGS, &c., ex "Deolinda," from Oporto.
For Sale by
I. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & CO.
June 23. 150

DONEGANA HOTEL
MONTREAL, CANADA.

G. F. POPE takes leave to inform the public that he has resumed the management of this much favoured Hotel, *established by him in* 1850. It is now furnished throughout anew, with the most modern and costly furniture, in a style second to no other Hotel on the Continent; and its pleasant situation in Notre Dame Street, between the Military Parade Ground (*Champ de Mars*), the Government Garden on the one side, and Dalhousie Square and the Government and Departmental Offices and Public Buildings on the other, renders it a desirable residence both for purposes of pleasure and business travel.

The Subscriber, in returning thanks for the unprecedented patronage always conferred on him, begs to assure the public that he will use every possible exertion to merit a continuance of the favours which it is his pride and pleasure to acknowledge as having been heretofore received from Foreign, American, and Provincial pleasure Travellers, from members of the Government and both Houses of the Legislature, Military and Departmental Officers, and the travelling community in general.

G. F. POPE.
Montreal, 28th May, 1860. 119

SAINT MAURICE
HOTEL.

THAT IMMENSE HOTEL, newly built by Mr. E. L. PACAUD, from whence may be enjoyed the magnificent Panorama of the St. Lawrence, has the advantage of being situated in the centre of business and only a few steps from the Steamboat Landing.

The Sitting Rooms are spacious and decorated with taste. The Chambers are large and newly furnished. The *Cuisine* will be various and exquisite, and the Cellar furnished with the best Wines and Liquors imported from France. The Service of the House, under the superintendence of the Proprietor, will forestall every wish.

FALLS
OF
SHAWENIGAN.

The Proprietor has made arrangements for *Extras* for the use of visitors desirous of seeing the beautiful Falls of Shawenigan, the St. Leon Springs, and the Forges of Fermont and St. Maurice, every day, and for HALF-PRICE.

The undersigned hopes that, with all the elements of success which he can command, and his determination to maintain his establishment on a footing the most comfortable and respectable; together with the moderation of his charges, he will be favoured with the patronage of the travelling public and of numerous boarders.

At the arrival of every Steamboat, attentive Porters will be in attendance for the Baggage of Travellers.

P. B. VANASSE,
Proprietor.

RIVER STREET,
THREE RIVERS.
May 5. 108

St. Nicholas Hotel
Broadway........New-York

WHEN completed, six years ago, the St. Nicholas was universally pronounced the most magnificent, convenient, and thoroughly organized establishment of the kind on this Continent. What it was then it remains to-day—without a rival in size, in sumptuousness, and in the general elements of comfort and enjoyment. The Hotel has accommodations for 1000 guests, including 100 complete suites of apartments for families. Six hundred persons can be comfortably seated at the tables of its three public dining rooms, and nothing that modern art has devised for the convenience and social gratification of the travelling public has been omitted in its plan, or is neglected in its practical details. The early reputation of the house at home and abroad, derived from its magnitude, its superb appointments, and its home-like comforts and luxuries, has been enhanced every year by the unwearied exertions of the proprietors.

TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO.
May 19. 3m 120

STEVENS' HOUSE,
[LATE DELMONICO'S,]
21, 23, 25 and 27 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

ROOMS, 75 Cents PER DAY.
JOHN O'GRADY, Jr.,
Proprietor.
April 2. 78

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
CLIFTON,
SUSPENSION BRIDGE, CANADA SIDE
H. GATRELL & CO
Proprietors.
June 8. 1y-135

PROVINCE OF CANADA,
District of St. Hyacinthe.

SUPERIOR COURT.

St. Hyacinthe, on the Twenty-Eighth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty.

KNOW ALL MEN that JOHN FRASER, Esquire, Seignior of St. Marc, in the District of Montreal, by his petition fyled in the office of this Court, under the number one hundred and ninety-five, prays for the sale of a lot of land, under the number seventy-two, situated in the GRAND RANGE, ST. CHARLES, in the parish of L'ANGE GARDIEN, containing two arpents in breadth by thirty-two arpents in depth, bounded in front by the front road of the said range St. Charles; in rear by the line of Farnham; on one side by the lot number seventy-three, on the other side by the lot number seventy-one, on which said lot of land are erected a house, a stable, and other buildings; which said immoveable is occupied by Mons. Scholgrave, of the parish of L'Ange Gardien; which said John Fraser alleges that by an act or obligation, consented by one Zadock Buck, yeoman of L'Ange Gardien, before Mtres. Brunelle and his colleague notaries, at St. Césaire, on the twenty-first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, an hypothec was created on the immovable herein above described, for the sum of fourteen pounds ten shillings currency, with interest, and that he claims from the actual proprietor of the said immovable, the sum of nineteen pounds ten shillings and three-pence, said currency, due to him for the amount in capital and interest of the said obligation. Which said John Fraser further alleges that the actual proprietor of the said immovable is unknown and uncertain; and that since the date of the twenty-first of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, the said immovable has been consecutively occupied by the said Zadock Buck, John Bowker of Farnham, Lener Stone, also of Farnham; and, finally, by the said Mons. Scholgrave.

Notice is therefore given to the proprietor of the said immovable and properties, to appear before this Court within two months, to be reckoned from the fourth publication of this present notice, to answer to the demand of the said John Fraser, failing which the Court will order that the said immovable and properties be sold by Sheriff's sale (*décret*).

L. G. DELORIMIER,
P. S. C.
July 25 b-W-177

PROVINCE OF CANADA,
District of St. Hyacinthe.

SUPERIOR COURT.

St. Hyacinthe, on the twenty-eighth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty.

KNOW ALL MEN that JOHN FRASER, Esquire, Seignior of St. Marc, in the District of Montreal, by his petition fyled in the office of this Court, under the number one hundred and ninety-six, prays for the sale of two immovables and properties situated in this District, to wit:—Two lots of land, comprising the numbers 70 and 71, situated in the Range St. Charles, in the Parish of L'Ange Gardien, containing each two arpents in breadth, by thirty-two arpents in depth, bounded in front by the road of the said Range, in rear by the Line of Farnham, on one side by the lot of land number sixty nine, and on the other side by the number seventy-two, on which said lots of land are erected a house, a stable, and other buildings; which said immovables and properties are now occupied by Mons. Scholgrave, of the Parish of L'Ange Gardien; which said John Fraser alleges that by an obligation consented by Zaduck Buck, yeoman and sawyer, of the Parish of L'Ange Gardien, at St. Cesaire, on the twenty-third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, before Mtres. Brunelle and his colleague, Notaries, an hypothec was created on the said immovables and properties herein above described, for the sum of forty-one pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, current money of this Province, with interest, and that he claims from the actual proprietor of the said immovables the sum of fifty-seven pounds two shillings and elevenpence, said currency, due to him for the amount in capital and interests of the said obligation; which said John Fraser further alleges that the actual proprietor of the said immovables is now unknown and uncertain, and that since the date of the said obligation of the twenty-third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, the said two immovables have been consecutively occupied by the said Zaduck Buck, John Bowker, of Farnham, Lener Stone, of Farnham, and, finally, Mons. Scholgrave. Notice is, therefore, given to the proprietor of the said immoveables and properties to appear before this Court, within two months, to be reckoned from the fourth publication of this present notice, to answer to the demand of the said John Fraser, failing which, this Court will order that the said immoveables and properties by sold by Sheriff's Sale (*décret.*)

L. G. DELORIMIER,
P. S. C.
July 25, b-W-177

Steamboats.

Unequalled
STEAMBOAT ARRANGEMENT.
ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE,
AND
Lake Ontario Express Steamers,
Forming a Direct Line between
QUEBEC, MONTREAL, KINGSTON, TORONTO, NIAGARA AND LEWISTON.

1860. 1860.

This Magnificent Line, composed of the following First Class Steamers:

KINGSTON [Iron]	Capt. Kelley.
PASSPORT [Iron]	" Harbottle.
BANSHEE	" Sinclair.
CHAMPION	" Smyth.
NEW ERA	" Chrysler.

Going West, leave the Canal Basin, Montreal, at 9 o'clock EVERY MORNING, Sundays excepted, and Lachine on the arrival of the Train leaving the Bonaventure Street Station at Noon, for KINGSTON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, connecting at Ogdensburgh with the large and magnificently furnished Lake Ontario Express Steamers,

NEW YORK	Capt. VanCleve.
NORTHERNER	" Kilby,

For Brockville, Alexandria, Clayton, Cape Vincent, Toronto and Lewiston; connecting at Toronto with the Grand Trunk and other Railways for Hamilton, Stratford, London, Sarnia, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Galena, Green Bay, St. Paul's, &c., and at NIAGARA and LEWISTON with the Railways for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati.

Going East, the Steamers leave the Quebec Steamboat Basin, every evening, Sundays excepted, at 7 o'clock, for QUEBEC, running through without stopping, connecting with the splendid Iron Steamer "MAGNET," for River Ouelle, Murray Bay, River du Loup, Tadousac, and Ha! Ha! Bay, every Tuesday and Friday Morning.

This Line of Steamers is unequalled, and from the completeness of its arrangements, running in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, and the Tickets being available by Rail or Boat to or from any place on the route, presents advantages to Travellers, which none other can afford.

Passengers taking the Morning Train of the Grand Trunk Railway, connect at Brockville with the Express Steamers, passing through the Thousand Islands, arriving at Toronto the following morning at 6 o'clock.

☞ Through Tickets, with any information, may be obtained of C. F. MUCKLE, at the Hotels, and at the Office, 40 McGill Street.

ALEX. MILLOY, Agent.
Royal Mail Through Line Office,
40 McGill Street,
Montreal, 1st May, 1860. 111

1860.
AMERICAN LINE OF STEAMERS
FOR
OGDENSBURGH, PRESCOTT, BROCKVILLE, KINGSTON, OSWEGO, ROCHESTER, TORONTO, HAMILTON, LEWISTON, NIAGARA FALLS, BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, DETROIT, CHICAGO, MILWAUKIE AND ALL WESTERN PORTS.

THE FIRST CLASS RIVER LINE STEAMERS
WELLAND,
CAPTAIN J. H. DEWITT,
AND
OTTAWA,
CAPT. JOHN RANKIN,

form a daily line, leaving the CANAL BASIN at EIGHT o'clock, and Lachine on arrival of the Cars which leave Montreal at 9:30 A.M. FOR OGDENSBURGH AND RIVER PORTS,

CALLING AT
COTEAU, CORNWALL, DICKINSON'S LANDING, MORRISBURGH, MATILDA, PRESCOTT,

and conecting at Prescott with the Prescott and Ottawa Railroad, or Ogdensburgh with the splendid Lake Steamers.

BAY STATE;
ONTARIO,
CATARACT, and
NIAGARA

Running by the South Shore, calling at Brockville, Morristown, Alexandria Bay, Clayton, Cape Vincent, Kingston, Sackett's Harbour, Oswego, Rochester, Toronto, and Lewiston.

This Line presents every inducement of ease, comfort and convenience to Travellers for pleasure, and is at once the Cheapest and most expeditions for the Emigrant with Baggage, furniture, horses, &c.

FREIGHT for Ottawa City and intermediate Stations taken at low rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Further information and Tickets to be had at the Office of Mr T. Ducharme, Agent, Joseph Rousseau, Ticket Agent, 22 Great St. James Street, at the Hotels, and on board the Steamers.

Office foot of McGill Street.

JOHN M'MARTIN
Agent
April 2[illegible] 99

1860. Forwarding 1860.
SIDNEY FORD JONES & CO'S
Through Line of Freight Steamers
BETWEEN
Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton & Port Dalhousie.

HAVING made arrangements with the several Railroads, we are enabled to carry GOODS at THROUGH RATES for all places herein named:—

Ports on Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence.

Toronto, Hamilton, Port Dalhousie, Cobourg, Port Hope, Kingston, Newcastle, Darlington, Bowmanville, Oshawa, Whitby, Bronte, Oakville, Port Credit, Wellington Square, Brockville, Gananoque, Prescott, Ogdensburgh and Edwardsburgh.

Canadian Ports on Lake Erie, Port Dover, Port Stanley, Port Burwell, Port Ryersee.

Places on Welland Railway.

St. Catherines, Thorold, Port Robinson and Port Colborne.

Places on Great Western Railway.

London, Guelph, Chatham, Windsor and Sarnia.

Places on Buffalo and Huron Railroad.

Caledonia, Brantford, Paris, Stratford, Clinton, Seaforth, Mitchell and Goderich.

Places on Brockville & Ottawa Railroad.

Smith's Falls, Perth, Carlton Place, and Almonte.

On Lakes Huron, Erie and Michigan.

Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, Bruce Mines, Wellington Mines and Sault Ste. Marie.

IMPORTERS will please bear in mind the necessity of having Duplicate Invoices and Bills of Lading of all Goods Shipped from abroad addressed to us at Montreal, so as to enable us to pass the necessary Entries at Customs immediately on arrival of the Ship, and thus avoid delay, which most generally occurs when this is not done.

☞ For Down Freight, please communicate with our Toronto Agent, Mr. ROBERT BYERS, No. 50 Front Street (up stairs).

SIDNEY FORD JONES & CO.,
No. 59 Canal Wharf,
Montreal;
SIDNEY FORD JONES & CO.,
No. 50 Front Street (up stairs),
Toronto.
June 1. 131

1860. 1860.
THE OTTAWA RIVER MAIL STEAMERS,
Montreal to OttawaCity Daily,
(EXCEPT SUNDAYS).

Steamer LADY SIMPSON, Capt. H. W. Shepherd—to be replaced early in summer by the splendid new steamer "Prince of Wales."
Steamer PHŒNIX, Captain Bowie.

THE above Steamers having been thoroughly repaired during the past Winter, will form a DAILY LINE in connection with the Montreal and Lachine and Carillon and Grenville Railroads, carrying the Mails and Passengers between Montreal and Ottawa City during the Season of 1860.

A Train will leave the BONAVENTURE STREET DEPOT at SEVEN o'clock every morning (Sundays excepted,) to connect at Lachine with the Steamer "Lady Simpson" for Carillon, thence Passengers will proceed by Railroad to Grenville to join the steamer "Phœnix," and reach Ottawa City early the same evening.

Downwards the Phœnix," leaves Ottawa City at 6:30 A. M., Passengers arriving in Montreal at 5:30 P. M.

The Boats stop at all places of importance along the River to land Mails and Passengers.

Further information, as well as Return and Excursion Tickets [on favorable terms] may be obtained either at the Montreal and Champlain Railroad Company's Office, No. 67 Commissioners Street, at the Bonaventure Street Depot, or on board the Steamers.

For comfort and economy this Line is unsurpassed, while the route lies though one of the most picturesque and interesting Districts in Canada.

☞ Freights carried at reasonable prices, and must be delivered at the Depot before 5 P.M., to ensure regular departure by next morning's boat from Lachine.

☞ Passengers for the celebrated Caledonia Springs will be landed at L'Orignal Wharf, where Coaches will be in readiness to convey them to the Springs.

R. W. SHEPHERD,
General Manager.
Montreal, April 24. 98

E. LAMONTAGNE
NO. 1 WILLIAM STREET,
NEW YORK,

HAS constantly on hand (in Bond) CLARETS, CHAMPAGNES, PORTS SHERRIES, STILL and SPARKLING HOCKS BURGUNDIES, BRANDIES, GINS, WHISKIES, &c., all from the best European Houses, with which he can supply the Canadian Market on the most liberal terms.

N.B.—Orders for the purchase of all kinds of Merchandise attended to, at the usual commission.

New York March 12, 1860. 1y 66