Montreal Herald.

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LII. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1860. NUMBER 135

Houses, &c.,

TO LET, OR FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES.

TO LET,
A convenient TWO STORY CUT STONE DWELLING HOUSE, pleasantly situated, No. 17 St. Genevieve Street, St. Antoine Suburbs.
Apply to
THOS. JENKING,
207 Notre Dame Street.
May 21. 121

FOR SALE,
A Two Story CUT STONE HOUSE in UNIVERSITY TERRACE. Terms liberal.
Apply to
DUNCAN ROBERTSON,
Broker.
May 18. 119

COTTAGE AND GARDEN.
TO LET, at Cote des Neiges, a pleasant SUMMER RESIDENCE. May be had partly Furnished.
Apply to
JAMES BAYLIS,
Carpet Warehouse,
74 Great St. James Street.
May 17. 118

HOUSE TO LET,
A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, No. 3 Montmorency Place, St. Catherine Street, West.
Apply to Box 555, Post Office.
May 21. 121

HOUSE TO LET—RENT LOW.
The NEW BRICK HOUSE No. 2 Guy Street, just off St. Antoine Street.
Enquire at No. 1 Guy Street, of Mr. FRESNE; or of
EDW. GOFF PENNY,
Herald Office.
May 12. 114

WANTED TO PURCHASE
A First Class Two-Story CUT STONE HOUSE, with about three or four acres of Ground, Orchard, &c. The House must be about fifty to sixty feet square, and fitted up with Gas, Water, and every modern improvement. On Dorchester or Sherbrooke Street would be preferred.
Address to E. B., Post Office, Montreal.
May 7. 109

TO RENT,
A Two-Story BRICK HOUSE, No. 2 Marbach Place, Dorchester Street.
Apply to
C. E. SCHILLER,
Court House.
April 27. 101

TO LET,
That Splendid MANSION, belonging to the Estate of the late Hon JudgeGuy, and lately occupied by Jas. Hodges, Esq., situate on Dorchester Street, West, in this City, with the Garden and Grounds attached, the whole in perfect order.
For conditions, apply to the undersigned, at his Office, No. 20 St. Francois Xavier Street.
T. DOUCET, N.P.
April 25. 99

TO LET,
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4 Callender Place, Mountain Street, at present occupied by Mr. J. M. Grant, who is leaving for England. The House is in excellent repair, and possession can be given on the 1st of June.
Apply to
JOHN M. GRANT,
Grand Trunk Offices,
Great St. James Street.
April 24. 98

TO LET,
From First May,
TWO FIRST CLASS HOUSES, Nos. 104 and 106 St. Denis Street.
Apply to
EDWD. L. RANSON,
No. 119 Sanguinet Street.
April 24. 98

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
The Subscriber, having removed to the Country, offers for Sale or to Let his HOUSE and GROUNDS in Guy Street, on very liberal terms of payment, *en bloc*, or divided into lots to suit purchasers.
J. O. LANTIER.
April 6. 83

TO LET,
The First Class New CUT STONE HOUSE, 102 St. Antoine Street, with Water Closets, Hot and Cold Baths, and Gas in every Room; with or without Garden. Rent moderate.
Apply to
No. 96 St. Antoine Street.
April 5. 82

TO LET,
TWO CUT-STONE HOUSES, Nos. 436 and 438 Chateauguay Place, Lagauchetiere Street, fronting St. Patrick's Church—will be put in complete repair—with Baths and Water Closets.
Possession on 1st May.
DUNCAN MACDONALD,
No. 2 Argyle Terrace,
St. Catherine Street, West.
February 25. 48

TO LET,
NO. 1 INKERMANN TERRACE.
Apply to
C. TUGGEY,
Or
JOHN FAIRBAIRN.
February 8. 33

CALLENDAR PLACE.
Two Houses to Let, having lately been completely Painted, Papered, and also fitted up with Baths, Water Closets and other conveniences.
Apply to
C. TUGGEY,
At Messrs. J. & W. Hiltons'.
February 8. 33

TO LET,
IN HAVELOCK TERRACE, MOUNTAIN STREET,
ONE Three-Story HOUSE, No. 2, fitted up with Baths, Water Closets, Hot and Cold Water, &c.
Enquire of
MRS. SQUIRE,
124 Mountain Street.
February 8. 33

TO LET,
A HOUSE No. 2 Dorchester Terrace, St. Constant Street.
Apply to
S. HOLMES,
125 St. Paul Street.
February 2 28

HOUSE TO LET.
THAT HOUSE, now occupied by Mr. Laurent Richard, formerly known as Mack's Hotel, on Jacques Cartier Square.
Apply at the Education Office.
ebruary 7. 32

DWELLING HOUSE AND ACADEMY TO LET.
THAT Stone Dwelling House, No. 51 St. Urbain Street, together with the large Academy in the rear, so long know as the Lower Canada College.
Apply to
J. R. BRONSDON,
91 St. Urbain Street.
April 16. 91

STORES.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
That Fine STORE, Corner Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Hart & Co., Jewellers. Apply to
E. HIMES,
Corner Notre Dame and St. Jean Baptiste Streets.
May 15. 116

TO RENT,
A BRICK SHOP, in the town of Sarnia, well adapted for either Dry Goods or Grocery business. The Shop is 60 feet long by 24 feet wide, with two flats below Shop on front street.
For particulars, apply to
GEO. DURAND,
Toronto.
March 26. 73

FOR SALE,
THOSE EXTENSIVE PREMISES, Corner of St. Maurice Street and Longueuil Lane, for the last five years occupied by Cowan & Cross. The property extends also to St. Henry Street.
Apply to
CROSS & BANCROFT,
Or to COWAN & CROSS.
February 23. 46

TO LET,
THE FRONT PART of the STORE lately occupied by Messrs. NOAD BROS., adjoining the Examining Warehouse.
Possession immediately if required.
Apply to
FOLEY & CO.
January 12. 10

TO LET,
THE STORE in Little St. Joseph Street at present occupied by Messrs. F. W. Lassack & Son, Furriers.
Apply to
W. DARLING & CO.,
239 St. Paul Street.
Feb 3. 28

TO LET,
THE STORE and DWELLING, No. 73 McGill Street, at present occupied by J. Anthony, and adjoining Muir, Ewan & Co. The whole could easily be converted into a Warehouse if desired. Possession given 1st May next.
Apply to
MUIR, EWAN & CO.
January 6 mwf-5

CORNICES.

ELLIOTT & CO.,
MONTREAL,
SOLE AGENTS in CANADA for C. BINGHAUS & SON, in Iserlohn, will in future, for the supply of parties in Town keep Stock of
Window Cornices,
AT
Messrs. T. BADENACH & CO.,
HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
Mechanics' Hall, Great St. James' Street,
and have made arrangements to enable them to fill all Orders at
Wholesale Prices.
May 19. 1m 120

IN consequence of arrangements made with Messrs. ELLIOTT & CO., we can supply WINDOW CORNICES 20 per cent cheaper than any other house in the Trade.
T. BADENACH & CO.,
Hardware Merchants and General House Furnishing Goods,
Mechanics' Hall, Great St. James Street.
May 19. 1m-120

DRESS-MAKING AND MILLINERY.

Mrs. L. Bogart,
FORMERLY OF NEW YORK,
WILL OPEN a Fashionable DRESS-MAKING and MILLINER SHOP, at No. 5 BLEURY STREET, on THURSDAY, April 26; and having the Latest New York Styles for Spring and Summer, is desirous of soliciting the patronage of the Ladies of Montreal and its vicinity, as she feels confident her work will not fail to please her customers.
April 24. 2m 98

FRESCO PAINTING.

C. MITCHELL,
Fresco Painter,
FROM Germany, having followed his profession during eight years in the principal cities on the continent of Europe, associated with such artists as Lissing, Cornelli, Boose, Breller, Dorico, and, having received the patronage of the Duke of Weimar, the King of Prussia, in his residence, the Emperor of Austria, in his palace, etc., now takes pleasure in announcing that he has arrived in Montreal, and that he is prepared to undertake the DECORATION of public or private residences.
All Orders left at A. & A. Ramsay's, Haymarket Square, or at 180 Post Office, will receive prompt attention.
C. MITCHEL.
May 1. 3m 104

GIBB & CO.

BEG to inform their Friends and Customers, that they have now completed their Spring Importations of every article suitable for GENTLEMEN'S OUTFIT, in the Newest Styles, and of the finest and most suitable materials for the present Season. All kinds of GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING, NECK TIES, &c., &c., will be found in great variety. Lincoln & Bennett's LONDON HATS.
J. O. LANTIER.
April 6. 119

CLOTHING.

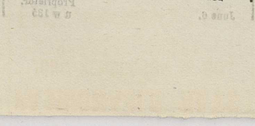
SPRING & CO.,
DEALERS in NEW and SECOND-HAND CLOTHING, in the Upper Part of the BONSECOURS MARKET, entrance by St. Paul Street. The highest price paid in Cash for Ladies' and Gentlemen's SECOND-HAND CLOTHING, or taken in Exchange for Dress Goods.
All orders strictly attended to by sending their Address to private residence, No. 49 Sanguinet Street.
May 16. 117

ANOTHER ARRIVAL
OF
FASHIONABLE HATS!

JOHN HENDERSON & CO.,
CRYSTAL BLOCK,
Notre Dame Street,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, direct from Paris, a few cases of the most fashionable
SILK HATS.
Also, a large assortment of FRENCH FELT HATS, of beautiful texture, which they offer to their Customers at greatly reduced prices.
May 12. 114

JUST REPRINTED

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
Hime's Beautiful Song,
"MARY MAY"
AS SUNG
BY
Ernest Perring.
J. W. HERBERT & CO.,
Pianoforte and Music Warehouse,
131 and 133 Notre Dame Street.
March 13. 62



WE have just added to our already extensive Establishment a
Splendid New Glass Hearse,
superior to any other in Canada, and now consider ourselves in a position to furnish Funerals in a better style than any other in this City.
We have also on hand a Stock of
ZINC AND LEAD COFFINS,
and the only Coffins that can be warranted Air Tight.
—And,—
A large assortment of COFFINS & TRIMMINGS, Wholesale and Retail.
SEALE & TEES,
60 Great St. James Street.
Residence on the premises.
December 20. 302

MONTREAL
CARPET WAREHOUSE.
31 & 33 St Francois Xavier Street,
AND
2 & 4 St. Sacrament Street.
THE Subscribers would respectfully invite to an examination of their recent Importations of
CARPETINGS & FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,
WHICH EMBRACE
NEW DESIGNS expressly for SPRING 1860,
in the Finer Grades of CARPETINGS, such as TOURNAYS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS and TAPESTRIES, they show some remarkably fine Patterns from the most celebrated Looms of England and Scotland, *which cannot be met with elsewhere in Canada, as they are exclusive confined to themselves.* Their FLOOR OILCLOTHS, which include the makes of "JOHN HARE & Co.," Bristol, and "MICHAEL NAIRN & Co.," Kirkcaldy, will be CUT to the dimensions of any Apartment or Passage.
Experienced parties are in their employ, who will attend to the taking of measurements making up Carpets, &c., under their careful supervision.
Prices Moderate and Terms Liberal.
R. CAMPBELL & CO
April 3. 80

SAVAGE & LYMAN

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, per R. M. Steamer, from PARIS, a fine assortment of
HAIR PINS,
New Styles.
—Also,—
A large assortment of
STEREOSCOPES,
with VIEWS from all Countries.
—And,—
Marine Opera Glasses
of every style and quality.
MICROSCOPES, SPECTACLES in Gold, Silver and Steel, with PEBBLE EYES.
March 21. 69

For Sale

A SECOND-HAND BOILER, capable of driving an Engine of ten-horse power. Will be sold cheap.
S. & H. FILER,
St. Mary's Tannery.
May 21. 112

METALLIC OXIDE PAINT

MANUFACTURED AND EXPORTED BY
Messrs. Ellam, Jones & Co.,
"Markeaton Emery & Paint Mills,"
DERBY, ENGLAND.
THIS PAINT is now extensively used in England, on the Continent and in the United States, and is recommended, by the most experienced Engineers, as the best—in durability and economy—for all descriptions of iron and wood work (when subjected to exposure), and particularly adapted for Railway Bridges, Steamers, &c., &c.
JOSEPH WALKER,
Agent,
22 St. John Street.
June 1. 1m mwf 131

NEW STATIONERY
AND
BOOK STORE.

ARCH. FERRIE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
293 *NOTRE DAME ST., WEST,*
(Opposite Morison & Co.'s Dry Goods Store,)
HAS always on hand a select assortment of Family, School, and Counting-House Stationery, including Writing Papers, Account Books, Envelopes, &c., at LOW PRICES.
School Books and Periodicals, Standard and Miscellaneous Publications.
An extensive assortment of Children's Books.
Family, Pulpit, Pew and Pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Church Services, &c.
OBSERVE!
293 Notre Dame St., West,
Opposite Morison & Co.'s Dry Goods Store.
May 28. r-mwf-127

FOR SALE—
Hhds Refined Loaf Sugar
Bbls Dry Crushed Sugar
Coleman's Mustard, 4lb jars
Button Blue, 14lb boxes
Arracan Rice, Sago
Vermicelli, Cloves
Pepper, Cassia, Corks
New Currants
Boxes Layer Raisins
Half-boxes Valencia Raisins
Belmont Sperms and Belmont Candles
Bordeaux and Marseilles Vinegars
Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil
Olive Oil, in qr-cases
Sass & Co's ale, in bottle
Truman, Hanbury & Co's Porter, in bottle
Champagnes
Red Wines, in wood and bottle
Brandy, in hhds and cases
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
May 24. 124

FOR SALE—
SUGARS { Hhds, Trcs, Brls } Bright Porto Rico
BRANDIES { Hhds, Qr-cks, Octaves, Cases } Hennessy's & Denis Monie & Co's, in Bond, just landing ex "Charente."
GIN—Hhds DeKuyper's
ALE { Hhds, Brls } Robt Younger's, in wood
PORT WINE { Hhds, Qr-cks
SALT—Davidson's Patent, in brls
CHAMPAGNE—Verzenay, Sillery, and Briand brands
OIL—Extra Bleached Pale Seal
WHISKY—In bds and cases, from the celebrated Camlachie Distillery
Casks Williamson's Strong Pickling Vinegar
bags Pimenta, boxes Lobsters, boxes Ground Coffee, Ginger, Pepper, cases Pickles, &c., &c.
J. & A. MITCHELL,
4 Lemoine Street.
May 30. 129

Commission Business.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.
THE undersigned is receiving, almost daily, consignments of
Flour, of the various grades;
Oatmeal;
Peas;
Pork, Bacon, Hams, &c.;
New Butter and Lard;
Eggs, and other articles. For sale at current prices.
DEPARTMENT OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.
The undersigned, as Agent for the Manufacturers, offers for sale the following goods:
Canadian Woollen Cloths;
Batting—1700 Bales;
Leather—Sole, Upper, Kip, and Calf;
Potash Kettles and Coolers;
Platform Scales and Flour Packers;
Pails, Tubs, Wrapping Paper, and other articles.
JOHN DOUGALL,
270 and 272 St Paul Street.
Montreal, 1st June, 1860.

A Good and Faithful Servant!
EVERY HOUSEHOLD SHOULD HAVE A RELIABLE STEWARD.
THE NEW AIR-TIGHT LARGE OVEN COOKING STOVE the STEWARD will burn Wood or Coal with great economy; has improved fire chamber and grate for coal; has a more spacious oven than any other stove; burns the gas and smoke of the fuel; will bake evenly and without scorching, in all parts of the Oven; is warranted to work well with any chimney; will bake and work well with a small fire, or can be driven to do double the work of any other Stove of same size.
ALWAYS RELIABLE!
ALWAYS ECONOMICAL!
Manufactured by TIBBITS & McCOUN, Troy, N.Y.
For Sale in Montreal, by PROWSE & McFARLANE.
May 30. 129

JUST RECEIVED, per "City of Hamilton," a large assortment of CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Fancy Goods—Florence Salad Cream, Tomato Sauce, Walnut Catsup, Anchovies, Preserved China Ginger in small jars, Jellies, Essences, Essence Coffee, Lemon Pickles, Raspberry Vinegar, White Wine Vinegar in decanters, Orange and Lemon Marmalade, North Wilts Cheese in tin foil, &c., for sale by
GEO. CHILDS,
287 Notre Dame Street.
May 28. 127

CINCINNATI SUGAR-CURED HAMS, a very choice article
Cincinnati Sugar-Cured and Sliced Hams
For Sale by
GEO. CHILDS.
May 28. 127

Fishing Rods and Tackle.
NEW YORK REELS, BUELL'S BAITS TROLLING TACKLE
Wholesale and Retail.
GEO. HAGAR,
302 and 304 St. Paul Street.
May 26. 126

REFRIGERATORS
ICE CREAM FREEZERS
WATER COOLERS
CARPET SWEEPERS
A large assortment.
GEO. HAGAR,
302 St. Paul Street.
May 26. 126

Apothecaries' Hall,
CATHEDRAL BLOCK.
LAZENBY'S PICKLES—Just received from the celebrated house of E. Lazenby & Son 6 Edward Street, Portman Square, London.
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Apothecaries' Hall.
May 30. 129

THE admirers of HARVEY'S FISH SAUCE are particularly requested to observe that none is genuine, but that which bears the name of "William Lazenby" on the back of each bottle, in addition to the front label used so many years, and signed "Elizabeth Lazenby."
Genuine Harvey's Sauce
Burgess' Essence of Anchovies
Just received by
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Apothecaries' Hall.
May 30. 129

WINES! WINES!!

PORT WINE—Kingston & Sons
SHERRY—K. S. & Co
And a variety of other Wines, for sale by
FREDERICK KINGSTON,
Wine Merchant,
15 Lemoine Street, Montreal.
May 21. du mwf 121

From Papers by the Nova Scotian.

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION.
(*From the Times Correspondents.*)
TURIN, May 18.

The whole of North Italy is convulsed with intelligence concerning Garibaldi's exploits, and the wildest rumours obtain the readiest belief. To-day we have tidings that a second corps of volunteers had landed in Sicily on the side of Malta and that Garibaldi was already in Palermo. All this may be in the regular course of things. From the days of Manfred of Swabia to those of Murat there has scarcely been an instance of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies resisting any attempt, no matter from what contemptible forces, for more than three days. With the strongest natural frontiers, Naples has seldom cost her conquerors more trouble than a military promenade. The causes of this helplessness must not be looked for in any constitutional cowardice of that southern people, or of its armies. Murat used his Capuan and Brutian Legions to some purpose, and the 10th Regiment, the only one which followed Pepe to Lombardy and Venice in 1848, performed deeds of real heroism. Among Garibaldi's adventurers, moreover, some of the most dashing blades are Sicilians of either realm.

But since the days of the Swabians, Naples has always been in the hands of rulers bent upon breaking the moral sinews of their subjects. Cowards like Ferdinand IV., for instance, who revelled in the ignominy he cast on his own soldiers, clapped cuirasses to their backs, as that was the only part of their body they ever *would* show to the enemy.

The grandson of that Ferdinand, Ferdinand II., thought himself a chief of soldiers. Much has been said about the excellent material organization attained by the Neapolitan army under that infatuated King Bomba, but national troops who consented to give the *pas* to foreign mercenaries, who allowed one Swiss to count for two of their own men, must needs have been dead to all moral feeling. King Bomba, at Velletri, at the head of 100,000 men, was no match for Garibaldi; how can the puny son and heir of King Bomba withstand the same Garibaldi, with Sicily and Naples, and Italy, and Europe to cheer him on?

Yet I was conversing yesterday with a shrewd and cool-headed Neapolitan, who justly, as I think, observed, that this army, utterly demoralized as it is, could not fail to have the destinies of the Sicilians in its hands, unless a foreign force is sent to supersede it. Garibaldi himself even in the tide of the most startling success, cannot cut those 100,000 soldiers to pieces, nor can he disperse them, leaving the country at the mercy of a highly excitable, unbridled, miserable degraded multitude. The sword which will most probably drop from the hand of the sceptred craven, who is even now described as making safe the "spoons," will have to be wielded either by Garibaldi's or by some other hand. Corruption, mutual treachery, organized espionage, were the links by which the Neapolitan army held together. They will rather fall off from their King than fight for him; but whom will they pronounce for? My Neapolitan friend assured me of what I can readily believe,—that 100,000 francs adroitly distributed can elicit from the army the cry of "Muori Re, viva Pio Nono!" as readily as that of "Francis II." or "Syracuse!"

It is, in the meanwhile, impossible to deny that the new generation of Italians is imbued with feelings which cannot fail to lead the country to high destinies. I wish I could find room for the numerous letters from young volunteers, written to their parents on the eve of embarcation with Garibaldi. The Italian papers are full of them; allow me room only for a few words:—

"It would be in vain to endeavour any longer to conceal the truth from you. I am about to leave for Sicily, for that noble Italian province which the infamous Bourbons are bent on turning into a cemetery. I have been brought up by a father who always loved God and his country more than himself. I have been petted by masters who instilled the noblest feelings into me. I raised an altar in my heart, with God in the middle, my country on the right, and my parents on the left. Were God to call, now the call is from God and my country I must obey the call."

The letter is signed "Rinaldo Arconati," a mere boy, of a noble family. Of such stuff is the rank and file of Garibaldi's freebooters made up. The feeling in seaports is as strong as ever. Many of the most enthusiastic have been sent back, probably because it has been found, that to elude the Neapolitan cruiser is no easy task. Subscriptions in favour of the movement are going on throughout Northern and Central Italy, and yield large sums. Italy, every one feels, must be made now or never.

TURIN, May 19.

We have authentic accounts from Palermo dated the 15th. Garibaldi was on the night of the 13th at Salemi; on the 14th at Calata Fimi; on the 15th at Alcamo. He is said to have repulsed the Royal troops at Pioppo—a place I cannot find in the excellent map before me, in which otherwise the line of march is distinctly visible.

The Sardinian Government, in yesterday's *Gazzetta*, has lifted up its voice in condemnation of Garibaldi's movement. They have tried, they say, to oppose it by all prudent and legal means; they have sent the Royal fleet in pursuit of the adventurers; and it is their fault if they have met with no better success than the Neapolitan cruisers.

The declaration is dignified and plausible; but it comes rather late, and would appear gratuitous, were it not suspected that it was writted at the dictation of France.

Paris, Monday, May 21, 6 P.M.

The despatches from the Neapolitan Government announcing the defeat of the Sicilian insurgents were untrue. Something like this was conjectured from what was said about the encounter not being "decisive. Now, however, there is no doubt. A telegram from an official, and an authentic source, dated last night, and received here this morning, states that in the affair in question the Neapolitan troops were completely defeated by the soldiers of Garibaldi, and it was expected at Naples that Palermo would soon be in the power of the Sicilians.

This intelligence is, confirmed in other quarters; as also that Trapani and Calata Fimi were in the hands of the patriots; that the Royalist troops had fallen back on Palermo and were actually blockaded in the town. The proclamation of general Lanza had produced no effect whatever on the Sicilians.

(*From the Times, May 22.*)

Garibaldi is a hero or a brigand; all men of his stamp divide the world in admiration or execration. It he should be tied to a tree and shot to death, history will describe him as a rash adventurer. If he should drive the Neapolitans out of Sicily, and hold his own there until he has raised Naples and chased the Bourbons from the Peninsula, he will be the Tell or the Washington of renovated Italy. How is this to be? Our British public has been for the last week impatient to know. We can number the hours since Grribaldi sailed from Genoa, and succeeded in effecting his descent upon Sicily. Ever since that telegram arrived our British public has considered itself ill used that the next expected news loitered. Unfortunately, however, Sicily is an island. The roads few and very bad, the mountains numerous, the telegraphs in the hands of the Government, and the railways yet to be made. And to this that Garibaldi has been so very thoughtless as to land upon that part of the island which is farthest away from the coast of Italy, ill situated for the early gratification of the laudable curiosity felt by his well wishers in England.

In these days, when we have been spoilt by telegrams, we naturally grow disgusted if a hero should take more than three days in overturning a dynasty or conquering a continent. The more fickle portion of the public were be beginning to doubt in Garibaldi.—Gradually, however, there came vague sounds from this island of classical echoes.—The power of the King of Naples over this wild mountainous piece of earth is concentrated chiefly in Palermo and Messina. Sicily is the great shapeless stone which the toe of the Italian boot is always kicking. Palermo is at the outer side of this stone. It became known at last that Garibaldi had landed about 50 miles from Palermo, at a seaport town called Marsala, of ill-renown for its wine, but now partially redeemed by its connexion with this desperate enterprise in favor of liberty. Soon after, news came that he had held Marsala under a bombardment, and had sent forth his outposts to reconnoitre, and had received the insurgent chiefs of the island, and that the Neapolitan General had thought it prudent to call in all his forces from the outlying posts, and to concentrate them in Palermo. Then came doubtful rumours, how Garibaldi had advanced to Morreale, within four miles of Palermo; that he was at Alcomb, 25 miles from Palermo; that he had been utterly routed at Calata Fimi, still further away from Palermo, and that the whole expedition had been dispersed. All this was inconsistent, but by no means improbable in its general purport. Private letters from Palermo were received reciting rumours of successes of the bands of liberators at places not to be found in the map, but these seemed hardly sufficient to outweigh the two steady official announcements from Naples and Rome which declared a regular victory. This was the first flight of telegrams.

To-day the tide has turned, and it is the friends of Garibaldi who have the ear of Europe. From Turin we have an announcement contradicting the official account of the Battle of Calata Fimi. A telegram from Palermo, coming down to the 18th, describes Palermo as in a state of siege, the surrounding country as in full insurrection, 3,000 insurgents in arms to join Garibaldi, the city in agitation, and the populace eagerly sympathizing with the country people outside. Close upon each other the telegrams now crowd, and it becomes evident that, whatever the true history of the affair at Calata Fimi, that contest was not of a nature to delay Garibaldi's advance. On the 15th and 16th the Neapolitan troops were driven back. The result was that Garibaldi occupied the village of Morreale, situate upon a hill commanding Palermo. If Garibaldi has any guns with him, this position must render the condition of the Neapolitan garrison desperate. The commander seems to have been of this opinion, and to have sallied forth to dislodge his besiegers; for now comes our crowning telegram, which brings down news to last Sunday night, and tells us that the Neapolitan army has been entirely defeated close to Palermo.

The chain of facts thus strung together seems to be quite consistent. If the news holds true, Sicily is lost to the House of Bourbon. The object of Garibaldi has evidently been to get possession of the more distant of the two great military posts of the island. By this time he must be in possession of Palermo, or of such portion of it as he can hold without command of the sea. His friends do not claim for him that there has yet been any important defection of the Neapolitan army. The impulse here is to rejoice. As the news passes from man to man among the most Conservative of English societies, every face lights up with joy. No one cares to wait and ask what this success can lead. He exults in the simple fact that a detestable tyranny is crumbling into dust. That we may soon see the French eagles circling and swooping in this part of the world is very probable; Garibaldi may be mixing up the elements of that great European war which even Lord Granville last night showed us in a shadowy prospective, but, while he is fighting against such a tyranny as that of Naples, we cannot refuse him our sympathies.

FRENCH TROOPS AT ROME.

The evacuation of Rome by the French troops is countermanded. They remain where they are "provisionally." The counter-order is owing to Garibaldi's success.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA BACKS OUT OF HIS ACTS AGAINST THE HUNGARIAN PROTESTANTS.

Vienna, May 18.

The officical *Buda-Pesth Gazette* of yesterday contains an autograph letter from the Emperor to General von Benedek, which in substance is as follows:—

"The patent of the 1st September, 1859, was published with a view to the definitive regulation of the ecclesiastical affairs of my Protestant subjects in Hungary. Some of the Protestants accepted the patent and the Ministerial ordinances, while others made scruples of conscience a plea for objecting to both. For some time past the ordinances have been an excuse for great and continually increasing agitation among the Protestants.

"It being my wish that the organization of the Evangelical Church should be completed without unnecessary delay, I am induced to grant to those communities which are not yet constituted in accordance with the sense of my patent, to take the necessary steps for sending representatives to the General Conferences, in accordance with the law of 1791. Should the General Conferences wish to have changes made under the fundamentals for the composition of the Synods I shall not object to attend to their petitions.

"Those which have already conformed shall be in no way disturbed. The Calvinist communities shall be at liberty to modify their ancient superintendental arrangements.

"The foregoing resolution are new proofs to the Hungarian Protestants of the paternal kindness of the Supreme Protector of their Church:—'I grant a full pardon to all persons against whom proceedings have been instituted for offering opposition to the Patent of September 1, 1859, and also to those who, having been sentenced to punishment, have not yet borne it. Instructions are hereby given to my ministers of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Justice to quash all suits which may be pending against non-conforming Protestants in Hungary.'

TURIN, May 19.

We have authentic accounts from Palermo dated the 13th. Garibaldi was on the night of the 13th at Salemi; on the 14th at Calata Fimi; on the 15th at Alcamo. He is said to have repulsed the Royal troops at Pioppo—a place I cannot find in the excellent map before me, in which otherwise the line of march is distinctly visible.

The Sardinian Government, in yesterday's *Gazzetta*, has lifted up its voice in condemnation of Garibaldi's movement. They have tried, they say, to oppose it by all prudent and legal means; they have sent the Royal fleet in pursuit of the adventurers; and it is their fault if they have met with no better success than the Neapolitan cruisers.

The declaration is dignified and plausible; but it comes rather late, and would appear gratuitous, were it not suspected that it was writted at the dictation of France.

Paris, Monday, May 21, 6 P.M.

The despatches from the Neapolitan Government announcing the defeat of the Sicilian insurgents were untrue. Something like this was conjectured from what was said about the encounter not being "decisive. Now, however, there is no doubt. A telegram from an official, and an authentic source, dated last night, and received here this morning, states that in the affair in question the Neapolitan troops were completely defeated by the soldiers of Garibaldi, and it was expected at Naples that Palermo would soon be in the power of the Sicilians.

This intelligence is, confirmed in other quarters; as also that Trapani and Calata Fimi were in the hands of the patriots; that the Royalist troops had fallen back on Palermo and were actually blockaded in the town. The proclamation of general Lanza had produced no effect whatever on the Sicilians.

(*From the Times, May 22.*)

Garibaldi is a hero or a brigand; all men of his stamp divide the world in admiration or execration. It he should be tied to a tree and shot to death, history will describe him as a rash adventurer. If he should drive the Neapolitans out of Sicily, and hold his own there until he has raised Naples and chased the Bourbons from the Peninsula, he will be the Tell or the Washington of renovated Italy. How is this to be? Our British public has been for the last week impatient to know. We can number the hours since Grribaldi sailed from Genoa, and succeeded in effecting his descent upon Sicily. Ever since that telegram arrived our British public has considered itself ill used that the next expected news loitered. Unfortunately, however, Sicily is an island. The roads few and very bad, the mountains numerous, the telegraphs in the hands of the Government, and the railways yet to be made. And to this that Garibaldi has been so very thoughtless as to land upon that part of the island which is farthest away from the coast of Italy, ill situated for the early gratification of the laudable curiosity felt by his well wishers in England.

In these days, when we have been spoilt by telegrams, we naturally grow disgusted if a hero should take more than three days in overturning a dynasty or conquering a continent. The more fickle portion of the public were be beginning to doubt in Garibaldi.—Gradually, however, there came vague sounds from this island of classical echoes.—The power of the King of Naples over this wild mountainous piece of earth is concentrated chiefly in Palermo and Messina. Sicily is the great shapeless stone which the toe of the Italian boot is always kicking. Palermo is at the outer side of this stone. It became known at last that Garibaldi had landed about 50 miles from Palermo, at a seaport town called Marsala, of ill-renown for its wine, but now partially redeemed by its connexion with this desperate enterprise in favor of liberty. Soon after, news came that he had held Marsala under a bombardment, and had sent forth his outposts to reconnoitre, and had received the insurgent chiefs of the island, and that the Neapolitan General had thought it prudent to call in all his forces from the outlying posts, and to concentrate them in Palermo. Then came doubtful rumours, how Garibaldi had advanced to Morreale, within four miles of Palermo; that he was at Alcomb, 25 miles from Palermo; that he had been utterly routed at Calata Fimi, still further away from Palermo, and that the whole expedition had been dispersed. All this was inconsistent, but by no means improbable in its general purport. Private letters from Palermo were received reciting rumours of successes of the bands of liberators at places not to be found in the map, but these seemed

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—APPEAL SIDE.

May 30th, 1860.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL *appellant*, *v.* SIMPSON *et vir respondents.*—AYLWIN, J. differed from the majority of the Court, and was for reversing the judgement below. The facts were these: the late Mr. Charles Simpson died, leaving to his heir a number of shares on the capital stock of the Montreal Bank. After some time his widow married Mr. C. M. Delisle, who eventually was appointed tutor to the minor, and in that capacity sold the stock in question. The minor now brought her action, not to impeach the sales of stock, but to recover the dividends which had accrued from the time of the transfers to the date of the action. His Honour did not think that such an action would lie, and would be almost prepared to say, that even if brought in such a manner as to impeach the right of the tutor to dispose of the stock must fall, on the ground of a tutor's right to dispose of moveables, which the law declared bank stock to be.—There was no doubt that this lady had been most infamously treated; but consistently with his notions of the law, he could not grant her this remedy.

BADGLEY, J.—Held that the judgment below, marked by a very great degree of care in its drawing up, must be confirmed. The tutor had no right to dispose of moveables producing a revenue, and the Bank was the more wrong in this case because they had been warned by the sub-tutor of the character and insolvency of the tutor; and had besides several of his acceptances under protest. The *scienter* was, therefore, against them. The tutor in this country was in the position towards the estate be administers, which the executor held in the English law, or rather he had less powers.—Now it had been held in Englandthat a Banker who paid money to an executor for the purposes of the estate, was not responsible, though the money should be misapplied. But if he paid it knowingly for improper purposes, he was responsible. So the Bank of England, if it transferred stock belonging to a firm for one partner only, having the means of knowing that he had not the assent of his other partners, must make good the stock; and again if a person, who had performed no act tending to transfer stock, found that what had stood in his name had been transferred, he could make the Bank liable. These were cases from English law; but they served to show the principle of the law, and to indicate the importance of the *scienter*. The Bank in answer to the action had pleaded that the stock had been regularly transferred, and had produced a book purporting to contain a record of the transfer; but there was no evidence to connect this book with the act of transfer, nor to show how the record got there. But the old Bank Charter under which these transactions occurred, required that the transfer book should be kept by the Directors. Nothing in the evidence connected the transfer in any way with the Directors.

DUVAL J. concurred in the judgement below, but for different reasons than those assigned. He did not think that the notice of the tutors insolvency, given to the Bank, had anything to do with the matter. The tutor was an officer of justice, and being so the Bank was bound to fulfil his instructions so long as he kept within his authority. It might have replied to the person who gave the warning by telling him to apply to the Court to get the tutorship annulled, and perhaps pending such a suit it might have declined any action at the request of the tutor; and have paid the money into Court, awaiting a legal decision. The question then in his opinion was not whether the tutor was insolvent—whether he acted well or ill; but whether the Bank had acted on instructions, which exceeded the tutor's powers. His Honour then adverting to the principle which had prevailed on this head under the Roman Code; the Code Napoleon; and the old French law, which was our own rule, laid it down that a tutor had no right to dispose of or change investments made for the purpose of producing revenue. It did not matter

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1860.

SEE FIRST PAGE

FOR

ENGLISH NEWS BY "NOVA-SCOTIAN";
LAW INTELLIGENCE;
ORDINATION AT THE CATHEDRAL;
REPORT OF THE ADMIRALTY SURVEY OF THE ST. LAWRENCE ABOVE QUEBEC, &c, &c.

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:—

June 5—9 A.M. 68 above zero.
2 P.M. 71 above zero.
5 P.M. 69 above zero.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY JOHN J. ARNTON.
English Perfumery, &c., at his own Stores, at Seven o'clock.

BY AULD & CO.
Dry Goods, &c., at their stores, at Two o'clock.
Bankrupt Stock of Jewellery, &c., at stores 277 Notre Dame Street, at half-past Seven o'clock.

BY JOHN LEEMING & CO.
Sale of Mediterranean Cargo, Groceries, &c., at stores of A. Urquhart & Co., at Nine o'clock.

BY BENNING & BARSALOU.
Dry Goods, &c., at stores of Tyre, Colquhoun & Co., at Ten o'clock.

BY BROWN & CO.
Bankrupt Stock of Jewellery, at their stores at Seven o'clock.

ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.

June 5.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

W O'Mears, Ottawa; M O'Mears, Penbrooke; A Clegharn, London C W; G H McGillivray, Glengary; A McDonald, Quebec; J Rynder, Troy; J Clarke, Toronto; P Aylen, Aylmer; M Stevenson, Ottawa; J Hagton, lady Quebec; R S M Mouchette, W Murray, Toronto; G A Arthurs, Rev. H J Petrg, Quebec; Rev. E Hamilton, B E Evans, Boston; L N Mafaine, lady; child and son, Quebec; J Hamilton Whitly; Mr Milligan, Port Hope; J Chisholm, Glengary; J J Chrisholm Alexandria Glengary; J P Strickland, and wife, Bangar Me, J A Poor, Portland; Dr Risley, Toronto; C E Anderson Quebec; J Aumond, Ottawa; A Walinsley, Quebec, J Panton, Liverpool;

MONTREAL HOUSE.

A E Sheeley, Toronto; J H Bromley, Plattsburgh; N J McCaffrey, Troy; Dr E S Hoffiman, N Y; C B Green, do, Col Prime, Sandwich; W Jackson, Quebec; R Davis, Toronto; W Cook, do, J Norris, St Catherines; J Hamilton, Peterboro; H B Rathburn Mill Point; C E Cummings, Colebrooke; L Murnuey, do.

ALBION.

J M Millen, Morrisburgh, N Y; J Adams, Edwardsburgh; J Heih, Prescott; A McDonald, H McDonald, Alexandria; Thos Brown, Andover, Mass; Joseph Smith, Compton; G H St John's L D St John, R West, R A Ellis, Clarenceville; Chas O Pease, Coteau Landing; T Griffith, Sherbrooke; J Reynolds, Compton; Mrs Eaton, Sherbrooke; J G Smith, Compton; A Schwaller, Thorold, C W; Thos Wood, M Ryherd, Mrs Ryherd, Dunham; C D Meijs, Grontham; L Daggott, R Jack, Chauteauguay; John Harty, Chambly; R Gilman, Mrs E Gilman and two daughters, Kingsey, C E.

OTTAWA.

Geo H Pierce, Richmond; Geo J Marston, Hull; A D Heclair, New Lancaster; Wm Stubler, Aylmer; J Wadsworth, Ottawa; W Salter, Huntington; W Miller, New York; Revd W S Blackstock, Miss Anderson, Miss Baptiste, D Sawtell, Three Rivers, C Richardson, Wellington Square; Miss McIntosh, Miss M McIntosh, St Polycarpe; Mr D Shipman, Toronto; O J Saunders, Ship Norge; R A Ellis. Waterloo; T H Lunn, Stratford; N Baxter, F W Kelly, Burlington; H E Mills, New York; H S Scott, Miss Scott, Quebec; M Clark, New York; J J McQuaig, Picton, C W; R W Shefford, Vaudreuil; Thos Rulbridge, River du Loup; W F Collins, Quebec.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—We have before us the evidence taken by the Select Committee, granted on motion of Mr. McGee, on the 2nd of March last, on the subject of Emigration, and the report of the Committee, presented to the House of Assembly, on the 23rd of April. The Committee does not seem to have been asked for, as is sometimes the case, simply as a matter of form, nor were its duties entered upon in any labor grudging nor unwilling spirit. The inquiry appears to have been conducted in an earnest, searching, thorough-going style, and whether we concur in all the results and recommendations or not, we must bear testimony to the marks of close and continued application to be found in the evidence, and report.

We gather from the testimony of almost all the witnesses, and from all the correspondence, that several serious impediments exist, to the settlement of the country, which impediments are upheld, if not created by a defective system, or no system at all, in relation to emigrants. Of these obstacles, the evidence very clearly exhibits three or four, which are assuredly capable of removal, by the application of proper correctives in the several departments. In the first place it is conclusive from the evidence of the Chief Emigration Agent Mr. Buchanan, that there is no system—no proper rules, instructions, or division of labor— in the Emigrant service. That service simply exists by an ordinary order in council of the year 1842, subordinating the inland agencies as to their annual reports to the Chief Agency at Quebec, and giving the agents the expenditure both of the capitation tax and the annual subsidy voted by Parliament for its behoof. Previous to 1842, the voluntary Emigration Societies, at Quebec and Montreal, shared in the distribution of the Emigrant expenditure, but since the order referred to, that expenditure is altogether discretionary with the inland Agents and the Chief Agent. To remedy this want of system, the Committee recommend the creation of Boards, consisting of the Presidents of the St. George, St. Andrews, and of the St. Patricks' Societies, and the Mayor, the Chief Agent, at Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, the Agents, to be the only paid members of such Board.

The evils arising from the unsystematic state of our Emigrant service are felt only when they are beyond remedy. One season's emigration is lost; the arrivals pass through Canada to Iowa or Wisconsin; they correspond with their friends, who draw them in the same track they themselves have taken, and instruct them in the same ignorant notions about this Province. The Committee seem to have concluded that the corrective for this established and progressive depreciation of our country as a field for future settlement, can only be effectively remedied by bringing home to the migrating multitude at the other side of the Atlantic the simple and exact truth as to Canada's resources and attractions. They say it is too late to meet the emigrant *en route*, and then endeavor to correct the erroneous impressions by which he loses the opportunity of settlement here, and we lose large annual additions to our productive population. They therefore suggest responsible, active agents, at Liverpool, Hamburg, Christiana, and whatever port the Canadian line may made a permanent port of call in Ireland. They also recommend such a resident agent at New York, where it appears that 2,000 arrivals, last year, were booked as for Canada, and not less than 8,000 were similarly entered in 1857. The evidence in relation to the value and quantity of the Norwegian and North German emigration is very instructive, and certainly seems to call for agencies at Hamburg and Christiana, or Bergen, if we are desirous to have any considerable additions to our numbers from those sources.

One of the most valuable portions of this document will be found to be its exposition of the settled indifference towards the settlement of the country, which has hitherto obtained in the Crown Lands Department. The testimony of Mr. Russell, the assistant Commissioner, of Mr. Devine, Provincial Draftsman, of Mr. Hutton of the Board of Agriculture, of Mr. Henniker of the British American Land Co., and of other gentlemen, all go to prove one thing—that the departments administering our public lands have never for a moment considered it any part of *their* duties to facilitate the settlement of those lands. To direct surveys, to compile field notes, to make out unreadable returns for troublesome Members of Parliament, and to publish extensive and expensive maps of inaccessible regions, have been all considered of far more consequence than a practical, regular, systematic correspondence and exchange of documents between the Crown Lands Agents and the Emigrant Agents. As an evidence that we exaggerate nothing in this statement, we will quote what Mr. Clemow, the Ottawa City Emigration Agent, says of the impossibility of getting any assistance whatever from the only class of public employés who are in possession of it—the neighbouring Crown Land Agents:—

"*Ques.* 15. Do you receive communications from the Crown Land Agents of the Ottawa country, or from other persons supplying local information on the foregoing points?—The Crown Land Agents of the Ottawa country never communicate with me, nor am I informed upon the subject referred to in this question by any possessing the local information on the foregoing points. I may here remark, that on my appointment, it was my anxious desire to obtain all this much desired information as suggests itself from the present question, and with this end in view, I placed myself in correspondence with the various Crown Land Agents, as well as other parties who ought to have been enabled to impart much information that would have materially assisted me in the performance of my duties, and which might likewise have resulted with benefit to the Emigrant, and the interests of the country would thereby have been served at the same time; *but I am sorry to add, that answers to my communications were received by me in very few cases, and but little or no attention was paid to this subject* either by the Agents or others addressed."

Another serious impediment to new settlements, at least in Western Canada, is the vast quantity of lands retained "in the worse than mortmain clutch" of absentee owners. From the Wardens, Treasurers and Clerks of thirty-four County Councils, the total return of such lands amounted to within a fraction of *three millions and a half of acres!* Only a few years ago the country was agitated from end to end by the demand for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, which did not exceed in quantity this equally unproductive description of roadless, schoolless, and habitationless land. To us it seems unaccountably strange that the practical people of Upper Canada have devised no remedy for this evil, which must operate most unfavourably upon the continuous and systematic settlement of all the *newer* counties, at least.

The Committee further recommend some such modification in the present naturalization laws as may enable aliens to enter at once on the full possession of real property, and to dispose of it as freely as native-born subjects, by bequest, or otherwise. Another recommendation which they make is, that the capitation tax should be altogether abolished, and that the discretionary power of relief allowed to local Agents under the existing economy "should be strictly limited to certain extreme cases." We can conceive that where a large number of emigrants are brought out by one house—as for example the 2,000 steerage passengers brought by the Canadian Line last year—that the tax of $2 a head on infant and adult may operate to enhance the cost of passage. To a man of small means, with a family of half a dozen, $12 would be an object; and, even by a great commercial firm, a tax of $4,000 per year on bringing people into the country, must be sensibly felt. By the testimony of Mr. Hugh Allan and others, we learn that the fares of the Galway and German lines to New York, are now down to *five* guineas, whereas our Provincial line take no steerage passengers for less than *seven*. This, of course, operates in favor of New York, and against the St. Lawrence, and aught to be remedied as speedily as possible. The line has got a noble subsidy, and certainly owes the Province some reciprocal favor.

The most debatable recommendation which the Committee has made seems to us to be, that of "an untransferable land-scrip" to be issued by the proposed Provincial agents, in Europe, "to intending actual settlers alone." On this head the report is not so full nor so clear as it ought to be, and we have to express our hope, in the public interest, that if Mr. McGee moves for his committee at a future session, its main if not sole object of inquiry may be into the practicability of protecting such a land scrip from the inevitable consequence. We dare say much may be urged in favor of such a scrip, and yet is it not open to great and lamentable abuses? Almost the only argument in its favour strong enough to overcome our rooted repugnance to such a scrip is that stated by the Committee, where they say that so far as the stranger settler is concerned our vaunted system of "free grants" is wholly illusory. That the farmers sons, the young people on the spot pick up every desirable "free grant" as soon as gazetted. We had long heard, but we were not aware that so very few emigrants ever succeeded in obtaining such a prize. This state of things is certainly not creditable to the character of the Province for good faith; we ought to cease honestly at once, from holding out promises and inducements which we cannot realize for the stranger who seeks our shores, confiding implicitly in our public faith. We are not convinced that the Committee have found "the true remedy," but they have at all events done their duty in fearlessly pointing out the existence of this system of deception and calling for the correction. Besides the recommendations at which we have glanced the Report presents to us an exceedingly valuable correspondence, on the subject of the settlement of the country, from Wm. Hamilton, Esq., J. P., of Cantey, on the Gatineau, from Duncan Sinclair, Esq, Provincial Land Surveyor, Ottawa, Mr. L. Boutillier, member for Gaspe, Mr. Price, Member for Chicoutime, Mr. Henry Symmes, Superintendent of the St. Maurice Works, and Mr. Sinclair of Ottawa—a second communication. For the several districts for which they answer, the replies by these gentlemen are replete with information. Seventy pages of more instructive matter has not been issued in our recollection "by order of the Legislative Assembly," and the Committee who sought, framed and digested it, deserve well of the House, and of the Province.

THEATRE ROYAL.—We promised our readers a more detailed review of the performance of "Jeanie Deans." The piece is very cleverly adapted from the novel, and well divided into three acts, the first terminating with the news of Effie's shame, the second with the sentence at the trial, the third with the pardon. There is, probably, no actress on the stage could play this part like Miss Robertson. She threw wonderful pathos into her scenes with Effie, and grand in the extreme was her scene in the highwaymen's hut, where so many delicate little bits of light and shade laid on with masterly pencil and her burst of nervous exultation at the final success of her mission was a powerful climax. This lady's performance must be seen to be appreciated. Every word, look, and gesture are studies of themselves much heightened by her charming accent. Fisher is as great. His caste at the end of the first was thrilling, his scene with his daughter before the trial and his by play during the trial scene were irresistably touching. Miss Crocker played Effie very prettily. She looked the part to perfection. Mr. Wright's part of the counsel for the defence was vigorous and original. The best complement we can pay him is, that he looked, spoke and moved like a lawyer.

The completeness of the trial scene was very creditable to the management, all the formalities of the Scottish court were gone through with great historical correctness. Mr. McDonough in the last act as Argyle's servant was exceedingly comic.

THE CROPS IN UPPER CANADA.—Nothing can be of greater importance to us even in Lower Canada than the state of the Upper Canadian crops. It is, therefore, with a great deal of pleasure that we hear from all quarters the most glowing accounts of the present promise of a good harvest. The wheat crop and the lumber are the mainspring of our prosperity, and we trust that the producers of both kinds will find this year that ample return for their labours which they have lately lost in more than one season.

HANDBOOK OF MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND OTTAWA CITIES.—This is a little guide book got up by Mr. Moore of the British American Advertising Agency, containing a description of the cities, with tariff of carriage fares, railway guide, &c. There are on the book several coloured lithographic prints, and the cover has a mosaic border, printed in gold from lithographic stones. All this work is by Mr. Little of this city.

MONTREAL BANK.—At the meeting of the Directors held yesterday, Mr. T. B. Anderson was elected President, and Mr. John Redpath, Vice-President. The Presidentship was vacant by the fact of the Hon. P. McGill declining re-election.

A LUCKY MAN.—Mrs. Bodisco widow of the late deceased Russian Minister at the United States Government, and formerly the beautiful Miss Williams, of Georgetown, was united in in marriage on Tuesday to Capt. Scott, of the British Army. The President long and devotedly attached to the family of Mr. Bodisco, and, by consequence, to his wife, gave her away to the Englishman. Among those present were Lord Lyon Secretary Thompson, and many of the Senators and members of Congress.

With reference to Mr. Horne's advertisement in another column, we have pleasure in stating that we have seen and minutely examined some of his unique and new styles of Frames, and know them to be good and substantial and the genuine article they are represented.

We direct attention to the notice of removal of Whyte and Thurber, which will be found elsewhere.

PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND.

The adjourned meeting of the subscribers to this Fund was held in the Mechanics' Hall yesterday, at 4 P.M.

C. J. Coursol, Esq., was called upon to take the chair.

The Chairman said that the object of the meeting was the election of an executive committee. He hoped that some gentlemen were prepared to say, whether the best mode of election was by open voting or by ballot.

It was then moved by the Hon. John Young, seconded by Thomas Morland, Esq.:

"That this meeting do now proceed to the election, by ballot, of an Executive Committee of fifteen, with full powers to adopt whatever measures in their judgment may be necessary to carry out the object of the subscribers to the Prince of Wales Reception Fund; and that Messrs. Baker and Forbes be requested to act as scrutineers."

In moving this resolution, the Hon. John Young said, that though he considered the amount of the contributions small, he was in favour of proceeding at once; and hoped that the committee, when named, would put themselves in communication with the Mayor and Corporation, and that no one would allow himself to be put upon the committee, who was not willing to devote a considerable amount of his time to the work.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

It was then moved by Mr. Delisle, seconded by Mr. Seymour:

That the said Committee be, and are hereby authorised to fill up any vacancy, which may occur in their body by the non-compliance, resignation, or otherwise of any of their members."

It was moved in amendment by Mr. Perry, seconded by Dr. Jones:

"That the following words be added, 'provided the same be filled up by the next parties having the greatest number of votes.'"

The Hon. John Young said that those thus secondly elected might be in the same position; and that the meeting, by passing such an amendment, would manifest little confidence in the Committee it was about to elect.

The amendment was put and lost. Yeas, 32; Nays, 34.

It was then moved by Mr. Bulmer, seconded by Mr. Lewis:

"That in case any members decline to serve on the Committee, those who have the next highest number of votes be chosen, and afterwards, the Committee be at liberty to fill up the vacancies which may subsequently occur, as they please."

Lost. Yeas 35. Nays 36.

The main motion was then amended by the mover as follows, and carried:

Moved by Mr. Delisle, seconded by Mr. Seymour:

"That the said Committee be, and are hereby authorized to fill up any vacancy which may occur in their body by the non-compliance, resignation, or otherwise of any of their members, provided such resignations do not exceed three; and that in case the vacancies should exceed three in number, a meeting of the subscribers be called to fill up the said vacancies."

The subscribers present then proceeded to elect the following gentlemen as an executive committee, each casting one vote for every ten dollars subscribed by him.

Hon. John Young, William Molson, C. J. Coursol, Thos. Cramp, Chas. Wilson, Thos. Hutton, A. W. Ogilvie, C. S. Cherrier, Theodore Lyman, J. J. Day, Thos. Morland, Thos. Workman, John Esdaile Harrison Stephens, Ed. Maitland.

IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

The Quarterly General Meeting of this Society was held in the Mechanics' Hall, on Monday evening, the 4th instant, R. D. Collis, Esq., occupied the chair.

The report of the council was read by the Secretary, it stated that the sum of $280.76 had been expended during the quarter—in the following manner:—

Relief afforded in cash	$170.10
Paid for passages of sundry persons destining to join their families, &c.	42.11
Interment of one person	5.00
Paid for 14½ cords of wood, distributed	63.55
	$280.76

The balance in the hands of the Treasurer is only $47.07 equal to about a month's expenditure at this period of the year. A committee was named to make arrangements for the Annual Pic-Nic of the Society to be given about the first week of July.

The following gentlemen were elected ordinary members of the Society, viz:—

Messrs. Thos. Coster, John Marsh, William Foley, William Dolan, John Moore, James Neil, Robert Baird, James Smith, Hamilton Wilson, Samuel McGowan, Arthur J. Thomas, James Wilson, Robert Ewing, Thomas Cowie, Thomas Cowan, Edward, Hugh Wilson, John Owen, and John Brynes.

CITY BANK.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this institution took place at the Banking House, Place d'Armes, on Monday, the 4th June, at noon.

Mr. William Murray was called to the Chair, and Mr. J. M. Ross requested to act as Secretary, and the same gentleman and Mr. B. Hutchins acted as scrutineers.

The Balance Sheet and usual statements were submittted to the Meeting, and the President gave some explanations upon the various items in the same, and upon the general features of the business for the past year.

In reading the Report, the President also dwelt at considerable length on the causes which had occasioned the reduction of the dividend, and of the reserve Fund.

REPORT:

The period named in the charter for holding Annual Meetings of Shareholders of this Institution has again returned, and it is the duty of the Directors to place before you statements of its affairs, with such information respecting its condition and management as the Charter directs.

In compliance with this requirement you will find the proper statements on the table. From these documents it will be seen that the business done during the year just closed has been of a limited but safe character. The last traces of the recent commercial panic may be said to have disappeared in Lower Canada, where a healthy business tone has again been established; but in Upper Canada the commercial difficulties and money pressure, which for such a protracted period have afflicted that section of the Province, instead of disappearing or finding relief from the recent abundant harvest, appear to have increased and produced in some localities great prostration in many branches of trade.

The hopes of Upper Canada were last year largely staked on the chances of the then coming harvest, under the persuasion that a good crop would bring immediate relief from the difficulties under which she then laboured.

Although the crop more than equalled the most sanguine expectations, the looked for benefits were not realized. On the contrary, the depression seemed to increase, and to such an extent as to compel many parties, who had entered into stipulations with their creditors for the settlement of their affairs, to forego such arrangements through actual inability to fulfil their conditions.

Results so sad and so unprecedented in any previous commercial pressure; have cast gloom and uncertainty over every monetary and commercial relation in that portion of the Province, and rendered ineffectual and inoperative the most careful calculations as to the value of assets. Estimates based upon such have consequently proved false, and a second suspension and a second settlement has in some cases, been the final result.

These events which have chiefly been confined to the last six months of the year just closed, have been watched by the Board with deep anxiety, and their most earnest attention has been directed towards the adoption of all the remedial measures in their power, to protect the interests of the Bank and ward off further loss.

A pressure, however, so general and severe upon a community already flagging and enfeebled by previous disaster, and but slowly struggling towards recovery, has affected every interest in the country, the banks in common with all others.

Personal securities with one, two or three parties, ostensibly solvent, on the same amount, became one by one rapidly impaired, and real estate securities, if saleable at all, could only find a market at ruinously reduced prices.

Under such a state of things, the Board seeing that assets which a year ago were considered reliable for 20s. in the pound had become materially reduced in value, considered it their duty to decide at once as to the best mode of dealing with the emergency. Whatever difference of opinion popular sentiment may advance as to meeting prospective losses of this kind in a bank, whether by spreading them over a given period of time or writing them all off at once, this Board deemed their true course to lie in dealing with the difficulty promptly and openly meeting it by a corresponding reduction of the Reserve Fund and a reduction of the dividend. This course, however unpopular, the Board have pursued, believing it their duty at all hazards as to popular feeling, to keep the stock of the bank unburthened by overvalued assets, and unclogged by hidden troubles, in order that the reserve fund may always be what it purports to be, a clear item over and above the capital of the bank, and a healthy and a reliable surplus.

From estimates recently made of several estates in liquidation, the Board have reason to believe that the assets of the Bank in the western portion of the Province have within the past year, from causes above referred to, been depreciated from twenty to twenty-five thousand pounds. It has been decided to adopt the larger amount, and to add to it five thousand pounds more for possible loss, consequent upon inactivity of capital, and delay in winding up estates—making in all £30,000 to be taken from the Reserve Fund, as per the following statement:—

The Balance at the credit of the Reserve Fund, at our last annual meeting, was	£36,117 19 0
The profits of the year just closed, after deducting working expenses and government tax on our circulation, have been	28,130 12 11
	£64,248 11 11
From which deduct two dividends paid during the year	20,992 3 2
	£43,256 8 9
Deduct for depreciation of Assets in Upper Canada	25,000 0 0
	£18,256 8 9
Deduct also for possible loss from inactivity of capital there	5,000 0 0
Final Balance at credit of Reserve Fund	£13,256 8 9

The business of the Sherbrook Agency will not be injuriously affected by the recent stoppage of a well known extensive trading firm there. This event however important or calamitous to that locality, will it is believed hasten rather than retard our collections there, as the endorsers have come forward, except in a few cases, in a most respectable manner, and made the liabilities directly their own, paying a part or the whole, or giving undoubted security on time. No loss will be suffered here beyond what was estimated and written off years ago.

The large number of traders, in Upper Canada, whose affairs are in difficulty from over speculation in landed property, and from other causes, the impaired condition of Mercantile credit with the improvishment of every interest consequent thereon, have given rise to wide spread discontent and impatience for relief, through a general Bankrupt Law in that section of the Province.

The destruction of assets and the ruin of the interests of creditors which past Bankrupt Laws produced while in operation in this Province, sufficiently demonstrate to any unbiassed mind the inexpediency of applying such a remedy for any of our commercial difficulties. Under any circumstances, or with any modification, its adoption would be most dangerous, but in the present condition of some parts of the country it would operate as the lighting of a torch of destruction to the hard earned savings of the honest and industrious trader, struggling to meet his engagements, by enabling hundreds of others, actuated by less worthy principles, to avail themselves of this mode of getting rid of their engagements without redeeming them, when, by ordinary patient industry and economy, they would have little difficulty in doing so. Such causes produce like effects, and it is more less in future to hope for other than the same class of results which have followed in the wake of past measures of this kind. Common sense as well as experience clearly points out the absurdity and the injustice of a compulsory withdrawal of the management of property from the rightful owners, the creditors, by placing it in the hands of Bailiffs, Commissioners, or other legal functionaries, often totally unacquainted with business, and unconcerned as to how they may turn out, or what amount of dividend they may ultimately realise.

No unfortunate, honest, industrious trader will ever be denied a discharge from a certain majority of his creditors, and none should be on giving up his estate and aiding his creditors to make the most of it. Estates managed by creditors themselves, aided by the debtor, will in many cases pay two shillings for one that they would pay under any Bankrupt Court proceedings.—But, unfortunately, under our existing Commercial Law, any one factious or cunning creditor, however small his claim may be, can upset the united action of all the others. And under the hope that the other creditors will yield, rather than suffer the entire proceedings in the premises to be upset, a course of this kind is often adopted by parties who, although secretly approving of the proposed arrangement, will stubbornly stand out under the hope of being bought off by the payment of their claims in full. What, therefore, is wanted to obviate the difficulty and to render justice and every protection to the honest debtor, is simply a short act empowering, under prescribed conditions, as simple as possible, a certain majority of creditors to manage and control estates of insolvent debtors.—The decision of such majority always to be binding on all the creditors, and to protect the debtor from annoyance or opposition on the part of the minority, thus leaving debtor and creditors to their own Court to settle and arrange their business in their own way. A law of this character would save immense litigation, years of delay and millions of money in the winding up of Bankrupt Estates.

In view of the large interest which this Institution has at stake, the Board have considered it not inappropriate in their Report to refer at some length to this most important question.

The Charter provides for the election to-day of a new Board of Directors, and the scrutineers will now receive your votes for that purpose.

On behalf of the Board it will afford me pleasure to give any information to stockholders present, that the Charter permits, on matters pertinent to the business of this meeting.

The whole, nevertheless, most respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM WORKMAN,
President.

It was then moved by Mr. C. A. LOW, and seconded by Mr. J. CAVERHILL:

"That the Report now read be adopted and printed for the information of the Stockholders."

The CHAIRMAN on putting this motion to the meeting observed that he would take this opportunity of remarking, that at first he confessed he had entertained some prejudice against the Board in consequence of out-door exaggerated Reports, but on listening to the explanations given by the President he had entirely changed his views, and now considered that instead of the Directors meeting any censure, they were entitled to sympathy.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

It was then moved by Mr. J. J. DAY, seconded by Mr. R. WOOD,

"That while this meeting cannot but regret the causes which have forced upon the Board the necessity of writing off from the Reserve Fund so large an amount to meet losses in Upper Canada, it is nevertheless felt that the Directors are entitled to the thanks of the Stockholders for their continued attention to the interests of the Bank, and that the President should be requested to accept the sum of Five Hundred Pounds for his services."—Passed unanimously.

The PRESIDENT returned thanks for the vote of five hundred pounds.

A conversation then took place on the subject of paying the Directors,—when, there appearing no other business before the meeting,

Mr. N. S. WHITNEY moved, seconded by Mr. William McDONALD:

"That the Chairman do now leave the Chair, and Mr. Charles A. Low be requested to take the same, when thanks were voted to Mr. Murray for his conduct in the Chair."

The Scrutineers afterwards presented the following Report:—

CITY BANK,
Montreal, June 4th, 1860.

SIR,—The undersigned, appointed Scrutineers at the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the City Bank, held this day, beg to report that the following gentlemen are duly elected as Directors for the ensuing year:—

WILLIAM WORKMAN,
JOHN CARTER,
JOHN DODDS,
WM. MCDONALD,
CHARLES PHILLIPS,

J. M. ROSS,
B. HUTCHINS,
Scrutineers.

F. MACCULLOCH, Esq,
Cashier,
City Bank, Montreal.

ABSTRACT FROM THE BOOKS OF THE CITY BANK EXHIBITING A GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE INSTITUTION ON THURSDAY THE 10TH MAY, 1860:

Capital Stock, all paid up			$1,200,000.00
Bills in circulation			426,414.00
Dividend unpaid			6,012.11
Dividend No. 19, payable 1st June, 1860			36,000.00
Deposits not bearing interest	$400,687.56		
Deposits bearing interest	243,541.27		
		$644,228.83	
Balances due other Banks and Bankers	113,890.58		
Interest reserved	2,000.00		
Exchange reserved	4,000.00		
Contingent Fund	53,025.73		
		172,916.31	
			$2,479,971.95

Cash on hand—			
Gold and Silver Coin	$232,985.65		
Cheques and Bills on other Banks	60,346.85		
		$313,313.50	
Real Estate		34,000.00	
Government Securities		23,158.31	
Balance due by other Banks		84,158.31	
Balances due by Foreign Agencies		52,873.20	
Notes discounted and other debts not otherwise included		1,786,157.79	
			$2,479,971.95

F. MACCULLOCH,
Cashier.

At a meeting of the Directors of the City Bank yesterday, W. Workman, Esq, was elected President, and Jno. Carter, Esq, Vice-President.

Trade and Commerce.

DAILY REPORT OF THE MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

MONTREAL, June 5, 1860.

FLOUR.—Double Extra, $7.00 @ 7.50; Extra, $6.25@6.50; Fancy, $6.00 @ $6.10; No. 1, $5.40@5.55; No. 2, $5.15@5.25; Fine, $4.50 @4.75.

Bag Flour.—Spring Wheat, $3.00 @ 3.05; Scotch, $3.05@3.10.

Wheat.—Spring, $1.20@1.25.

Peas.—82@85c per 66 lbs.

Pork.—Barrels Mess, $18.50@18.75; Prime Mess, $13.50@13.75; Prime, $13.00@13.50.

Hams, 9 @ 10c; Sides, 8 @9c; Shoulders, 7@8c.

Butter—Common to good, 9@12½c.

Ashes.—Pots, $5.80 @ 5.85; Pearls, $6.40 @6.45.

Oatmeal.—$4.60@4.70 per 200 lbs.

Flour.—The market to-day is quiet and little doing. The last foreign news is favorable, and prices are advancing; but no desire to operate here is produced. Holders are, however, firm in price, and the tendency is upward. Bag Flour—Not much demand.

Wheat steady at quotations. Demand not active.

Peas in fair demand for shipping parcels.

Pork, Hams, &c., dull of sale. Demand small.

Butter.—No change. New is saleable in small parcels at about 14c.

Ashes in fair demand.

Oatmeal steady, and not much doing.

DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO.,
Commission Merchants, Shippers & Brokers.

MATTHEWS & MACLEAN'S DAILY PRICES OF UPPER CANADIAN PRODUCE.

TORONTO, June 4, 1860.

Raining, and little or nothing offering on the street from farmers. No sales of Flour for want of sufficient stocks.

Prime Fall Wheat—$1,40@1,45.
Common to Fair—$1,35@1,40.
Spring Wheat—$1.10@1.15.
Barley—50c.
Oats—32@34c.
Peas—60@63c.
Flour—
Superior, ... $6.40@6.75.
Extra ..... $6 00@6.25.
Fancy ..... $5.50@5.75.
No. 1 ..... $5.10@5.25.

CANADA SECURITIES IN THE LONDON MARKET.

(*From the Canadian News—May* 23.)

A pamphlet has just been issued in explanation of the landed credit system of Canada as a profitable medium for the investment of British capital. The author forcibly illustrates the disadvantages under which the colonial agricultural interest labours, from the scarcity of capital, although enabled to give the best security and to pay, from the rapid progress of their property, a comparatively high rate of interest.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Closing Prices.

Canada 6 per ct. Jan and July 114 to 116; Do 6 per ct. Feb. and Aug.. 109 to 111; Do 6 per ct. Mar. and Sept. 110 to 112; Do 6 per ct. 1879, 112½; Do 6 per ct. 1878 112¾; Do 6 per cent 1881; Do 5 per cent, 101½ to 101¾; Do 5 per cent Scrip 4-34 paid.

RAILWAYS.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence 84 to 86; Buffalo and Lake Huron 4¾ to 5¼; Do New; Do preference 6¼ to 7; Buffalo and Brantford 6 per cent Bonds, 1872 75 to 80; Do do 1873 70 to 75; Do do 1874 68 to 73; Grand Trunk of Canada 33¼ to 33¾; Do 6 per cent preference Bonds 91 to 93; Do 6 per cent Debentures 66 to 68; Do 7 per cent 1862 81 to 83; Do do 1867 69 to 71; Do do 1872 69 to 71; Great Western of Canada 12¼ to 12¾; Do new S to 7¼ dis; Do Bonds payable 1876, 98 to 100; Do without option, 1873, 98 to 100; Do with option, 1873, 98 to 100; Do 5½ per cent do, 1877; 92 to 94.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Tuesday Evening, May 22.

SUGAR.—The market keeps inactive, and we have only to to report 5,400 bags Paraiba at 23s 9d per cwt.

Nothing further in molasses or rum.

COFFEE.—The public sales went off without spirit, and at rather lower prices; about 70 tierces and 85 barrels Jamaica were disposed of, at 59s to 61s for ordinary to fine ordinary, up to 93s for fine middling, 40 casks, 30 brls. plantation Ceylon at 70s 6d to 71s for middling colourv, and 350 bags Costa Rica at 64s 6d to 74s 6d per cwt.

SEEDS.—8,500 bags and pockets of Bombay linseed at 49s 3d to 50s, and 320 bags Guzerat rapeseed at 60s 9d to 61s per quarter.

DYEWOODS.—70 tons barwood at £3 7s 6d per ton.

TARTARIC ACID.—Small sales at 1s 11½d per lb.

BRIMSTONE.—50 tons best seconds at £10 7s 6d, thirds at £9 17s 6d per ton.

Nitrate of Soda, 13s 3d to 15s per cwt.

ASHES.—Pots at 29s, and pearls at 33s per cwt.

INDIA RUBBER.—3 tons fine Para at 2s 7d per lb.

Palm Oil, £46 per ton.

Tallow quiet. North American, 54s; South American, 53s to 53s 6d per cwt.

Linseed Oil, 29s per cwt. in export casks.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.
From Kenneth Dowie & Co.'s Circular.
Per Nova-Scotian.

Liverpool, May 22, 1860.

Since our last, there has been a continuance of mild and warm weather, with a heavy fall of rain during the middle of the week, and the growth has been something extraordinary for this climate, being almost tropical in appearance.

The Corn Markets of the Kingdom, in general, have been most firm, at an advance of 1s to 2s per quarter on Wheat for the week.

At our to-day's Corn Market there was a thin attendance, and the business done limited, but holders were most firm at Friday's full rates for Wheat and Flour. Indian Corn rather better; in retail demand. Oats and Oatmeal more enquired after, and for quantity prices were the turn in favor of buyer.

The French markets were rather lower at commencement of the week, but are again rather firmer. Other Foreign markets are the turn dearer.

Ashes continue dull at our quotations, Pearl being rather easier.

Timber.—No change to notice particularly.

(Per Central or 100 lbs)	s. d.	s.
Canada Wheat—Mixed to White	11 2 @	11 6
Do and Chicago—Red Wheat	10 4 @	10 9
Extra	0 0 @	0 0
Milwaukie Club—do	10 3 @	10 9
French Red	10 6 @	10 10
White	11 0 @	11 9
(Per Barrel.)		
Canadian Flour—No. 1 Superfine	27 6 @	28 0
Fancy	28 6 @	29 0
Extra	30 0 @	31 6
Western Canal Flour	27 0 @	27 6
Sour and Heated	24 0 @	25 6
[Per Load.]		
Oatmeal	30 0 @	31 0
Oats (Canada)	3 7 @	3 9
[Per Quarter.]		
Canada Peas (nominal)	37 6 @	38 6
Indian Corn—Mixed and Yellow	35 0 @	35 6
White	37 0 @	00 0
Pot Ashes (new)	29 0 @	00 0
Old	28 6 @	00 0
Pearl Ashes	32 6 @	00 0
Quebec Yellow Pine	1 4 @	2 2
Red Pine	1 6 @	2 0
Oak	2 0 @	2 2
Elm	1 6 @	2 0
Quebec Yellow Pine Deals—1sts	£16 00 @	£18 00
2nds	£12 00 @	£13 00
3rds	£ 9 00 @	£10 00
Pipe Staves	£31 00 @	£45 00
Pun. Staves	£14 00 @	£18 00

PASSENGERS

Per steamer "Nova Scotian," Capt. M'Master, from Liverpool to Quebec, 23rd May:—

Mr