Montreal Herald.
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXI. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1869. NUMBER 135

HOTELS.

HANOVER HOTEL,
Glasgow, Scotland.

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

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

MRS. McEWAN, Proprietress.

May 27. r-tts-125

ST. CATHERINES, ONT., CANADA.

THE STEPHENSON HOUSE, AND BATHS,

In connection with the Original Celebrated Artesian Well of Saline Mineral Water, so justly renowned throughout the Western Hemisphere,

WILL BE OPEN

For the Reception of Visitors, ON

THURSDAY, 20th MAY, 1869.

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

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

BEVERLY TUCKER, ST. CATHERINES, Ontario, Canada.

May 22. 1m tts 121

1869.

THE CANADA HOUSE,
Caledonia Springs,

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

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

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

EDW. SCOTT, Secretary.

April 15. 2m 89

KAMOURASKA.
SEA BATHING!

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

For particulars, address

MRS. HARRIET SMITH, Albion House, Kamouraska.

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

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
BOSTON, MASS.

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

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

May 8. 2m.ws-109

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

TO LET,

HOUSE and BAKERY, No. 89 St. Charles Borommé Street. Possession immediately. The House will be Let separate from Bakery, if desired. Apply to

COURT & MACINTOSH, North British Chambers.

June 3. dc-131

TO BE LET,

With immediate possession, a HOUSE and STORE, in McGILL STREET, No. 198.

—ALSO,—

A new Cut-Stone HOUSE, in CRESCENT STREET, West of Mountain Street, with all modern improvements.

Apply to CHAS. PHILLIPS.

June 3. 1m-131

FOR SALE,
A Beautiful Villa Residence,
WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS,

Fronting on the St. Lawrence and on the Line of the City Cars, 386 feet front on St. Mary Street, 420 feet on the River, by 200 feet depth;

STONE BUILDING, Two Storeys high, with a Patent Steam Furnace in good order, and all the modern improvements; extensive Grounds tastefully laid out, lofty shade trees, rare shrubbery plants, great variety of FRUIT TREES, large VINERY in full bearing; Stables, Coach, Wood, and Coal Houses, Ice and Root Houses,—all in good order.

Title perfect. Terms very liberal.

Apply to Messrs. LAFRAMBOISE & LAMOTHE, No. 34 Little St. James Street.

May 31. 1m-128

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF LAND, agreeably and advantageously situated near the Champ de Mars, 61 x 97 feet, fronting on two streets, St. Louis and Craig, with two STONE HOUSES, No. 99 and 101 in St. Louis Street.

Title indisputable. Terms Liberal.

Apply to Messrs. MOREAU, OUIMET & LACOSTE, No. 30 St. Gabriel Street.

May 22. 1m stt 121

TO LET,

For the Summer months, TWO excellent COTTAGES at ST. LAMBERTS, situate near the Railway Bridge, having commodious rooms, neatly papered, and in good condition.

Apply to JOHN LEEMING & CO.

May 10. 110

TO LET

The three-story STONE HOUSE, No. 1 Holyrood Terrace, McGill College Avenue.

Apply to GEO. W. WARNER & SON, No. 57 St. Francois Xavier St.

March 22. 68

TO LET,

No. 1 PRINCE RUPERT PLACE, McTavish Street.

Apply to S. H. & A. S. EWING, 102 King Street.

February 15. 38

TO LET,

STORE corner of Notre Dame and McGill Streets, to be divided into two Stores if required; and the two upper flats rented apart. Those two flats could answer a Photographer or for Show Room.

Apply to P. LAMOTHE, N.P., 34 Little St. James Street.

February 27. 49

FOR SALE,

That magnificent first-class COTTAGE situated upon the high road to Lachine, two minutes walk from that Station, containing 11 apartments, with Storehouse, Stable, and Ice-house, a large Garden, with two large flower beds in front of the House. Title perfect.

For conditions, apply to the undersigned Proprietor upon the premises.

FRANCOIS CUSSON.

Lachine, 5th February, 1869. 31

TO LET,

IN THE "HERALD" BUILDING
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
TWO ROOMS in the Second Story.

—ALSO,—

A LARGE ROOM in rear, now occupied by MR. BISHOP, Engraver.

Apply to MR. WILSON, HERALD OFFICE.

February 17. 49

TO LET,

That large STONE STORE, 79 x 50, Nos. 36 and 38 Duke Street; also, a BRICK STORE in rear, 50 x 30, and large Yard running through to Nazareth Street, well adapted for Storage or Manufacturing purposes.

Apply to DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Hospital Street.

March 26. 72

STORE AND OFFICES TO LET possession 1st May, No. 50 St. Paul Street.

JNO. B. HELLIWELL.

February 9. 33

GRUYERE CHEESE.

A NICE LOT JUST RECEIVED.

Alex. McGibbon.

May 26. 124

FOR SALE.

SALE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, City and District of Montreal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PAPINEAU, PAPINEAU AND DURAND, Notaries Public.

May 25, 1869. 1M26,29, J2,5,9,12,18-124

NOTICES.

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.

"The Mail,"

A PAPER containing the News, the principal Leaders, a well-digested Summary, and all interesting matter from the TIMES, and is thus rendered available in a cheap form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies:

The days of publication are Tuesdays and Fridays in the afternoon, and the price is 3d per copy, or 8d a week post free.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment, at Printing House Square, London.

December 21. 6m s 360

REMOVAL.

JAMES INGLIS,

OF YOUNG'S STORES AND ELEVATOR WAREHOUSE,

HAS REMOVED TO THE STORES,

On William and Queen Streets.

Office Entrance, 48 WILLIAM ST., and where any business of his in connection with Young's Stores will be transacted.

Montreal, 1st May, 1869. 103

BONDED WAREHOUSE AND General Storage

Stores on William and Queen Sts.,

I am now prepared to receive on STORAGE—FLOUR, PROVISIONS, TEAS, SUGAR, MOLASSES, HIGH-WINES, and GENERAL MERCHANDIZE.

These Stores are first-class, and from their Central location, will be found the most convenient in the City.

The Rate of Insurance is very low, and will go far to lessen Storage charges on valuable goods, over other Stores where rates are high.

Advances will be made on property in Warehouse, if required.

JAMES INGLIS.

Montreal, 1st May, 1869. 103

TO MERCHANTS.

First-Class Storage, Free or in Bond.

WAREHOUSE Corner of Port and Foundling Streets.

JOHN BURRELL, and 24 Foundling Street.

April 28. 66

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER will apply during the next Session of the Legislature, for an Act granting a continuance of its Charter.

Montreal, 10th December, 1868. 296

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

May 26. 124

SPECIAL NOTICES.

R. R. R.
NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER with PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

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

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Rheumatic, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will, in from ONE to TWENTY MINUTES AFFORD EASE AND COMFORT, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for 50 cents per bottle at almost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.

MILLIONS who have used RADWAY'S READY RELIEF for 25 years know that ONE Fifty cent bottle, diluted in one gallon of proof spirits, will make a better Liniment, Pain Paint Killer, Panacea, King of Pain, equal in quantity to

441 BOTTLES OF THE SIZES OF THOSE LOTIONS THAT ARE SOLD AT 12½ AND 15 CENTS,

And the public should also know that all these lotions are but poor imitations of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. If those who are now suffering pain—no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called—if external, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to the part of the body where the pain is present. IF INTERNAL,

20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER,

As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflammation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fever, the most violent, excruciating, and torturing pains will be stopped IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

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

MILLIONS OF DOLLA S
SAVED TO WORKING MEN.
WEALTH FOR ALL

Fever and Ague Cured
FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure

FEVER AND AGUE.

And all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers (aided sometimes with Radway's Pills), as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Millions of people throughout the world know how quick it will cure all ordinary complaints; for in all diseases where PAIN, INFLAMMATION, or CONGESTION is present, its effects are instantaneous. But in Fever and Ague, Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, as these diseases are exhibited in the tropics,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

has proved infallible, and will cure these terrible fevers quicker, and without entailing the frightful penalties of ENGORGED LIVER, FAT SPLEEN, DISORDERED KIDNEYS, AND SAFFRON-COLOURED SKIN, that are sure to follow the use of the "Chologogues," "Ague Cures," and other agents of the heroic Quinine, Mercurial, Arsenic, and other treatments where the medicines used ACCUMULATE, and become deposited in the system.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

Is the best, and cheapest, and safest remedial agent that can be used for FEVER AND AGUE, BILIOUS, and other Fevers.

NOT ONE

person need suffer, be they ever so much exposed to Fever and Ague, if they will only take RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and keep their BOWELS OPEN WITH RADWAY'S PILLS. Hundreds in the West, who have heretofore been doctoring at the rate of one and two hundred dollars for a few months' treatment, are keeping themselves and families free from FEVER and AGUE, CHILLS and FEVER, RHEUMATISM, &c., for one or two dollars a year, spent for Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Pills, (coated.)

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

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

April 2.

RARE TOILET ARTICLES.

BOGLE'S ENAMEL COMPLEXION POWDER.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY.

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

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

Proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston.

And for Sale by his Agents everywhere.

May 24. DSW 122

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS

This well known medicine is no imposition but a sure and safe remedy for female difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, fatigue, or slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, hysterics, and whites, these pills will affect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N.B.—$1 and postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by a return of mail.

JOB MOSES, N.Y., Sole Proprietor.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS are extensively COUNTERFEITED. The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on the package. All others are worthless.

For Sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, General Agents for Canada. Sold by all the Druggists in Montreal, and medicine dealers everywhere.

June 10. DSW 1y 30

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

r DSW 110

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

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

April 9. 1y DW 84

THE PERFECTION of PREPARED COCOA

MARAVILLA COCOA.

Sole Proprietors, TAYLOR BROTHERS London.

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

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."

See following Extract from the GLOBE of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguished the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA and SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

January 19. 1y t 15

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1869.

APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

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

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY DEVANY & CO.
Jacques & Hays' Furniture, at their Store, at 10 a.m.

BY HENRY J. SHAW.
Room Papers, at his Stores, at 10 a.m.

BY J. G. SHIPWAY & SON.
Teas, Fruits, &c., at the stores of Messrs. Thompson, Murray & Co., at 2 p.m.

BY JOHN LEEMING & CO.
Trade Sale of Teas, &c., at the stores of Colson, Lamb & Co., at 10 a.m.

BY G. McGREGOR.
Green-house Plants, at his stores, at 2 p.m.

THE POLICY OF CANADA.—As there seem to be many persons constantly in search of a policy for Canada, we may, perhaps, be allowed to give a comprehensive statement of our idea as to what such a policy ought to be. In the first place, it should be based upon geographical considerations, and hence, lying alongside of a country very much stronger than ourselves, and having been warned by the mother country that we must hereafter provide mainly for our defence, peace with our neighbours should be recognized as a leading feature. This should make us avoid all wanton irritation, while we, at the same time, stand firmly by substantial rights. This policy is essential to our independence, and is that which has been pursued—sometimes for centuries—by European dynasties celebrated for their sagacity, when the circumstances of their country were similar to our own—witness especially the House of Savoy. Recognizing, therefore, that peace with the United States is essential to our existence, and is not to be forfeited except upon a point of honour more important than existence, which is an alternative in the lives of nations, like that which sometimes occurs in the lives of individuals, between men's honour and their lives, we say that our next axiom should be that a free interchange of trade with the United States is essential to our prosperity. We do not say that we cannot exist without this free interchange, but we do say that to expect the full measure of prosperity which nature has prepared for us, is as impossible while we remain cut off from the rich country to the South, as it would be to expect that Scotland could enjoy her present flourishing condition if she were cut off from the rich trade which her union with England has afforded her. Politically she might do as well as now, that is unless she were threatened with foreign war; but commercially she would see her channels of trade nearly dried up. Probably if the union of the Kingdoms had not taken place, and if foreign war were an improbable event, no one in England or Scotland would in the present state of ideas see any great advantage in a common government; but no wise man on either side could doubt that his material prosperity, especially if he were of the poorer country, must be contingent on free intercourse between the two. We are glad to see that what we have long pointed out as almost certain to occur in the United States is apparently becoming nearer and nearer to its accomplishment. The question of free trade, as we always supposed it would do, after the abolition of slavery had released the South from the necessity of conciliating a Northern party by offering advantages in return for the Northern toleration of slavery, is becoming one of the main issues of the day. The West is largely in its favour; the South, except the sugar interests in Louisiana, has all its interests as well as traditions engaged on the same side. Science has carried the war against economical error into its very citadel, the State of Massachusetts; and in New York the great merchants, who are naturally free traders since they best see the nature of the exchange of commodities, are applying their means and their influence to educate the public mind to a proper appreciation of the truth. Above all the weight of taxation is forcing upon thinking persons the necessity of a scrutiny into the principles which underlie the art of securing a great revenue for the State without oppressive burdens on the citizen. A like set of circumstances fifty years ago obliged the statesmen of England to the same enquiry. The result was a gradual abolition of the hindrances to trade, which had cramped the energies of the people and impoverished them without profit to the Government. The same thing must happen with our neighbours across the line. In the meantime if we cannot directly promote this object in the way of reducing or abolishing the Custom House barrier—if we have rather to wait for the action of others than do anything ourselves, we can show our faith in the doctrines which we wish to prevail, by applying them on all occasions which are within our power. In one particular, which, though not precisely one of trade, is really governed by cognate principles, we may, without offence to any, and with great immediate profit to ourselves, prove our belief in the great modern idea that political boundaries should not be barriers against social and commercial intercourse. The character of our boundary line, and the nature of our climate are such, that the most facile method of passing from one part of the Dominion to another, and from one part of the United States to another, is in each case across a certain portion of the territory of the other. Moreover, our only access during the winter to that point to which all nations tend—the ocean—is through American territory, and if we make another through our own territory, it will still be far inferior to those we already possess. As to our existing railways, it is notorious that, as in the ancient world, all roads were said to lead to Rome, so in the modern world all Canadian railroads lead to the United States. We need hardly enumerate each case, for the fact is obvious that whatever way traffic it was hoped to procure for our roads, the objective point of all of them was either on the territory of the United States, or on a Canadian road which had such an objective point. We believe that we should act upon this fact, and upon the conclusions which naturally flow from it, and that in railway questions we should ignore political geography and be guided by natural geography. The second will be permanent; the first is constantly changing. If we make this great Intercolonial railway, for example, what will it avail us to have more than double the mileage to the port of St. John, in order to follow the sinuosities of the diplomatists who agreed to the Ashburton treaty, if our brave youth shall hereafter annex the State of Maine, through the northern part of which we may have a direct line to the Bay of Fundy? Even if they do not annex it we do not see that fire will not raise steam there, nor, therefore, that our trains might run there. And so at the other end of the line. There will soon be an excellent railway route from Canada to the Red River Settlement,—the greater part built by American hands, and perfectly available at all times of the year for our commercial purposes. We ought to avail ourselves of this outlay. Why should we, on account of merely political geographical lines, expend millions upon a water communication closed half the year by ice, or many more millions on a railway which must go forty or fifty miles north of Lakes Huron and Superior into a country without inhabitants, and which will long remain without any considerable population?

Annual Meeting of the Bank of Montreal.

Hon. Senator RYAN took the chair saying that it was usual for the President to do so; but that in consequence of an affection of the throat with which their worthy President Mr. Anderson was affected, he had asked him, (the Senator) to take his place. He regretted the occasion which obliged him to do it; but Mr. Anderson had put on paper some remarks which would be read by the secretary to the meeting.

Moved by Rob. Esdaile, Esq., seconded by Thos. Davidson, Esq.,—That the following gentlemen be appointed to act as scrutineers: W. B. Cumming, H. S. MacDougall, and, that Thomas R. Christian be the secretary of this meeting.

The General Manager, Mr. E. H. King, then read the following statements:—

Report of the Directors to the Shareholders at their Fifty-first Annual General Meeting held on the 7th June, 1869:

The Directors have much satisfaction in presenting to the Shareholders the Fifty-first Annual Report, accompanied by a statement of the result of the business of the year ending 30th April:

	£ s d	$ c.
The balance at the credit of Profit and Loss account on 30th April 1868 amounted to.....	17,937 5 0	71,749 00
Profits for the year ending 30th April, 1869, after deducting charges of management, and providing for bad and doubtful debts...........	280,244 19 5	1120,979 88
	298,182 4 5	1,192,728 88
From which has been taken:	£	$
Dividend 5 p. c., paid Dec. 1868.	75,000	300,000
Dividend 6 p. c. payable June 1869	90,000	360,000
Addition to Rest	125,000	500,000
	£290,000 0 0	1160,000 00
Leaving a balance carried forward at credit of Profit and Loss account for the current year.........	8,182 4 5	32,728 88

The Directors congratulate the Shareholders, that the profits of the year have enabled them to increase the dividend, and to make a considerable addition to the "Rest," which now amounts to the sum of $2,000,000.

This result has been arrived at after providing the full amount of all known bad or doubtful debts, and making liberal provision for unforeseen contingencies.

The profits of the past year have far exceeded those of any previous year, and the Directors consider it right to state that in their opinion the expectations of the Shareholders in the future should not be based upon the unprecedented returns now submitted.

(Signed.) T. B. ANDERSON, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.	£	£	$	$
Capital Stock....................	......	1500000	......	6000000
Circulation	68892 15		275571 00	
Deposits....................	3606245 18 4		14424983 67	
Dividends unclaimed..............	3115 3		12460 05	
Hf yearly div. of 6 p.c. 1st June '69	90000	3768353 13 7	360000 00	15073414 72
The Rest....................	......	500000	......	2000000
Bal of Profits carried forward......	......	8182 4 5	......	32728 88
		5776535 18		23106143 60
ASSETS.				
Gold & Silver Coin & Government Notes on hand..............	783135 9 11	......	3132541 99	
Government Securities	23117 6 9	......	92469 34	
Balances due by other Banks	1700281 1 8		6801124 25	
Notes & Cheques of other Banks....	56081 9 3	2562615 7 2	224325 85	10250461 43
Bank Premises at Montreal and at Branches and Agencies..........	......	87500	......	350000
Notes & Bills Discounted & other Debts due to Bank Montreal not included under foregoing heads......	......	3126420 10 10	......	12505682 17
		5776535 18		23106143 60

E. H. KING, General Manager.

BANK MONTREAL, Montreal, 30th April 1869.

Mr. CHRISTIAN, the Secretary of the meeting, then read the following remarks written by the President:—

The PRESIDENT has to apologise to the meeting that from his voice being still inaudible, he is under the necessity of again asking the Secretary to read the few remarks he has to make on this occasion.

He congratulates the shareholders on the nature of the Report submitted to them, especially on the increase of the dividend which the Directors found themselves happily in a position to make.

He assures the meeting that the Directors have carefully and thoroughly inspected the assets of the Bank, and found everything correct and satisfactory.

The addition of $500,000 to the rest, he also considers a matter of congratulation, as affording greater security to the shareholders. In any event, he thinks a large amount of Rest has become desirable, perhaps he should say necessary, more particularly as the period for the cessation of the Bank charter is approaching. It is with feelings of deep regret that the President mentions the loss of the late lamented John Redpath, Esq., who, as a Director, was always a faithful guardian of the interests of the shareholders, and for several years held the important office of Vice-President of the Bank, in which office he has been succeeded by the Honourable Thomas Ryan, and in that of Director, by G. W. Campbell, Esq., M.D.

The President would also have called the attention of the meeting to the very able manner in which the business of the Bank has been conducted by the General Manager during the past year. Were it not that in that respect the Report speaks for itself, and not doubting that it is considered by you satisfactory, he will ask you to move its adoption, merely remarking in conclusion that should any further information respecting the affairs of the Bank be required, it will be readily given by the General Manager.

Moved by Wm. Murray, Esq., (Seconded by Henry Lyman, Esq.):—That the Report of the Directors, now read, be adopted, and printed, for distribution among the Shareholders.

He said that his opinion was, of course, that of every one present. All were greatly gratified by the report which had just been read; for it was most satisfactory to find that after the good evidence of the success of the Bank afforded by dividends during the year of 5 and 6 per cent., there was still so large an amount to be added to the rest, making in all on the year a profit of nearly 20 per cent. He supposed that no bank in the country had ever earned so much in one year. Last year they had been taunted in the Upper Canada papers with being too jubilant. He did not know what these papers would say now, but in that connection, he could not but say that it seemed strange that the people of Upper Canada should be so hostile to this Bank, and especially to its cashier, who was charged with bringing down the Upper Canada Bank, the Commercial Bank, and now the Royal Canadian. Yet the Upper Canada Bank was rotten before Mr. King had any position in the Bank of Montreal, and if it were possible to get behind the curtain and see who were the defaulters, the truth as to the cause of the ruin of that Bank would be very evident. These charges against Mr. King were unjust and ungenerous, as he could not reply in the newspapers, and thus the public mind had been poisoned, but he thought it would do no harm if an antedote were administered in the shape of a reply to some of the gross misstatements which had been made. As to the rest,—it had been understood, that when it should reach a certain amount the whole profits of the Bank would be divided and perhaps the Board might take the opportunity to say whether that was still the intention. Perhaps they would not reply just now; but he must say he thought the rest was large enough, and that it would have been no harm if the shareholders had got 7½ per cent instead 6 per cent. They would, however, expect that next time. The report just read was a proof that good management of a bank would make money for the shareholders, and, indeed, it was hard to see why it should not, when merchants made money with single names and Banks never trusted their property to less than two names. Yet within a few years four Banks had gone down in Upper Canada. The Upper Canada Bank had sunk its entire capital, even if the stockholders should not be called on for anything. The Commercial Bank had destroyed two thirds of its capital; the stock of the Gore Bank was selling at 37 cents to the dollar; and now the Royal Canadian had suspended. If the newspapers would administer admonitions to those who had caused these disasters they would be better occupied than in casting blame on the Bank of Montreal.

Mr. HENRY LYMAN in seconding the resolution, and in reply to Mr. MURRAY, said that he noted with much pleasure the conservative remark of the general manager that we ought not to expect so large profits another year. The Bank, however, had always been well managed and in the judicious hands of its present managers he had no doubt that its career of prosperity would still be unimpeded. It was remarkable that the Upper Canadian Banks had been so unfortunate; for whether it was the difference in climate or some other cause he had only nown of one Bankfailure in Canada East—that of the old Bank of Canada many years ago. That spoke well for the caution exercised in the Banking business in that part of the Dominion.

Moved by Alex. Cross, Esq., Q. C., Seconded by John Swanston, Esq.,—That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, Vice-President, and Directors, for their attention to the interests of the Bank.

MR. CROSS, in speaking to this resolution, said that for the prudence, intelligence, skill and science, which had been shown in the management of the Bank, the meeting ought certainly to be grateful to the gentlemen who had presented them with the results exhibited by last year's business—a dividend unparalleled in the annals of banking in Canada. The fact was the more remarkable because the time had been one of great commercial depression which had affected other banks. The science of banking however, now seemed to be beginning to be understood—that it was not the business of a bank to support the Government or politicians but to look to the interest of the Bank alone. The vote having been carried,

The HON. SENATOR RYAN said that as President on this occasion it was his duty to return thanks for the vote just passed. During the last year the Bank had been very successful, and the Directors had to congratulate themselves and the shareholders thereon. But the Directors devoted only a small part of their time to business, which was sufficient fully to occupy the minds and attention of many able men. It was not, therefore, to them alone, nor principally that the success of the Bank was to be imputed. The shareholders for its prosperity must look to the general manager and his deputies. In congratulating the stockholders upon the success of the Bank during the past year, he was happy to say that there were indications that success would be continued, perhaps increased, with possible additions to the present dividend but one duty of the Directors was to be very conservative, and not to lead shareholders to expect too much. While the Directors assured the stockholders that their zeal would be unimpaired—that they would do all in their power to make dividends—it would be wrong to suppose that such an unprecedentedly good year would be often repeated. It should be remembered that disasters did occur, and the Directors thought that in the contemplation of that fact a large and sufficient rest was a great security for the permanent position of the Bank. The next Board would have to deal with the questions of increase of rest or dividends, if increased profits should be realized. He therefore would not answer the somewhat leading question of Mr. Murray. But he was sure the Board would use every effort to increase the dividend. As to the attacks in the newspapers—Mr. Murray had spoken of those of Ontario; but it must not be forgotten that there were newspapers nearer home, which had also made these groundless charges. It would not do, however, for them to rush into print, to answer everything that was said against the Bank. His friend Mr. Penny he was sure would advise them to let the newspapers alone, and unless they meant to fight the dispute out to the very end, not to begin a controversy. The best answer which the Directors could make to these attacks was their balance sheet, and while they could show such a report, he thought they could well afford to pass by and take no notice of the slanderous attacks upon them.

Mr. T. M. THOMSON said, that it was evident there must have been for a number of years in the management of this Bank an amount of skill, vigilance and prudence which could not be sufficiently praised, and which amply called for the resolution which he now proposed.

Mr. WATSON thought that there ought to be something more than thanks in the present case.

Mr. E. KING (the General Manager) said, it was his duty to return thanks for the vote just passed in favour of himself and the other officers of the Bank. As to the other officers he could say that they had been most amply deserving of the thanks accorded to them; they were all deserving and able men; but, perhaps, he ought especially to speak of those connected immediately with himself in the management of the Bank, Mr. Angus and Mr. Christian, to whose ability and zeal so much of their success was due. Until the last and the present year it had not been customary to return thanks for this vote; but in these two years the circumstances had shown that it was not to be looked upon as a mere formality, but was to be regarded as conveying the sense of the meeting as to the difficult position in which the Managers of the Bank had been placed; and, perhaps, the attacks made in the newspapers, which might properly be called slanderous, had really been matters of thankfulness, because they had called forth remarks in this connection which could not but be very gratifying to those who had to withstand obloquy. As to the last paragraph in the report, to which allusion had been made by Mr. Murray and the President, he would remark that the profits of the Bank during the early part of the year had been larger than during the latter part, and from all the prospects before them, he thought that clause should be regarded as the most significant of the report. The profits last year had been 18½ per cent. upon the capital, not 20 per cent., as Mr. Murray had said. It was true that between the dividend and the rest something more was represented; but it must be remembered that to make that they had begun the year with a balance of $71,000, and carried forward only $12,000, so that they had made use of about $30,000 from last year's profits. As to an increase of dividends, the shareholders might fairly look back at the past policy of the directors. When the rest had been raised to $1,000,000, they had raised the dividend to 10 per cent; now that they had $2,000,000, they had declared at the rate of 12 per cent. That pointed out the past policy. As to the future, it was not for him to say anything on the subject of fixing the amount of rest. But, knowing as he did the varied interests of the banks in this country and elsewhere, there could, he thought, be no mistake in the direction of increasing the rest. He did not mean that that was to go on for ever; but the larger the rest, the more secure and permanent would be the value of the stock. A suggestion had been made after this resolution had been proposed, which he was sure was kindly meant; but it was fair to say that the officers of the Bank had participated in its prosperity, and the Directors had been enabled during the last two or three years to add to the salaries of these gentlemen a very handsome bonus. As to himself, he had no reason to complain, and on his account it was quite unnecessary to add anything.

Moved by Mr. Crawford, seconded by Mr. Esdaile:—That the Transfer Books be opened to the inspection of Shareholders within Bank hours.

He said that unless this motion were granted he could not see how any Director could expect the confidence of the shareholders. There were many reasons indeed why the transfer book should be open; and having brought this forward at other meetings of Banks and Companies it had been there conceded that it was a right which shareholders ought to claim. He did not doubt that the Directors now present would do so too, after the question had been before them. The Presidents of the City and of the People's Bank, and Mr. Allan, President of the Telegraph Company had all conceded the principle. He asked whether, if Directors of means were to give place to men of straw, it would not have its effect on the value of stock. If disastrous news came, was that a fact which should belong to the Directors alone, or whether the shareholders should not be able to sell out before the price was precipitated by 10 or 15 per cent.

Mr. MURRAY understood that the proposition was contrary to the charter.

Mr. CRAWFORD could not see that, and if it were said to be so would like to see the clause which was relied on pointed out.

Mr. MURRAY approved of the rule, and mentioned that the Vice-President of the Upper Canada Bank had sold out a short time before its closing.

Mr. CRAWFORD said that the Commercial Bank was also precipitated by persons being ignorant as to the class of persons who were selling out. Was it not right that the stockholders should know their fellow stockholders, and whether, in case of a disaster, which he hoped was far from probable, they would be held responsible for 5, 10, 15 or 20 per cent? He trusted that the Directors would consent to this motion, now that they could do so without the imputation of being forced by outside pressure.

The PRESIDENT read the clause in the charter already referred to, to the effect that no shareholder should be allowed to inspect the accounts of any person having dealings with the Bank. Now, learning that there was some agitation on this matter, and that there were some respectable persons who dealt in stock and wanted to have the first news, the Directors had applied to their legal advisers upon the subject, and the opinion of those gentlemen was that the transfer book was an account of persons having dealings with the Bank, and that the shareholders had no right to see it. There was, therefore, an error in the form of the statement proposed by Mr. Crawford, and if he desired an expression of opinion upon it, it would be better to change the wording. An application might be made to Parliament to alter that provision when the question of the renewal of the charters of the Banks should come up. He did not go into the question of the inconvenience to the Bank or the futility of the proposal as a means of defeating speculation, or preventing persons from selling their shares; but he might say that this practice was unknown in England—indeed, the Banks of England and Ireland were very chary of giving information, even of the number of shares held by individuals; and gentlemen so disposed might easily, even if the transfer books were open, join together to make fictitious sales, and so lead unwary stockholders, not as well posted as themselves, to sell out and sacrifice their property. As to the effect of the resolution in giving trouble in the working of the Bank, he would leave that to Mr. King to speak on.

Mr. WARDROPE, (Brockville,) reminded Mr. Murray that he, (Mr. W.,) had wanted a statement from the Bank of Upper Canada which had been refused, although he had said to the officers of the Bank that if they were in a good position that statement would do them good. He thought there ought to be an amendment to the Bank charters declaring Directors who were indebted to Banks ineligible to be chosen Directors, and he thought the books of the Bank ought to be open to the shareholders to see if the Directors were not defaulters. There were Banks where all the Directors were deeply indebted, and an independent man was at once turned out by means of proxies collected at the agencies in order that no one should be on the Boards, but those who could be kept quiet by getting something out of the institution. He thought, moreover, that Directors should not hold office for more than two years, without being two years out. By that means the "claw me I'll claw thee" system would be somewhat stopped.

Mr. T. W. THOMPSON though he sympathized with Mr. Crawford opinion, yet conceived that nothing could be done till the legal question was settled.

Mr. MURRAY feared that if his plan were adopted the transfer clerk might be so much interrupted as to render it impossible for him to make the necessary transfers. It might obviate that difficulty, and meet the views of Mr. Crawford if a statement were made out, and hung in the transfer room of all the transfers made during a month.

Mr. CRAWFORD regretted that the Directors had committed themselves to the opinion of their legal advisers, and did not think the Legislature could have had the intention imputed to it, since it called itself for the names of the Bank shareholders. He believed that the rule would give very little trouble for he had learned from the transfer clerks at the Telegraph Dompany and Peoples Bank that no applications had been made to see the books. Of course the Directors could do as they pleased with his motion, and, therefore, rather than lose it, he would accept the compromise suggested by Mr. Ryan, altering the motion so as to make it resolve to apply to the Legislature for a change. He hoped at all events that the shareholders would reflect upon the matter and be prepared to sign a petition to Parliament in favour of the alteration in question.

Mr. KING said the degree of inconvenience which might arise from the adoption of the resolution would of course depend upon on the use made of it. The case of other stocks could not be taken as a criterion for the stock of the Bank of Montreal, which was a leading stock, in which the brokers dealt largely, and there would, no doubt, be a good deal of trying to see who was buying or selling; and unless very clever, indeed, persons would be very likely to be misled by the information. It might or might not be inconvenient. But there was one great mistake in Mr. Crawford's argument. The only reason he had given for his motion was the double liability of shareholders; but he seemed to forget that double the liability was not for the protection of the shareholders, but for that of the public; and if any one had a right to to inspect the transfer books founded on that double liability it must extend to the public. But as to the double liability it was as experience had proved, good for nothing, and if he could influence the Legislature, it should be done away with. As to something which had been said by another shareholder, whom he did not know, about the rotation of Directors, there was already a clause in the Charter by which if the Shareholders wished it, five of the Directors only could remain in office.

Mr. WARDROPE—But they get proxies and vote themselves in.

Mr KING—It is of great importance that gentlemen connected with the mercantile business of the country should be in the direction of the Banks; for it is only those gentlemen, whose counsel is good for any thing, and it would be difficult to obtain competent Directors unconnected with commerce.

Mr. WARDROPE—But defaulters should not be Directors.

Mr. KING—That is the law now.

Mr. WARDROPE—We know that has been done, however.

Mr. RYAN—I think, sir, you first objected to debtors to banks being Directors, and in that case it would be necessary to refuse to deal with the most respectable men in the country having the largest business, or to refuse to have them for Directors. Mr. Ryan urged as the proper remedy for these complaints, that the shareholders should elect good men, in whom they placed confidence.

Mr. CRAWFORD said there were many other reasons besides that of the limited liability—one of these was that the persons inside of a Bank should not be the only ones knew what was going on. Those outside should also know something about it.

Mr. H. LYMAN thought if Mr. Crawford desired to have an expression of opinion he should make his motion read that it was desirable to adopt the rule in question. He concurred in the remarks of the General Manager as to the double liability.

Mr. CRAWFORD altered his motion in the manner recommended.

Mr. CRAMP thought the question should be carefully considered, though for his own part it seemed to him very much a matter of the gratification of curiosity, and that the answer to the resolution was contained in Mr. Crawford's statement that the privilege sought to be conferred was never used where it was enjoyed.

Moved by Thos. Cramp, seconded by H. Lyman:—That the question of opening the Transfer Books of the Bank for the inspection of the Shareholders be referred to the Directors for their consideration.

The amendment was put and carried unanimously.

Moved by H. O. Andrew, Esq., Seconded by Thos. Davidson, Esq.:—That the ballot now open for the election of Directors, be kept open until 3 o'clock, and no longer, and that until that hour, and for that purpose only, this meeting be continued.

Moved by Thos. M. Thomson, Esq., seconded by Thos. Cramp, Esq.,—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the General Manager, the managers, Agents, and other Officers of the Bank, for their services during the past year.

REPORT OF THE SCRUTINEERS.

E. H. KING, ESQ., General Manager, Bank of Montreal:—

We declare the following gentlemen duly elected Directors this day:—

T. B. ANDERSON,
T. E. CAMPBELL,
G. W. CAMPBELL, M. D.,
E. M. HOPKINS,
J. G. MACKENZIE,
PETER REDPATH,
HON. THOS. RYAN,
HENRY THOMAS,
DAVID TORRANCE.

(Signed) H. S. MACDOUGALL, W. B. CUMMING, Scrutineers.

MONTREAL, June 7, 1869.

The meeting then adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BRICK MAKING.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD:

SIR,—In your account of a visit to the Glen Brick-Works, Mr. Leeming, the President, is reported to have said that "he thought it was unfair that other brick makers should have made it a condition on which alone they would allow contractors to have any of their bricks, that they should take no bricks from the Glen.'

Will you allow us, the largest manufacturers of bricks here, to say that so far as we are aware the above statement is totally unfounded.

There are other equally gross inaccuracies in the same report, but as they do not touch personally, and results speak for themselves we only particularise the above.

BULMER & SHEPPARD.
THOS. W. PEEL.

CITY ITEMS.

POLICE COURT.—Bridget Murtha for stealing a parasol from Mrs. Plunkett was sent to gaol for three months. Edward Bellefleur for stealing tools from Joseph Pepin was sent to gaol for six months.

RECORDERS COURT.—Number of persons tried before the Recorders Court during the week ending the 5th June, total number 174.

DROWNED.—The body of James Dunn, captain of the barge "Gilligan" who was drowned in November last was recovered at Sorel, on Saturday and brought up on Sunday, by the Quebec Steamer. It was taken to Whitehall to be interred.

Messrs. E. E. Shelton and Alfred Brown are the visiting Governors at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge for the present week.

RECORDER'S COURT.—There was a long list of cases came before the Recorder. John Kennedy who between a coat and a quart of whiskey got tipsey. "Thanks to yer Honour for fining me a dollar." John McNamee, William James and Robert Duff, were found in a vacant house on Sunday morning without being able to give a satisfactory account of themselves. George Guerin was charged with having committed an assault upon Terence Galvin; both parties were Corporation carters. Prisoner was find $10 or two months. The French Count de Sanctos was then fined $1 for his old failing. John Smith knocked William Bruce down. He was fined $2 50 for the indulgence. Six prostitutes walked the pavement for $5. Mary McGrath had absented herself for some time, but in an unguarded moment broke through bounds. She was discharged with a caution.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Rose and Harry Watkins, began at the Theatre Royal last night with a fine house. No thing could exceed the fervour of the applause that greeted these highly intended artists as "Kathleen" and "Terrance." Seldom has been seen such genuine enthusiasm as controlled the audience when the thrilling passages of the famous drama of "Kathleen Mavourneen" were reached. The climax of this feeling was when the Black Crag scene burst upon the audience. The action of this scene has been acknowledged to be of the most powerful kind ever witnessed. Mrs. Joe's rendition of the numerous choice ballads was a great treat and none should fail to hear her "Kathleen Mavourneen."

—Among recent distinguished arrivals in this city we notice Major J. H. Houghton, whosh distinction consists in his being 31 inches in height and weighing only 41 pounds, the result of nineteen years earnest endeavours to rise in the world. He is a grave, business like gentlemanly little fellow, and in the disposal of his photographs—which is his "mission" in Montreal, will doubtless be very successful.

LUMBER AND WOOD.—Through pressure of other matter "Lumber and Wood's" letter has been laid over till to-morrow.

HOUSEKEEPER'S GUIDE.—Mr. Thomas Cooley, late with Mr. Weir broker, is soliciting subscribers for and advertiser's in his "housekeeper's guide" which will be published shortly. It will contain a variety of valuable matter for housekeepers and is an advertising medium, will be unsurpassed. The guide will be on a handsome sheet mounted on rollers, and at glance will be seen what is wanted, and where to get it.

THE LATE JUDGE WILSON.

INCIDENTS OF HIS EARLY LIFE.

The London papers give long obituary sketches of the late Judge Wilson, in the course of which some interesting incidents of his career are mentioned

HIS EARLY LIFE.

The *Advertiser* says:—

"Mr. Wilson was a native of Paisley, Scotland, where he was born in the month of March, 1809, so that at his decease he was a few weeks over 60 years of age. His father, Ebenezer Wilson, a weaver by trade, emigrated to Canada with his family in 1819, and settled on land in the township of Sherbrooke, near the town of Perth. Those who knew Ebenezer Wilson well, speak of him as being altogether a remarkable man. His intellect was above the common run, and there were few subjects about which he had not more or less information. As a thinker he was in advance of his associates; he was thoroughly practical in his ways, and an instructive, agreeable and amusing companion. If any reader of this obituary record happens to be imperfectly acquainted with Justice Wilson, he is likely to discover as he proceeds towards its close, that the prominent features of the father were inherited in a remarkable degree by his gifted son.

"The boy Wilson received at first just such a common school education as the district afforded. All the domestic influences were, however, of a kind to impress his mind with the utility of education, for reading, and conversation on books and great questions were common at his father's fireside. Very early he engaged in farming, but not being strong enough for the work, had to give it up. From tilling the ground, he went still very young, to school teaching, in which employment, while benefiting others, his own faculties were informed and cultivated. By and by he became anxious for a higher order of education, with a view to a profession, if fortune would second his laudably ambitious aims. He entered himself straightway as a pupil in the Perth Grammar School, then under the management of Mr. John Stewart, now a barrister in Stratford. Showing much aptness for learning, and very marked capacity, the lad was recommended to study law, and he wisely accepted the advice. His next step was to enter the office of Mr. James Boulton, now a barrister in Toronto, but then practising in Perth. As an evidence of the confidence Mr. Boulton had in his apprentice, he at length entrusted him with the entire management of a branch office which was opened at Bytown, now known as Ottawa, the capital of the country. After some three years Mr. Bolton removed to Niagara, whither his clerk was invited to accompany his master, and there he completed his studies. In 1834 Mr. Wilson was called to the Bar, and immediately proceeded to London to enter on an independent professional career. At that date London was a village containing some five hundred or six hundred inhabitants, with only three lawyers—Mr. Tenbrock, and Stuart Jones, barrister, both of them dead years ago, and Mr. John Stuart, barrister, now clerk in the office of the Minister of Justice, at the seat of government. In a very short time he acquired a large legal-practice in what was then the London District, embracing within its extensive bounds what are now the Counties of Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Huron, Grey, Bruce, Norfolk, Perth and a portion of Brant. His old Grammar School master, Mr. Stewart, it is worth mentioning, ere long entered his office as a clerk, and completed his studies under his former pupil's supervision. And here it may be stated quite as well as in any other connection, that the many students who passed through his office, from first to last, have a lively and pleasant recollection of the interest he took in them and their progress. He who was willing to learn had in Mr. Wilson a competent guide and a warm-hearted friend. Indeed, Mr. Wilson was prone to help and encourage young men, and his junior brethren were often indebted to him for valuable aid. Many a young man, now in the ranks of his profession, he assisted in a substantial manner, though he shunned all publicity in these and a thousand other generous deeds."

STRUGGLE WITH THE WORLD.

Speaking of Judge Wilson's residence at Perth the *Free Press* says:—

"In those days Mr. Wilson was not blessed with any superfluity of means, and he had a hard struggle to eke out a sufficiency by which to support himself, and pay the fees incidental to his profession. Among other expedients, he employed himself in keeping the books of a merchant, and when too poor to buy a candle, would lie down before the fire and pen the entries in his firm, bold hand by the light of the blazing logs. He worked hard and studied hard, and at last was able to find himself, in spite of many difficulties and hardships, the member of a profession of which he became a leading ornament, succeeding in due time in obtaining one of those prizes, a judgeship, to which all young lawyers look as one of the objects to be kept in view, and, if possible attained.

A FATAL DUEL.

The same paper says:—

"Before he left Perth, however, to enter upon a career in the west, a misfortune overtook him which caused him a life-long regret, and directed towards him at the time not a little attention and sympathy. This was his duel with Mr. Robert Lyon, a gentleman who had been a friend of his own, and a member of the same profession. This took place in the early part of 1833. At that day duels were of frequent occurrence, a mode of avenging wounded honour, which, if now gone somewhat out of date, was then recognized as a necessary usage of society among gentlemen. It is needless to dwell at length upon the cause of the quarrel, but the spirit in which Mr. Wilson entered upon it may be understood when we say that it was in order to justify a lady of whom Mr. Lyon had spoken impertinently that led to the encounter. Mr. Wilson was the challenger, Mr. Simon Robinson acting as his second. Mr. H. Lelievre, a brother-in-law of Judge Small, performed similar duties for Mr. Lyon. They met at the appointed time just outside of the district of Bathurst, about three quarters of a mile from Perth. Shots were exchanged without effect, and as unused was either of them to pistol practise—and flint locks did duty in those days—that the seconds were under the impression that they might fire for some time before even a wound would be inflicted. It would have been well if the result had been as anticipated. After the first shot Mr. Robinson, Mr. Wilson's second, advanced, and presented a paper to Mr. H Lelievre. Upon unfolding and reading it, it proved to be a written apology and retraction of offensive words, which it was demanded that Mr. Lyon should sign. Mr. Lelievre said that he could not consent to Mr. Lyon signing any such paper, but that he should read it for himself. The document was then handed to Mr. Lyon, who, when it had been read, threw it from him, saying that he would never sign it, and would 'have another shot first.' Positions where then retaken, and on this occasion the bullet from Mr. Wilson's pistol entered Mr. Lyon's side just under the uplifted arm, and pierced his lungs. To the consternation of all, Mr. Lyon fell on his face, dead. Thereupon Mr. Wilson and his second returned to Perth, and gave themselves up to the authorities. They were detained in gaol about six weeks, when the Brockville assizes came on, and they were tried before Chief Justice Robinson. Mr. Wilson defended himself, and laying all the facts before the jury was unanimously acquitted, as was his second. Much enthusiasm was shown on his behalf, not only on account of the matter that led to the duel, but the manner in which he comported himself throughout; and words of encouragement and offers of assistance came upon him from all sides."

HIS CAREER AT THE BAR.

The *Free Press* continues:—

"In the autumn of the following year, 1834, he came to London, and liking the place and neighbourhood settled here, and commenced practice. At that time there were but two other members of the profession here, and he soon drew around him many friends. In the summer of the following year, 1835, he married Miss Hughes, a sister of Judge Hughes, of St. Thomas. From this time his rise was rapid. The people found in him a man prompt in business; energetic in every cause he under took, and most powerful before a jury. His eloquence was of the kind that has been called 'unadorned,' but it bristled with common sense, and was strong in those great Saxon words which express so much and are comprehended so fully by those with whom he had to do. He had no equal before a jury at the bar. He was thus widely sought after, and to secure his services in a doubtful case was as much as to say that the cause was won already. His method before a jury was to simplify a case, bring it within their comprehension; seize hold of the strong points and press them home. With the subtleties of law he did not care to trouble them, but when a nice point came up for argument with the Court he was found to be acute and well-informed. In his ordinary business he was his client's friend. He discouraged litigation and promoted amicable settlement, and many a poor man has had to thank him for timely advice and caution, saving him from ruin.

HIS BENEVOLENCE AND POPULARITY.

"For himself, he acquired a competency, and then a fortune; though it became somewhat impaired in the doubtful times in consequence of the engerous use he made of his name in assisting others. Nor was his generosity confined to such acts. He visited poor people; got them gifts of clothes; assisted them in various ways, and would be a ready champion of their cause if he found them to be deserving. The mode of conducting his business, his high honor, buoyant candour and readiness to serve others won for him the title of 'honest John Wilson,' and he was by far the most popular man of his time that the west has seen. His popularity was extraordinary, and can scarcely be estimated in these days, when circumstances and people have so greatly changed. Much of his leisure was devoted to education. He promoted schools, gave lectures to young men, and when Morrill's Tannery was in full operation, would go down there and instruct fifty or more of the young lads in arithmetic, history, and the rudiments of learning.

SECURING JUSTICE FOR REBELS.

"In 1839, after the Rebellion, he was appointed by the Crown to defend some of the rebels who were tried in London. He did not much like the task, but said he would see that they had justice, and they had, for seven of them were hanged."

HIS CAREER ON THE BENCH.

We pass over the *Free Press'* sketch of Judge Wilson's political career, which exhibited the same changes in opinion which are far from uncommon among the public men of Canada, and conclude with these remarks upon his career as a judge:—

"Some people thought they could foresee that he would prove ill-suited for the bench. In that they have been altogether mistaken. As a judge he was industrious, and successful not only with the public but with the bar and the bench. His associates were all fond of him, for they found in him a friend of good sense and wit, combined with ripe experience in law, as in other matters. The most notable of the trials in which he was engaged was that of the Fenians at Toronto, occupying not less than nine days. During that time he was in daily receipt of letters threatening his assassination, and imprecations were often hurled at his head. But he was undismayed. He pursued his duty to the last; declined a body-guard, which some thought to be necessary to his safety, and brought the trial to a conclusion without an imperfection or flaw upon which ulterior proceedings could hang. But it taxed his strength, and it is believed laid the foundation for the illness which at last terminated in death. Physically speaking he was not a subject for close, noisome courts and stifling chambers. The fresh air was the element which suited him best, and had he retired to an estate, and devoted himself to those outdoor pursuits of which he was so fond, and in which his early life was spent, he might have lived to a period far beyond that usually allotted to man. During his last illness his tenacity of life exhibited itself in a wonderful degree; nor did he succumb until after a struggle which proved his indomitable will, just as early successes in life illustrated it. That some clouds have passed across his otherwise bright career may be admitted, and sorrows often arise when happiness is most expected, it not most deserved.

"As a whole, however, the career of Judge Wilson was a remarkable one. By the force of application, courage and will combined with natural talent and assisted by a good constitution, he raised himself from the position of a penniless boy to that high status beyond which here are few to acquire and none esteem. If he had a fault in his intercourse with some it was in a certain brusqueness of manner which some mistook for *hauteur*; but this was a thousand times compensated for by a great and generous heart, and by that unsullied course of honour which marked him on his entry in life at Perth, and continued to be a striking characteristic of his career in his relations as a professional, as well as a public man—at the bar, in parliament, or on the bench. Thousands in Canada, and espicially in this western portion of it, will sincerely regret to hear of his death, and will long hold him in excellent remembrance for those qualities of head and heart which we have but imperfectly set down."

GENERAL NEWS.

Hope iz a draft on futurity, sometimes honored, but generally extended.

Jealously don't pay, the best it can do iz tew diskover what we don't want tew find, nor don't expect tew.

I don't think a bad man is as dangerous as a weak one—I don't think that a bile that haz cum tew a hed iz az risky az a hidden one that may cum to a dozen heds.

A vivid imaginashun iz like sum glasses, it makes things at a distance look twice as big as they am and cluss, to twice as small az they am.

——The most mischievous liars are those who keep just on the verge of truth.

——Little girls believe in the man in the moon; big girls believe in the man in the honeymoon.

——Love, the toothache, a cough and tight boots are things which cannot long be kept secret.

——Baron Rothschild's estate has been settled, and amounts to $340,000,000 in gold.

——"If this should meet the eye of John Smith," said an enraged man, doubling up his fist and shaking it as he spoke, "he will hear of something to his advantage."

——Coleridge, the poet and philosopher, once arriving at an inn, called out; "Waiter, do you dine here collectively or individually?" "Sir," replied the knight of the napkin, "we dines at six."

——Hungary raises nearly all the wine made in the Austrian empire, about thirty million barrels. It is worth on the spot about two dollars a barrel, but notwithstanding its cheapness only about one per cent of it is exported.

—— Lord Monck, Mr. Justice Lawson, and Mr. G. A. Hamilton have been appointed Commissioners, with a salary of two thousand per annum, for the purpose of administering the Act for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

——Some one asked the poet Lamartine whether he was not spending too much money in advertising his publications. "No," he answered, "advertisements are absolutely necessary." Even Divine worship needs advertising; otherwise, what is the meaning of church bells?"

——An English farm labourer, anxious to see the Queen, left his native village, and went to London to gratify his curiosity. Upon his return his wife asked him what the queen was like? "Loike!" cried Hodge, "why, I ne'er was so cheated in my loife. What don't think, Margaret? Her arms are loike thoine and moine; although I have heard excisemen say a score of times, her arms were a lion and a unicorn."

—— Japanese families, exiles from Japan, are on their way to the State of California to settle and cultivate tea. They will take with them many mulberry trees and bamboo plants, and intend purchasing Government lands for immediate cultivation.

—— News from China and Japan has been received by way of San Francisco. The political condition of the latter country is very unsatisfactory, and it was expected that the civil war would soon be resumed. Yeddo has not yet been opened to foreign commerce. In China a terrible drought was reported at Pekin, and it was feared that the tea crop had suffered severely.

—— Fanny Fern's personal experience with young gentlemen gives her a theme for one of her most biting satires on the set: "A woman by taking a big basket in her hand, and leaving her hoops at home, and pinning an old shawl over her head, and tying a calico apron around her waist, may walk unmolested at any hour in the evening. I know it because I have tried it, when I felt like having a 'prowl' all alone, and a good think,' without every puppy saying, at every step, 'A pleasant evening, miss.'"

JOSH BILLINGS ON BACHELORS.

A chronick old bachelor iz invariably ov the neuter gender, i don't care how much he may offer tew bet that it ain't so.

They are like dried apples on a string—want a good soaking before they will do to use.

I suppose there iz sum of them who have a good excuse for their nuterness; many of them are too stingy to marry. This iz one of the best excuses I know, for a stingy man ain't fit tew have a nice woman.

Some old bachelors git after a flirt, and can't travel so fast as she doz, and then konkludes that all the female group are hard to ketch, and good for nothing when they are ketched.

A flirt is a rough thing to overhaul unless the right dog after her, and then they are the easiest ov awl to ketch, and often make the very best ov wives.

When a flirt really falls in love, she iz as powerless as a mown daisy.

Her impudence then changes into modesty, her cunning into fear, her spirs into a halter, and her pruning hook into a cradle.

The best way to ketch a flirt iz tew travel the other way from which they are going, or sit down on the ground and whistle some lively tune till the flirt comes around.

Old bachelors make the flirts; and then the flirt gets more than ever by making the old bachelors.

A majority of the flirts git married finally, for they have a great quantity of the most dainty titbits of human natur, and alwus hev shrewdness to back up their sweetness.

Flirts don't deal in poetry and water grewel: they hev got tew hev brains, or else somebody would trade them out of their capital at the fust sweap.

Disappointed luv must ov course be all on one side, and this aint any more excuse for being an old bachelor than it iz for a man to quit awl kinds of manual labour, just out ov spite, and jine a poorhouse, bekause he kant lift a tun at one pop.

An old bachelor will brag about hiz freedom to you, hiz relief from anxiety hiz independence. This is a dead beat past resurrection, for everybody knows there aint a more anxious dupe than he is. All his dreams are charcoal sketches of boarding school misses; he dresses, greases his hair, paints his grizzly mustach, cultivates bunyons and corns, tew please his captains, the wimmen, and only gets laffed at for his pains.

I tried being an old bachlor till I wuz about twenty years old, and came very near dieing a dozen times. I had more sharp pain in one year than I have had since, put it all in a heep. I was in a lively fever all the time.

There is only one person who has inhabited this world thus far that I think could have been an old bachelor and done the subject justice, and he was Adam; but I hold it is every man's duty to seleck a partner and keep the dance hot.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Specially Reported and Telegraphed for the Montreal Herald.

SENATE.

OTTAWA, June 7.

OFFENCES NOT WHOLLY COMMITTED IN CANADA.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock. After prayers and routine,

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the bill to remove doubts as to the legislation in Canada regarding offences not wholly committed within its limits, which amends the 2nd and 3rd sections of Act 31 Vic. Cap. 69, and 8th section of 31 Vic. Cap. 72. Carried and referred to Committee.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF INDIANS.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL moved the second reading of the bill from the Commons respecting the enfranchisement of Indians. Carried and referred to Committee.

ORDER DISCHARGED.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL moved that the order of the day for the House to go into Committee of the Whole on the Seamen's shipping bill be discharged for the session. Carried.

LARCENY, &c.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL moved that the House go into committee on the bill from Commons respecting the offences of larceny and other similar offences.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved in amendment, that a clause be added making it a misdemeanour to send a registered letter through the Post Office, purporting to be a money letter when the said letter did not contain money.

After a long discussion, the amendment was carried on a division.

The Committee rose and reported the bill as amended. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

JUSTICES OF PEACE.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the bill respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace out of session, in relation to indictable offences. Carried.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved that the House go into Committee on the said bill. Carried.

The bill passed through Committee; third reading fixed for to-morrow.

JUVENILE OFFENCES.

Hon. Mr. CAMBELL introduced a bill respecting the trial of Juvenile Offenders.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

Hon. Mr CHAPAIS introduced a bill respecting infectious diseases of animals.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, June 7.

BANKING MEASURES.

Several petitions were presented against the Banking measures.

INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE CO.

Mr. STREET'S objected to the reception of the petition for the incorporation of the International Bridge Company, on the ground that the time for receiving such petitions was passed, and that the bill affected private interests.

The SPEAKER ruled that the petition could not be received.

ONTARIO AND ERIE SHIP CANAL.

The bill to incorporate the Ontario and Erie Ship Canal Company was referred to the Committee on Canals.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Mr. DUNKIN introduced a bill respecting juvenile offenders in the Province of Quebec.

RETURNS.

Mr. LANGEIVIN presented returns of the correspondence between the Department of Public Works and the Chief Engineer of the St. Peter's Canal; also a report from the Railway Commissioners respecting a settlement on the route of the Intercolonial.

PARLIAMENTARY PRINTING AC.

Mr. McKENZIE moved the adoption of the 6th Report of the Joint Committee on printing, binding, and supplying paper for Parliament. He defended the action of the Committee and denied the charges made by the Ottawa papers, that he had used his influence with the Committee in favour of any party. He spoke of the quality of the paper hitherto supplied by Barber Bros., through Mr. Desbarats; also of the binding done by Mr. Desbarats, and the printing by Hunter, Rose & Co. The latter service had been performed in a very satisfactory manner. Owing to this consideration, the Committee accorded the contract to Hunter, Rose & Co., though their tender was a little higher than Mr. Taylor's.

Mr. STEPHENSON moved an amendment that the report be referred again to the Committee with instructions to amend it by awarding the contract for printing to J. D. Taylor, whose tender was some $1,700 a year less. He said Mr. Taylor's securities were good, and he could see no reason for rejecting his tender and conferring the contract on another whose tender was higher. He thought the contract for paper should have been given to Mr. Barber, whose tender was slightly lower than the one accepted, and whose samples were as good as that heretofore used, and as good as was asked for. Besides, his was of Canadian manufacture, whereas Hunter, Rose & Co., were to get their paper from a British firm thus depriving the country of the benefit of an expenditure of some $10,000 for the making of paper here, while we were at the same time demanding protection for our own manfacture.

Mr. SIMARD seconded Mr. McKenzie's motion, and spoke in support of it.

Mr. BEATTY spoke in favour of the amendment, and said Mr. Taylor's securities were unexceptionable.

Sir G. E. CARTIER said that one provision of the bill the Government had introduced respecting the printing of the Statutes was that the lowest tender must be excepted, unless sufficient reasons were assigned for not adopting it. The same principle was applied in the Public Works and Post Office Departments. The system of offering public works for tender would be worthless if this principle was not followed. Now that this system was being extended to cover all public printing, great care should be taken not to violate this principle.

Messrs. Bellerose, Ferguson and Young subsequently spoke in favour of the report.

The amendment was then put and carried—Yeas, 115; Nays, 22.

Mr. BELLEROSE moved, seconded by Mr. SIMARD, that it be a further instruction to the Committee to receive from Mr. Taylor the $40,000 in Government debentures alleged to have been promised by Mr. Taylor.

Mr. BOWELL supposed the amendment on the ground that when the tenders were asked for only $4,000 was mentioned as the necessary amount of security.

The SPEAKER ruled the amendment out of order on the ground that the conditions asked for in the amendment were different from those on which tenders were asked for.

The report was then referred back to the Committee to be amended in accordance with Mr. Stephenson's amendment.

Mr. WOOD moved that the report be further amended by awarding the contract for supplying printing paper to J. B. Barber, of Georgetown, Ontario.

It being six o'clock, the Speaker left the chair.

AFTER RECESS.

The Speaker intimated that he had issued a warrant for the election of a member for South Renfrew.

Mr. WOOD withdrew his amendment.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. GEOFFRION moved that the House go into Committee on the bill to incorporate the St. Francis and Yamaska River Improvement Company, to levy tolls on vessels navigating the said rivers.

A discussion arose on the respective jurisdiction of the Local and General Parliaments, on this subject.

Mr. STEVENSON finally agreed to allow the bill to stand over a day or two to allow the matter to be considered by Government.

STEVENSON DIVORCE BILL.

The House went into Committee on the Act for the relief of J. H. Stevenson (from the Senate), rose and reported.

NATURALIZATION BILL.

The House went into Committee on the Act to naturalize C. Clark (from the Senate). The Committee rose and reported.

PATENT BILL.

The House afterwards went into Committee on the Act to extend the patent of J. B. Smith for seven years; rose and reported.

DOMINION MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The House next went into Committee on the Act to incorporate the Dominion Mutual Life, Guarantee and Assurance Company; and rose and reported.

HOME GROWN TOBACCO.

In reply to Mr. Fortier.

Mr. ROSE said it was not the intention of Government to abolish the excise duty on tobacco grown in Canada.

AMERICAN SILVER.

In answer to Mr. DUFRESNE,

Mr. ROSE said Government had now under consideration the propriety of making American silver legal tender to a limited amount.

PILOTAGE.

In answer to Mr. McKENZIE,

Sir J. A. MACDONALD said Government were not aware of pilotage having been paid under protest by New Brunswick vessels at the Port of Quebec. If any it would be ordered to be returned.

DUTY ON HOPS.

Mr. MAGILL moved for a Select Committee to consider petitions for the reimposition of the duty on hops.

Mr. WOOD supported the proposition, as the hop-growing interest are likely to prove remunerative it properly encouraged.

Mr. CAMERON, (Huron), moved in amendment that petitions on matters of duties on trade and products should be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. ROSE said if the motion was confined to the article of salt, in which Goderich was so much interested, he would have to allow the amendment to go.

The amendment to add salt was passed.

SEIGNORIAL TENURES.

Mr. WOOD moved for a return respecting seignorial tenure. Carried.

ORDER OF PRECEDENCE.

Mr. BODWELL moved for a copy of the despatch of the Duke of Buckingham, establishing the order of precedence in the Dominion. Carried.

CLAIM.

Mr. CURRIER moved for papers relating to the claim of Miss Bigly for dower on ordnance lands. Carried.

PILOTAGE GROUNDS.

Mr. FORTIN moved for a statement showing the limit of pilotage ground. Carried.

MARITIME AND FLUVIAL FISHERIES.

Mr. FORTIN moved the adoption of the report of the Select Committee on maritime and fluvial fisheries.

Mr. CHAUVEAU suggested that nava schools might be established in connection with existing normal schools.

Mr. ROBITAILLE approved of such schools, and thought an arrangement should be made, if possible, by which shipmasters educated here would have certificates recognized in Great Britain.

Mr. HOLTON called attention to the fact that the motion involved an appropriation and must originate with Government.

Mr. LANGEVIN said he would take the matter into serious consideration. The tionmotion was then withdrawn.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

Mr. BOLTON moved for correspondence respecting the salaries of the Judges of the Superior Courts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Sir J. A. MACDONALD said, a discussion on the subject of the salaries of Judges would come up on the resolution upon that subject.

The motion was then carried.

PUBLIC DEBT OF NOVA SCOTIA.

M. CARMICHAEL moved for a statement of payments made on account of the public debt of Nova Scotia since 1st July, 1867. Carried.

GULF FISHERIES.

Mr. FORTIN moved for copies of the instructions given by the officers in command of the expedition for the jurisdiction of fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Carried.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE LAWS.

Mr. MILLS moved a resolution declaring it expedient to consolidate such of the Provincial laws as are laws of Canada.

Sir J. A. MACDONAAD said the process ot the assimilation of the laws of the several Provinces was going on rapidly.

The motion was then withdrawn.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Mr. LEVISCONTE moved for correspondence connected with the letting of section No. 7 on the Intercolonial Railway. Carried.

HURON AND ONTARIO SHIP CANAL.

Mr. HARRISON moved for the appointment of a committee on the petition of John Gorden and others, for the construction of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report on the feasibility of the work.

Mr. J. S. McDONALD said this work was a purely local work.

Mr. HARRISON thought it was one of great importance to the Dominion in general, as forming part of the great national highway to the West.

The motion was carried.

ST. JULIENNE PARISH.

Mr. DUFRESNE moved for a statement of the names of heads of families in the Parish of St. Julienne. Carried.

INSPECTION OF HIDES, AC.

On the motion of Mr. MAGILL the House went into Committee on the bill to amend the acts to regulate the inspection of raw hides and leather.

The bill was reported without amendment.

NOVA SCOTIA BANKS.

The bill to extend the privileges of the Banks of Nova Scotia with respect to the issuing of notes was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Banking and Commerce.

FELONIES AND MISDEMEANOURS.

The bill for the more speedy trial, in certain cases, of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanours in Ontario was read a second time.

The House then adjourned at midnight.

MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

Latest Prices of Gold at New York

NEW YORK, June 7.—Midnight.

Opening, 138⅜. Closing, 138¾

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, June 7.—The North German Parliament has adopted the Federal Budget. The annual revenue and expenditure of Confederation are estimated at 76,000,000 thalers each.

CUBA.

HAVANA, June 7, 1869.—Ex Capt.-General Dulce sailed to-day for Spain.

The insurgents are said to be surrendering in great numbers.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The steatmer Idahoe has arrived from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, June 7.—A cable despatch dated 6th inst., says that the new constitution was read to the Spanish people yesterday in Madrid. A great number of people were in the city, and much enthusasm was manifested.

AUGUSTA, GA.—An insurrectionary plot amongst the negroes in the neighbourhood of Lexington is said to have been disclosed to the authorities.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

DOMINION TELEGRAMS.

OTTAWA.

SPECIAL TO THE MONTREAL HERALD.

OTTAWA, June 7.

Trouble in the Ministerial Camp—No Meeting of Committee on Banking—Sir Geo. E. Cartier Threatens to Resign—Sir J. A. MacDonald refuses to push Banking Scheme—Renfrew Election.

The Committee on Banking and Commerce did not meet to-day. The meetings are held on the call of the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Rose. The Chairman state, positively, on Friday, that he would state on what terms charters could be renewed. His not calling the Committee has given rise to various reports.

It appears certain that there is serious disagreement in the Cabinet. Cartier, it is said, insists positively on pushing the resolutions through, and has even gone so far as to threaten to resign if he cannot carry his point. The latter statement may be taken for what it is worth. Sir J. A. MacDonald, knowing the feeling in Ontario, refuses to go on.

Mr. T. M. Daly's intention of running for South Renfrew is believed to be doubtful, although he talks positively of doing so.

Mr. Cameron is canvassing hard, and is confident of success. The Speaker's warrant was issued to-day, and the nomination will probably take place in ten days. At a caucus to-day, it was seriously proposed to bring out Mr. Hincks, who is in London doing nothing. He holds land enough to qualify him.

QUEBEC.

Church Burned.

The church of the Sisters of Charity, and one of the adjoining wings which formed a portion of the convent, were burnt down yesterday morning. The fire was discovered while the ordinary morning religious services were being performed, during which the large lamp suspended before the altar, fell with a loud crash. The alarm was immediately rung, but before the brigade could get sufficient water to make it effective, the entire building was in flames. The buildings are insured in the Quebec Fire Insurance office for $30,000.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, June 7.

The Wesleyan Conference is still sitting. Yesterday eleven Ministers were ordained. The Rev. W. M. Punshon preached an admirable sermon.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

ST. ALBANS, June 7th.—Yesterday, a fire was discovered Union block on Main street, and the entire block was destroyed. The loss of property is estimated at $50,000 about $30,000 of which is covered by insurance.

——"Now, Mary, you know I told you not to use the silver in the kitchen, and there you are turning that Irish stew with a silver spoon." "Oh, madam, I assure you it was a dirty one."

BY TELEGRAPH.

ENGLAND.

Royal Thames Yacht Club Races.

LONDON, June 5.—The schooner race, Royal Thames Yacht Club, took place to-day, "Egeria" won the first prize, and "Gloriana" the second. The course was from Gravesend to House Lock and back. The Prince of Wales accompanied the yacht "Princess."

Meeting of Conservative Peers—Irish Church Bill.

A meeting of the Conservative peers was held yesterday to determine what course should be pursued in regard to the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Lord Cairns urged that opposition be made to the bill on the second reading, and that it be finally rejected. He said the leaders of the party did not wish to dictate, and were anxious that the judgment of each peer should remain unfettered. He felt that as the country had never pronounced on the present bill, and as the feeling of the House of Lords was so opposed to it, the most politic, consistent, and best course to pursue under the circumstances would be to repudiate the measure. Lord Salisbury deprecated the course recommended by Lord Cairns. He said that the agitaion which would follow the rejection of the bill would be most disastrous to the country, and would do nothing to save the Irish Church. It would be better to accept the bill and modify it in Committee, than to renew ill-feeling. Lord Carnarvon supported the recommendation of Lord Salisbury, and urged the Chamber of Peers, now that it was able, to make terms for the Irish Church, as they might not have an opportunity hereafter. Lord Derby was in favour of the rejection of the bill, contending that personal fears should deter no one from doing right. The majority of the Lords present approved of the views of Lord Derby, and it was agreed that the second reading of the Bill should be opposed.

Anticipated Rejection of the Irish Church Bill.

It is estimated that there will be a majority of eighty against the Irish Church bill, on the second reading in the House of Lords.

Discovery of a New Political Conspiracy In Paris.

Some arrests have been made in Paris, within the last two days, in consequence of the discovery by the police, of a new political conspiracy. The details of the affair are yet unknown.

Great Meeting in Dublin, against the Irish Church Bill.

DUBLIN, June 5.—An immense public meeting of persons opposed to the Irish Church has been held. Nearly twelve thousand were present. The protest against the bill was adopted, and will be sent to the House of Lords.

Massacre of an Englishman and his family, in Abyssinia.

ALEXANDRIA, June 5.—Reports have reached here from the interior, that an Englishman and his family have been massacred by the natives in Abyssinia.

UNITED STATES.

London Press on "Alabama" Case.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The *Herald's* special cable despatch, dated London 5th, gives the tone of English papers in reference to Lord Clarendon's review of the "Alabama" correspondence previously published. The *Standard*, Tory organ, after abusing America for shiftiness, arrogance and greed, says no English Minister ever had to make an explanation so humiliating as Lord Clarendon. However conscious of the perfect sincerity of his motives and rectitude of conduct, it was no less humiliating to be obliged to treat in conventional phrases of diplomacy with a country that has acted as the United States has done in the "Alabama" claims.

The *Telegraph*, Ministerial organ, says: From what transpired in the House of Lords last night, Mr. Motley can ascertain what hopes there are re-opening negotiations, and he will see that in the opinion of Englishmen the country has gone far enough. What he may solicit with success he can find in the articles of the rejected convention, and what it is hopeless to suggest he can find in Senator Sumner's speech. The *Telegraph* further says, England will never put a troublesome pressure upon the new American Minister to hasten the completion of this difficult task, and England is always ready to cancel every trace of angry feelings. The *Star*, John Bright's organ, says, we can now advance steadily into the future. Americans cannot donbt the willingness of the British Government to do them right, or its determination to protect our character and credit. The *Times*, regarding Lord Clarendon's statements, says, with curious criticism on its own work, that it made no great expression of satisfaction when the negotiations fell through, and considering the concessions which the British were ready to give, it was a wonder that England got off so well.

Arrivals.

LONDON, June 7.—The steamer Paraguay, from New York, has arrived.

The weather throughout England is warm and delightful.

QUEENSTOWN, June 7.—The Steamers Samana and Colorado, from New York, have arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 7.—The steamer Deutchland, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The steamers "Idaho" and "City of Baltimore," from Europe, have arrived.

CITY COUNCIL.—At the meeting of the City Council last night, a number of petitions were presented and referred to their respective Committees. Among them was the Carters' petition against the new order compelling them to wear their numbers in their hats, which was referred to the Police Committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting of Council. Several questions were asked by members, after which the orders of the day were taken up, when was read a third time the by-law concerning dogs, which was amended by the insertion of a clause to have the dogs impounded for 48 hours, during which time on payment of 50c and the tax the owner could receive back his dog; also, the by-law on milk with an amendment to the effect that no cow keeper should give his animals food in such quantity as should cause them to give unwholesome milk. After this the Council adjourned. Our report will appear to-morrow.

Court of General Sessions of the Peace.

Monday 7th June, 1869.

Present:—His Honour Mr. Justice Coursol.

The court opened at 10:30.

On motion of Mr. Schiller, Deputy Clerk of the peace, the court pronounced the following sentences viz:—

Laurent Groulx, larceny, six calendar months common gaol, at hard labor.

Laurent Groulx, larceny, six calendar months common gaol at hard labour, to be computed and reckoned from and after the expiration of his former sentence.

Laurent Groulu, larceny, six calendar months common gaol at hard labour, to be computed and reckoned from and after the expiration of his former sentence.

Laurent Groulx, larceny, six calendar months common goal at hard labor, to be computed and reckoned from and after the Expiration of his former sentence.

Charles Jones, larceny, six calendar months common goal at hard labour.

Maria Gleeson, larceny, nine calendar months common goal at hard labor.

Narcisse Lanai, larceny, nine calendar months hard labor.

Ann O'Conner, larceny, three calendar months common goal at hard labor.

James Carroll, larceny, six calendar months common goal at hard labor.

Jean Baptiste Dionne, larceny, fifteen days common goal at hard labor.

Annie Power, larceny, six calendar months common goal at hard labor.

Thomas Burns, larceny, five years Reformatory Prison at St. Vincent de Paul.

Francis Workman, larceny, three years Reformatory Prison at St. Vincent de Paul.

John Cannon, larceny, three years Reformatory Prison at St. Vincent de Paul.

Francis Workman, larceny, two years Reformatory Prison at St. Vincent de Paul, to be computed and reckoned from and after the expiration of his former sentence.

John Cannon, larceny, two years Reformatory Prison at St. Vincent de Paul, to be computed and reckoned from and after the expiration of his former sentence.

Isidore Nadeau, forcible entry and detainer, fined $2, and to stand committed until the said fine be paid.

The Court adjourned until the hour of ten this fornoon.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

The German Society, referring to their statement of 4th inst. published in these columns, beg to inform the public, that a considerable number of destitute German and Polish immigrants are still here, for whom no employment can be found, or who are too sick to work; that more of the same class may be landed at Quebec and sent to Montreal before the authorities will interfere; that the spare funds of the Society were entirely exhausted last summer in feeding and forwarding destitute immigrants; that all their available funds for the current year have already been expended for the same pupose.

The present burden is too heavy for the Germans of Montreal, and they are obliged to call upon the citizens for aid and pecunairy assistance.

They would therefore respectfully request that their collecting-committees be kindly received and their appeal liberally responded to.

For the German Society,
F. A. BUCHER, Secretary.
Montreal, June 7th 1869.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The conference was opened in the usual manner and the minutes of the previous session were read and confirmed.

The following are the names of the young men now proposed for reception, on trial, to the ministry who, have been recommended by the several quarterly meetings of the circuits on which they reside:—Joseph Galloway, Wm Henry Fife, Jas Montgomery, Coverdale Watson, Jas Awde, Benjamin B. Keefer, Nathan Austin, Geo M. Calvert, Richard G James, James Carleton, Edward H. Taylor, John Greenful, Edwin A. Chown Isaac Tovell, Jas Fear, Daniel W. Thompson, Jno. Isaac, Wm Rilance, Joseph Hammond, Wm. Mills, Henry M. Manning, F. C. Reynolds, A. C. Chambers, Newton Hill, Wm. Jno. Jolliffe, Richard W. Williams, Arthur G. Bloomfield, Thomas James Edmison, and David Winter.

A memorial from a city circuit was read, asking the attention of Conference to the importance and necessity of extending the period of a minister's residence on a circuit from three to five years. Whether time and the necessity of the work will modify this feature of Wesleyan itinerancy, remains to be seen.

From the Peterboro' District a memorial was read, asking the Conference to petition Government for an equitable share of the money granted for superior education, so that the denominations who contribute so largely toward the higher education of the youth of the country, may be sustained by the funds specially set apart for such purpose.

Rev. Mr. Pollard moved, and Dr. Green seconded, That the President nominate a Committee, to prepare an amended addition of the Book of Discipline; such edition to be submitted for approval by the next Conference. Several resolutions were submitted, asking the authority of Conference to sell Church property, for the purpose of re-investing the proceeds in more eligible positions.

A communication from the Methodist Episcopal Conference, on the subject of Union among the several branches of the Wesleyan family, was read, and received. The co-delegate, Mr. Borland, Mr. Pollard, Mr. Davis, Mr. Gray and Mr. Harper, were appointed a Committee to review the condition of the work on German Missions. A fraternal address from the Congregational Union of Canada was read by the Secretary, and the Conference resolved to receive the Rev. Mr. Marling as the delegation from the Congregational Churches, and to hear his address. Dr. Evans read the report of a Committee, appointed to examine Mr. Charles Allum, a German Missionary. The report being satisfactory, it was resolved to admit him into full connexion.

The Rev. John Wilson, an accredited minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, made application to the Conference for admission into the Wesleyan Ministry. By a unanimous vote, the applicant was received into membership with the Conference.

The following young men, who have travelled four years, on probation for the ministry, were severally examined in theology by the President, namely: Chas Hanson, Chas Allum, Christopher Cookman, Joseph A Locke, Joseph M Hagar, Geo A Mitchell, John Smiley, John Scanlon, John W Totten, Thomas Calling, Thomas Campbell, Geo H Squire, Wm Raney and Matthew Robinson. During the examination, which was very thorough, the galleries of the Church were occupied by a large number of the laity, including many ladies. By a formal vote on each case the young men were received into full connexion with the Conference, their ordination to be conferred on the morrow (Sabbath), at the afternoon service.

The Book Committee are recommended to furnish the members of our Church on the German Missions the general rules of Society in the German language.

EVENING MEETING.

A meeting of Conference for the reception of young ministers was held in the evening in the Richmond Street Church.

As the public were admitted long before the hour appointed, the Church was crowded to overflowing, many having to go away for lack of accommodation. At 7 o'clock the Rev. W. M. Punshon took the chair. The 403rd hymn having been sung, and the 4th chapter of Ephesians read by the Secretary of the Conference, and prayer engaged in by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, the Chairman said they were met to receive the testimony of young men whom the Conference regarded as worthy to be admitted to the Ministry. It was well to do everything cautiously and not to lay hands suddenly upon any man; but these men had proved themselves good men and true, and he had no doubt they would prove worthy labourers in the vineyard of their master.

The Secretary then read over the names of the candidates for admission. The first called was Joseph M. Hagar, who expressed the many spiritual advantages he had received from his connection with the Methodist Church.

Chas. A. Hanson, Joseph H. Lock, John Smilie, John Scanlon, Geo. H. Squire, M. Robinson (who goes to Red River) successively addressed the meeting.

Rev. E. B. Harper, M.A., moved the reception of the candidates as ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. In speaking to the motion, he expressed his sympathy with his young brethren. When he looked at the responsibilities they had assumed, he could not but quote—"Take heed to thyself and to the doctrines."

The Rev. Dr. Ryerson, in seconding the resolution, said he was there in obedience to a higher authority, and was considerably at a loss, looking at all things, as to what he should say. More than 42 years ago he occupied a similar position to that occupied by his young friends to-night, and though now a very old man he could testify that if he had his life to live over again, he would live life in God's own light, as he had done. He could moreover testify that if he had life to live over again, he would once again give himself to the work of the Christian ministry. For the work of the ministry was in one word to make man like God, and it was a work to which men were directly invited and commanded to take part in by God himself. And they were to understand when he spoke of the ministry, he spoke of it in Methodist connection, for he thought the Methodist banner had emblazoned on it a fuller more inviting and more social Gospel than any other Church. And the result was shown in the fact that 42 years ago only 30 ministers were connected with the Church, and now there were 600—where there only 6,000 members now there 60,000. It might seem to some strange that he who had been so to speak out of the ministry so long should so speak of it. Yet his brethren knew that at every Conference he had placed himself at their disposal, and had it not been for the unvarying unanimous request they had laid upon him to continue in the position he occupied, he had long ere this been amongst those who came annually up to the Conference bearing their sheaves with them.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Punshon did not address the young men just then stating that he would have occasion to do so to-morrow. He, however proceeded to address the assemblage, and upon rising said he was rejoiced to thus meet his friends on this occasion, and proceeded at once to refer the to young men who had just been ordained, explaining the relation which should exist between them and the people. The latter must perform their own religious duties and could not perform them by proxy. The province of the Minister was to direct the people and to admonish them. The speaker referred to the fact that the Methodist body was the only one which does not possess a priesthood, and drew a parallel between the priest and the former Minister. The former, he said, performed religion for the people, while the latter directed the people to seek their own salvation, and watched over and comforted them. Their mutual assistance was required. A beautiful instance of this was seen in the Episcopalian services where the priest exclaims, "The Lord be with you," "and with thy spirit" respond the congregation. Ministers were human like other persons, subject to the same trials and difficulties, in addition to those peculiar to their calling. Their life and reputation were put into the church, and therefore it was fair to weigh these things properly in judging them. Often a minister went into a pulpit prepared to preach a good sermon, and failed to do so on account of illness occasioned by the arrival of some late comer, the vacant stare of the silly listener, or the laughter of some trifler. All these things should be taken into consideration. (Hear, hear.) The speaker next adverted to the recompense which was the right of the minister, and advised liberality in this respect, for he contended it was necessary for their spiritual success that they should be raised above temporal embarrassment. Again, it was a mistake to suppose that the ministry should do its work unaided. There was an ample field of toil for each and a recompense for all. Wherever there was a heart to work, there was a heavenly sanction for the performance of the duty. The speaker also counselled his hearers to hold up their minister's hands by earnest and unceasing prayer. Labour without prayer was atheism; but married together they were the essence of Christian strength. If the preachers were to speak the truth, it must be when the feeblest intercessor rose with the strength of a David.

A hymn was then sung, and the meeting brought to a close by prayer and the pronouncing of the benediction.

List of Cabine per S.S. *Hibernian* from Quebec on the 5th June:—

Mr E Neild, Rev Arch Lees, Mr Haris, Mr Hodgitts, and wife, Mr Alex Dennistown, Mr Judge Dennistown Mrs do, Mrs Robt do, Miss Clouton, Miss Irwin, Miss Hay, Mr Force Mr Phillipps Thompson, Rev F A Rassaerts, W B Talbot, Miss Shaw, Miss Unsworth, Mr D L Allen, R A, Mr Turner, Rev A P Mullin, Mr Stirling, Miss Barwick, Miss Gordon, Mr R L Carter, Mr Ferres, Mrs Ferres, Mr Robertson, Mr Bouchard, Col Mrs Ford, and Servant, Mr Wm Ross, and wife, Mr Aitchison, Mr Eaton, Rev A P Mountain, Mrs Peak, 5 children, and Servants, Mr D H Weilandt, wife and infant, Mr Eccles, Mr Bateman, Mr Barwick, Mr Boultbee, Mr Bankes, Mr Ball Mr Henry Woodhouse, Mr Thos Gordon, Mr Geo Mullock, Mr C Robertson, Mr G M Adam, Mr A T Carlsruhe, Mrs A Mylne, Mrs J O Grant, Miss Mullock, Miss C Major, Mr Ritchie, Mr Kirkpatrick, Hon Mr Stahl, MrTennant, Miss Tennant, Mrs Thos Green, Mrs John do, and child, Mrs J G Duck, Mrs E Rogers, Mrs Boulter, and 2 children.

Passengers per S. S. *Nestorion* Capt. Alex. D. Aird from Liverpool to Quebec Thursday 27th May 1869;—Mr Watney, Mr Wm Rainsford Fulmore, Mr Fraser, Mr H James Mrs Hopkins and two children, Master Hopkins, Mr E Smith, Mrs Thornton, Mrs Albert, Mr H A Muirhead, Mr and Mrs Vansittart, Mr Baillie, Ensign Murray, Miss Williams, Col. E. G, Maynard, Mrs Maynard and seven children and two servants, Mr G Mathews, Miss Bower, Mrs Frouski and child, Mr Charlewood, Mr J Hodge Mr H Ford, Miss Nestor, Mr Whitney:—Cabin 37, Steerage 835. Total 872.

This morning at 10 o'clock Mr. Shaw will sell at his stores, 97 Great St. James street, a consignment of wall papers, comprising some late and beautiful patterns, well worth the attention of parties furnishing and decorating their houses; they will be put up in lots to suit purchasers.

Those requiring good Sheffield cutlery, plated tea sets, cruit frames, plated spoons, and forks, &c., of the best description, will do well to attend the sale at Mr. Shaw's stores, 97 Great St. James street, this day at 2 o'clock and 7 in the evening.

TRADE SALE OF CROCKERY.—Mr. Leeming holds his annual spring sale of crockery, at his Sale Rooms, Notre Dame Street, tomorrow (Wednesday) evening, at Seven o'clock. Catalogues are prepared, and can be had on application.

Taade sale of teas, coffees, fruit, wines, brandies, gin, cigars, etc. Sale of the foregoing at Messrs. Colson, Lamb & Co.'s this morning, Tuesday, at 10 o'clock. John Leeming & Co., auctioneers.

For various large and important trade sales to be held this week, see Mr. Leeming's advertising columns.

Moore's cushioned blotter, for sale by all stationers, Victor G. Manger, proprietor, 82 St. Peter street, corner Notre Dame, Montreal.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the Auction Sale of Jacques & Hays furniture, to be held by Messrs. Devany & Co., at their rooms, 139 Great St. James St., this Tuesday morning, 8th inst. The stock has just been received, and embraces some very elegant pieces of furniture, comprising new pattern Bed Room Sets, Drawing Room Sets, Handsomely Carved, High Back Sidebards, &c., &c.

The hour is 10 o'clock.

At Mr. Booker's sale of Horses, Harness, &c., at Mr. Alloway's Riding School, Cote Street, will be sold a handsome Bay Mare, aged six years, good in single and double harness, gentle, and has carried a lady. Also, a number of other Horses and Harness, Saddlery, Carriages, &c., &c., in great variety. Sale on Wednesday, 9th inst., at Two o'clock. p.m. See advertisement.

IMPORTANT TO THE RETAIL TRADE.—Mr. Booker will sell this (Tuesday) afternoon, a consignment of the first-class Platform and Counter Scales, made by the American Scale Company.

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

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

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

Yours very truly, THOS. S. NICKERSON.

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

HEALTH IS STRENGTH.—To prevent or conquer disease is one of the grandest attainments ever aimed at by man; and BRYANT'S PULMONIC WAFERS will assure cure coughs, colds, tickling in the throat and pulmonary complaints, as war and pestilence will destroy. Severe colds if not attended to sooner or later lead to incurable consumption, and the strength of the strongest soon fails if neglected. The readiest and best means known for the cure of these com plaints is BRYANT'S PULMONIC WAFERS, which have been thoroughly tried for the last twenty years, and have never been known to fail. Singers and public speakers will also derive great benefit from the use of them. Sold by all medecine dealers ants per box. r DSW 122

Musters of the Teas to be offered at Messrs. Buchanan, Keckie & Co's Sale on Wednesday, are now on view.

Trade & Commerce.

ARRIVALS FROM SEA.

QUEBEC, June 7.

Regina, Bombay Packet, Messenger, Ivis, from Barbadoes for Montreal; Elen, Emilie. Annandale, Patrick Henry, Janet, Past Number Two, George Askle, Waneda, Thomson, Lake Erie, Stormy Petrel, Panama.

Weather clear and cool. Wind fresh Easterly breeze.

Ashore.

The Belmont was ashore at St. Andre; got off and has arrived.

HERALD OFFICE, MONTREAL, Monday, June 7, 1869.

FINANCIAL.—The annual meetings of the Bank of Montreal and City Bank took place to-day. A full report of the proceedings of the first named appears in another column, and that of the latter will be published on Wednesday. Money is in moderate demand only, and rates are the same. Sterling Exchange is rather firmer at 9 to 9⅛ for Bank and Bank endorsed 60 day bills; Merchants' being 8¾ @ 8⅞. There is a fair enquiry for shares at improving prices. Bank of Montreal, since the meeting of shareholders this afternoon, was sold at 158½, 160 and 161, closing with buyers at 160 and sellers at 162½. British are offered at 107. City are ½ better, buyers offering 98 more freely, at which sales have been made. People's are easier. Ontario have recovered the recent decline, the sales being at 95. Merchants' are still in favour, sales at 111½ and 112. Toronto would bring 119, but there are no shares offering. Mechanics are offered at 93. Royal Canadian are nominal at 40 @ 50. Champlain 10 per cent, pref. are dull, and the turn lower. Telegraph nominal. Richelieu are saleable at 118, but holders ask 120. City Passenger are procurable at 112½, which is 3 over the views of buyers. Montreal Mining Consols are lower, the sales being at $3.15. Canada governments are steady. Sterling 6's are offered at 104½, buyers at 103½, and Corporation Bonds are steady, with sales at 96 and 7 per cent. Stock at 110. Harbour 6½ per cent., were placed at 102½. Other shares are unaltered.

BANKING SCHEME.—The difference of opinion existing in the Cabinet, is likely to result in the question not coming before Parliament again this session. It is evident, however, that Sir Geo. E. Cartier is pulling the strings as strongly as he can to carry the measure, while Sir John A. MacDonald is steering in the other direction, fearing the opposition from Ontario. Up to the hour we write this evening there had been no meeting of the Committee on Banking and Commerce.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.—Monday June 7, $6,043.13.

MNNEY AND TRADE IN NEW YORK.—The *Shipping List* reviews the state in that city thus:—

The trade movement continues moderate, and the season is so far advanced that there is little probability of any general revival in the distributive demand for merchandise until the commencement of the Fall season. The stocks of manfactured goods, especially those of foreign production, are in excess of the corresponding period last year, and they are mainly in the first hands, owing to the unwillingness of distributors to carry them. But there appears to be no great apprehension of shrinkage and depreciation in the products of skilled labour, inasmuch as there is little probability of an early appreciation in the value of our paper money, through permanent contraction or other expedients. It is scarcely probable that prices are yet down to what the miners call "hard pan," but while the high rates of labour, taxation, and other controlling elements remain in force, values, as a general remark, cannot be seriously undermined. Hence, until as trade unqestionably is, there appears to be no unusual pressure to realize at the expense of declining prices. Our foreign commerce continues to show a heavy balance against us, but the exports of certain kinds of produce (notably Bread Stuffs, Petroleum, Tobacco and Provisions) are moderately active, thus giving to this branch of trade a vitality that is wanting in most other departments. With continued good crop and speculative margins exhausted, Western holders are disposed to accept the situation, and permit the cereal products to go abroad. This favourably affects the Exchange and Freight markets, and is among the most encouraging features of trade. Gold has ruled somewhat lower, which is mainly due to the Government sales of two millions a week. As these sales have not been placed by the Government purchases of bonds, the currency balance of the Sub-Treasury is increasing, the movement being promoted by the collection of income returns, but this absorption has had no perceptible effect on the money market, as the banks are still gaining in resources, while the wants of the mercantile community are light. The demand from stock and other speculators, however, is sufficiently active to sustain call loans at the legal rate. There is very little business paper offering, and the discount rates for first-class acceptances are 7 @8 per cent. Gold sold down to 137⅝ yesterday, from which point it reacted, closing strong at 139⅜. The Treasury sale of one million on Thursday realized 138.23 @ 138.32½, the amount of bids reaching $6,750,000. The following will show the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending June 1st, and since the beginning of the year:—

	1867.	1868.	1869.
For the week	$2,437,899	$2,692,824	$3,676,437
Prev. reported	80,953,842	72,805,766	67,917,740
Since Jan. 1	$83,391,741	$75,498,590	$71,594,177

GRAIN IN STORE AT CHICAGO—

	1869. May 29.	1869. May 22.	1868. May 30.
Flour, brls	73,081	....	41,208
Wheat, bu	491,462	435,145	553,252
Corn, bu	794,270	765,340	960,365
Oats, bu	372,151	293,173	323,193
Rye, bu	39,926	37,459	13,635
Barley, bu	9,303	10,092	3,246

STOCK OF GRAIN IN NEW YORK—

	June 1.	May 24.	May 17.
Wheat, bu	670,635	746,599	911,700
Corn, bu	195,719	213,613	275,265
Oats, bu	563,933	506,178	543,061
Rye bu	11,092	99,312	69,289
Barley, bu	338	388	14,352

THE TAREING OF TEA.—With reference to the correspondence which has recently appeared in our columns on this subject, we have been put in possession of the following certificate, which establishes the correctness of Mr. McGibbon's position on this question. We may state that the difference on the lot supplied to Mr. McGibbon amounts according to the award to 141 lb or 283 packages.

COPY.

Award of the Board of Examiners for the office of Weigher, Measurer and Gauger.

In re Alex. McGibbon *versus* Messrs. Gillespie, Moffat & Co. and J. W. Muirhead.

We have carefully examined the matter in dispute between Mr. McGibbon and Messrs. Gillespie, Moffat & Co., viz., the tareing of 283 catties of Japan Tea, and find that the proper tare is 8 lbs. each.

Signed,
WM. KINLOCH,
W. H. THOMPSON,
J. A. MATTHEWSON.

Montreal, June 7, 1869.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(By Magnetic Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, June 7.

COTTON very firm; sales at 30½c @ 30¾c for Middling Uplands.

FLOUR heavy and less active; receipts were 25,761 barrels; sales 5,100 barrels, at $5.00@$5.30 for Super State and Western; $5.90 @ $6.25 for common to choice Extra State; $5.60 @ $6.35 for Common to Choice Extra Western; $5.95 @ $7.10 for R. H. O.

RYE FLOUR quiet; sales 100 brls at $4.60 @ $6.50.

WHEAT—Spring scarce and a shade firmer; receipts 85,786 bus; sales 27,000 bus at $1.41 @ $1.42 for No. 2 Spring; $1.47½ for No. 1.

RYE nominal; receipts 8,555 bush.

CORN better; receipts 81,696 bushels; sales 41,000 bus, at 64c@86c for New Mixed Western via canal; 87c @ 91 for do via railway.

BARLEY dull.

OATS quiet; receipts 12,500 bush; sales 23,000 bus, at 80c for Western afloat.

PORK firmer at $31.37 @ $31.50 for New Mess; $31.00 @ $31.35 for old do.

LARD lower at 17½c @ 19¼c for steam; 19c for kettle rendered.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

By Telegraph.

CHICAGO, June 7.

FLOUR quiet; Spring Extra $5.00 @ $6.25.

WHEAT in fair demand and lower; sales of No. 1 at $1.11; No. 2 at $1.09⅝ @ $1.09¾.

CORN—Declined, moderately active; sales at 68c for No. 1; 57½c for No. 2 quiet sales.

RYE—No. 1 at $1.00.

OATS active and easier; sales of No. 2 at 59½c.

BARLEY dull; No. 2 at $1.45 @ $1.50.

HIGHWINES dull and nominal.

MESS PORK in good demand and steady at $31.50.

LARD quiet at 18 @ 18¼c.

DRY SALTED SHOULDERS firmer bu higher; sales at 12½c.

LIVE HOGS active but higher; sales at $7.75 @ $8.20 for stalkers; $8.40 @ $8.65 for fair to medium; $8.75 @ $8.00 for good to choice; $9.12 @ $9.20 for extra.

CATTLE firm; $6 @ $6.4 for Butcher's Stock; $6.73 @ $7.00 for fair to medium; $7.12 @7.40 for good to choice shipping.

RECEIPTS—9,000 brls flour; 131,000 bus wheat; 145,000 bus corn; 5,900 bus. oats; 2,700 rys; 3,200 hogs.

Shipments—6,000 brls flour; 39,000 bush wheat; 48,000 do corn; 8,000 oats; 1,100 do rye; 5,500 do hogs. Freights active and higher.

BUTTER dull at 20c @ 32c for Ohio and 30 @ 35 for State.

CHEESE quiet and dull at 18c @ 22cc.

EUROPEAN MARKETS

(By Atlantic Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, June 7.—Flour 22s 6d; Red Wheat 8s 8d; White do 9s 7d; Corn 27s 9d; Barley 7s; Oats 3s 4d; Pease 37s 6d; Pork 99s; Lard 71s 3d.

1:25 p.m.—Flour 22s; Bacon 61s 6d.

LONDON, June 7, p.m.—Consols 92⅝d for money; 92½ for account; Erie 18⅞; I C 95; A&G W 24½.

LONDON, June 7.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money and 92⅝ for account. 5-20's steady and quiet at 80⅞. Railways firm. Erie 18⅞. I C 94½. A & G W 25½. Sugar quiet and steady on the spot and afloat. Common Rosin 5s 3d. Linseed Oil £31 5s.

ANTWERP, June 7.—Petroleum firmer at 48⅝f

HAVRE, June 7.—Cotton active on the spot at 145f. and afloat 140f.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.—Cotton closed active; Uplands 11⅝d; Orleans 12d; sales 15,000 bales. Red Western Wheat 8s 7d; Corn 28s; Refined Petroleum 1s 7½d.

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET.

On Wednesday last there was a very fair business in Raw Sugar for refining, at rather easier prices, but Thursday the market relapsed into a very stagnant state, the views of holders being as tenacious, and those of buyers as determined as ever, neither to sell or buy any more than the necessities of either party may compel a departure from this settled line of policy,—the former because of present losses and confidence in an improved state of things at no distant day, and the latter because the business of refining can now only be carried on at losing prices. Thus, while the Trade are doing little or nothing, Refiners wait for a lower range of prices for Raw or higher rates for the manufactured article, before a profitable or satisfactory business can be done. The rather exciting news from Cuba, to hand yesterday, had a tendency to strengthen the hands of holders; but the large and increasing stock weighs on the market, and though buyers, encouraged by a better demand for Refined, came forward more freely a pretty [illegible] for refining, the prices of Saturday were only maintained, The sales of Raw are 2919 hhds. Cuba at 11¾ @ 12¼ cents; 43 Porto Rico, 12⅝ @ 12¾; 25 Clarified Demerara, 15; 4700 bags Brown Pernambuco, classed Soft No. 10, 11⅝; and 1137 bxs. Havana, 10⅞ @ 13⅛, 4 mos.

	SUGAR. Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	MELADO. Hhds
Stock yesterday	101,634	137,925	112,271	1,152
" June 4, '68	58,688	40,501	5,233	239
" June 4, '67	61,922	35,188	45,056	70
" June 5, '66	68,573	78,016	109,589	10
" June 3, '65	47,986	27,737	69,883	1,957

Stock in Boston, June 1—

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Cuba hhds.	15,395	8,080	15,976
Cuba bxs.	14,442	8,983	6,193
Bags	5,150	16,292	12,620
Baskets	5,325	4,152	....

MONEY REPORT.

MONTREAL, June 7th, 1869.

Gold opened at 138⅜ and closed (4.30 p.m.) at 138⅜.

Greenbacks have been bought at 28¼c and sold at 27¾c to 28c; bought for silver at 75¼c.

Exchange on New York sold at 27½c to 27¾c.

Silver buying at 4⅝c to 4¾c, selling at 4½c: small bought at 5¼c.

Gold drafts from par to ¼ dis.

Sterling Exchange in New York 9¼ to 9⅜.

Royal Bank bills bought at 97c.

L. MARCHAND & SON., Brokers.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 7, 4:30 P.M.

	Op'g	Cl'g		Op'g	Cl'g
Gold	138¾	138½	N. Western	92½	90¾
Pacific Mail	83¾	81¾	pfd	103⅞	102½
Telegraph	..	41	Wayne	157½	155¾
N. Y. C.	191½	199¼	Quicksilver	15½	..
Erie	..	..	5-20's of '65, n'w	120	..
Reading	98⅝	98½	Do do old	118⅝	..
M. S	114¼	111¼	5-20s of '62	122⅜	..
C. & P.	100¼	97½	M. & St. Paul	..	..
C. & Tol	112¾	..	Sterling Ex.	109⅜	..
Rock	120⅜	118¾	Interest		6 pr ct

Corn Exchange Daily Report.

MONTREAL, June 5, 1869.

FLOUR ₱ brl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra none; Extra nominal, $4.60 @ $4.70; Fancy $4.40 @ $4.50; Supers from Canada Wheat $4.30 @ $4.35; Strong Supers from Canada Wheat $4.40 @ $4.50; Superfines from Western Wheat (Welland Canal) $4.40 @ $0.00; City-brands of Superfine (from Western Wheat) $4.40@$4.45; Canada Superfine No. 2 $3.90@$4.00; Fine, $3.70@$3.75; Middlings, $3.40 @$3.55; Pollards $2.75 @ $3.00; U. C. Bag Flour $2.10 @ $2.15; City-brands, $2.15@ $2.20. Flour market quiet this forenoon. Extras are quoted 5c. lower according to quality,—some sales, including a round lot, at $4.55,—and Fancy at $4.47½. Ordinary Supers. from Canada Wheat dull,—a lot taken at $4.30; and a parcel of Western States Super. at $4.25; a few transactions in Strong Bakers' Flour at $4.42½ @ $4.45 and $4.47½. No round lots of Super. from Western Wheat reported,—a few hundred barrels of Welland Canal Flour sold at $4.42½. Some parcels of lower grades sold at about rates current on 5th instant. Receipts reported this forenoon by G. T. Railway, 1,795 brls.; by Lachine Canal, 3,800 brls.

OATMEAL, ₱ brl. of 200 lbs.—$5.75 @ $6.00, recent sales at inside rate.

WHEAT, ₱ bushel of 60 lbs.—Quotations for Chicago and Milwaukee No. 2 are nominal at 97½c @ 98c.;—sales of about 50,000 bushels of No. 1 and No. 2 this forenoon, but price not reported. A cargo (6,000 bu.) of U. C. Spring sold at $1.03½, and a few car-loads at $1.00 @ $1.01.

PEASE, ₱ 60 lbs.—May be quoted at 77c @ 78c, equal to 85c. @ 86c. per 66 lbs.;—latest sale reported at 85c.

CORN, ₱ 56 lbs.—New Mixed Western may be quoted at 55c. @ 57½c.; a few thousand bushels of Old taken this forenoon at 62½c.

OATS, ₱ bushel of 32 lbs—Nominal at 40c @ 42½c; latest sale in store at 40c.

BARLEY, ₱ 48 lbs—Purely nominal; at 48c.

RYE, ₱ 56 lbs.—Nominal at 75c @ 80c.

SEEDS.—Nominal; Timothy $2.50 @ $2.75 ₱ 45 lbs. Clover 9½c @ 10c per lb.

BUTTER, ₱ lb.—Receipts exceed the demand; New dull and drooping,—now may be quoted at 17c. @ 19c.

CHEESE ₱ lb.—Quiet; New may be quoted at 12½c. @ 13½c.

LARD, ₱ lb.—Nominal; may be quoted at 14½c @ 15½c.

ASHES, ₱ 100 lbs.—Market quiet: Firsts, $5.37½@$5.40; Seconds, $4.75 @ $4.80; Thirds, $4.25 @ $4.30; First Pearls, $5.50 @ $5.55.

PORK, ₱ brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess $26.00 @ $26.50; Thin Mess $24.50 @ $24.75; Prime Mess, $21.50 @ $22.00; Prime, $19.50.

FREIGHTS.—Engagements for Flour by sailing vessels to St. John, Nfld., at 35c.; to Gut of Canso at 35c.

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

MILWAUKEE, June 7.—No. 1 Wheat quiet, at 1.16½ f. o. b.; No. 2 Wheat do at $1.13 f.o.b.; receipts 151,000 bush; shipments 25,000 bush. Flour dull; unchanged. Freights firmer; asking 13c.

CHICAGO, June 7.—No. 2 Wheat quiet at $1.13 f.o.b.; receipts 112,000 bush.; shipments 76,000 bush. Corn easier at 61c. f.o.b.; receipts 147,000 bush; shipments 136,000 bush.

FINANCIAL.

JUNE 7.

Gold 10 a.m.	138⅝	Exchange	9⅛
Noon	138⅜	"	9⅛

CLEARED AT CUSTOM HOUSE.

JUNE 5.

Ship Lake Ontario, for Liverpool—Wheat, 41,800 bush; flour, 2,720 brls; files, 3 cases; boards, 1220; deals, 200; scantlings, 175.

S. S. Damascus, for Glasgow—Wheat, 15,665 bush; flour, 2,811 brls; potash, 17 brls; pearl-ash, 19 brls; oil-cake, 532 brls; bacon, 14 bxs; books, 4 cs; pun staves, 2,400.

S.S. Merritt, for Pictou, N. S.—Flour, 4,804 brls; cornmeal, 70 brls; peas, 30 bush; barley, 90 bush, and a general cargo of drugs and groceries.

SEAGOING VESSELS AT PRESENT IN PORT OF MONTREAL.

Names.	*Tons.*	*From.*	*Consignees.*
Bk Chaudiere	470		Gillespie, Moffat &co
Bk Augustine Kobbe	532	Matanzas	Redpath & Son
Bk Agenora	469	Havana	Redpath & Co.
Brig Friends	289	Charente	Chapman & Co.
Brig Annie	280	S. Shields	Winn & Holland.
Sp Rock City	821	London	John Hope
Brig Cactus	252	S. Shields	Winn & Holland
Bg Lady Bird	110	St. John, Nfld.	Tiffin Bros
Bk Canny Scott	327	Havana,	D Shaw
Bk St Louis	421	Marseilles	T S Brousseau.
Bk Hanrick Bjorn	331	Havanna	Order
Schr St Luce	128	Cow Bay	Order
Bk Annie Ellison	297	Antwerp	Thompson, M & Co.
SS Cleopatra	786	London	D Shaw
SS Peruvian	1432	Liverpool	H & A Allan
Ship Roseneath	738	Glasgow	Frothingham &W
SS Flamborough	455	Pictou	David Shaw
Ship Adria	816	New Orleans	David Shaw
Brig Lark	263	Bordeaux	Tiffin Bros.
Bk Jessie Gilbert	650	Liverpool	John Hope
Bg Fortuna	213	Hellevoet	Hy Chapman.

RECEIPTS BY LACHINE CANAL. To 11 A. M. June 7.

Wheat, bu	70198	Tallow, brls	..
Flour, brls	3800	Peas, bush	477
Lard, brls	10	Ashes, brls	26
Butter, kegs	111	Hides	..
Oats, bush	..	Beef, brls	..
Pork, brls	7	Corn, bus	..
Tobacco	25	Leather, rolls	..
Cheese, boxes	..	Bacon, boxes	20
Hams, hhds	..	Oatmeal, brls	..
Rye, bus	540		

RECEIPTS BY G. T. R. June 7.

Wheat, bush	4900	Pork, brls	..
Flour, brls	1795	Tallow, brls	6
Ashes, brls	52	Petroleum, brls	..
Butter, kegs	160	Leather, rolls	..
Whiskey, csks	..	Hams, hhds	..
Peas, bu	3150	Tobacco, hhds	..
High Wines csks	..	Cornmeal, brls	200
Oats, bush	..	Cheese, bxs	166
		Bacon, bxs	..

Departures from Kingston for Montreal since 7 p.m. of the 3rd June, 1869.

KINGSTON, June 7.

Barge Dixie, 16,000 bus wheat; barge Tiger' 12,901 do; barge Zarrow, 9826 do; barge Royal Oak, 14700 do; barge Convoy, 9000 do; barge Newbon, 12,000 do; barge Saguenay, 16,500 do,

PORT OF MONTREAL.

DEPARTURES.

S. S. CLEOPATRA, J. James, London, David Shaw, General 786.

Ship CITY OF QUEBEC, D. Peebles, London, H & A Allan, General 663.

ARRIVALS.

Barque JESSIE, Gilbert Benjamin, Gales Liverpool 28th April, John Hope&co, General 650.

Brig FORUANA, D. Senges, Hellevost 10th March, H. Chapman, General 213.

RIVER CRAFT.

Scow St Louis 25 cords wood; scow Dore 70 do; scow Express 45 do; scow Carlice 40 do; scow Union 40 do; scow St. Genevieve 60,000 feet lumber; scow St. Marie 57 cords wood; scow Marie Lea 40,000 bricks; scow Cultivetor 30 cords wood.

EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Merritt*: 7 cs boots and shoes 1788 brls flour 20 do corn meal 8 pkgs tobacco 8 do sole leather 5 cs hats 1 do drugs 1 bx brass goods 3 cs 1 hand car 2hf brls varnish 2 do glassware 45 brls spirits 10 doz sheep sking 10 brls split peas 25 do pot barley 79 bags flour 4 cs dry goods and clothing 2 bxs cream tarte 1 do coffee 3 do pipes 1 brl turpentine 1 keg snuff 1 bx screws 6 octaves wine 2 brls whiskey 33 cs ware 1 cs cigar 20 bxs fancy pipes 1720 brls flour 70 brls corn meal 3 cs boots and shoes 200 pkgs tobacco 1 cs dry goods 7 bls corks.

Per S. S. *Cleopatra*; 99 brls potash 149 do pearl 3,556 do flour 3 cs furniture 6 do raw furs 1 kg books 16,000 bush wheat 20 cs dry goods.

Per Ship *City of Quebec*; 470 pkgs arms 11,921 do ammunition 3 do private effects.

IMPORTS.

Per S S NESTORIAN, of Glasgow, A. D. Aird, master, from Liverpool:

T Peck&co 991 bars; Moreland, W&co 620 do 43 bdls; Frothingham & W 226 sheets 80 plts; R Sharpley 1 csk; H&H Merrill 3 cs; A Milloy 2 do; J A Murphy 1 do; T Mussen 1 do; Frothingham&W 900 bxs; D Masson&co 132 bgs; J Robertson 4 cks 4 cses 1 bdle 60 ingots; A R McMaster&Bros 3 cs; Adcock&E 2 do; DeLisle Bros&McG 2 cks; J McDougall 2 do; Meyn&W 1 do 6 ces; J D Tait 3 cses; Can R Co 3 do; D Masson&co 850 boxes; A Brown 204 bdls; Thomas, T&co 3 cs 2 bales; M Fisher&Sons 2 bls; J Hutton&co 3 casks 1 cse; H Haldimand & co 4 do; J Robertson 500 bxs; Pillow, H&co 126 bdls; Whalley&W J MacKay&Bros 2 cs; Evil pey, J&co 1 do; G &J W Cox 2 do; J Johnston&co 2 do 1 bale; Dobbie, C&co 1 cs; J Charlesworth&co 2 do 1 ble; T Hiam 2 do; N S Whitney 2 bles; J Gilmour&co 1 do; J Landsberg 3 cs; Foulds &H 3 bls; W Lindsay 1 do; McIntyre, D&F 2 cs; T Eaton&co 1 bl; Adam, H&co 2 csks; A Milloy 6 bles; Crathern &C 2 cs; R Sharpley 2 do; N Davis 1 do; S Waddell &co 3 do; T Wilson &co 1 csk; Morland, W &co 1 cs; R Weir &co 1 do; W Marriage 1 do; Hughes Bros 1 do 1 ble; Crathern&C 123 bxs; J McArthur &S 2 chsts; J N Hall & co 32 bxs; J Rankin 17 cs; Munderloh&S 2 cs; Buchanan, L & co 22 hf chsts 12 chsts; G T R Co 41 hf do; J A Mathewson 58 do; J Scott 3 cs 1 bl; Rev Dr Ryerson 4 do; Order 1 do; S H & J Moss 2 do 2 bls; Estate of J H Evans 50 plates; Montreal Rol Mill Co 2 csks; M Kortosk&co 3 cs; Ascher&co 1 do; B&S H Thompson 2 do; Hall, K&co 69 bdls 300 bxs; A Milloy&co 1 cs; DawsonBross do 1 pkg; J Rankin 5 cs; Order 1 do; Fabre & G 1 do; P Rooney 1 do; McInnes, C &co 2 do; Sanford, McI&co 1 do; Lyman, C&co 13 do 3 csks; A Prevost&co 1 cs; Lyman, E&co 8 do 1 csk; J G MacKenzie &co 1 do; W & R Muir 3 bles; Lewis, K & co 2 do; N S Whitney 1 do 1 bl; Jacques, Grenier &co 1 case; J Inglis 1 case; J Aitken&co 3 cs; J O'Brien&co 2 cs 1 bl; J Walker&co 3 csks 1 cs; E. Chanteloup 4 csks 3 cs 1 pkge; R Mitchell&co 100 iron tubes; M McCormack 50 bxs; D A Ansel 2 cs; SW Johnson&co 8 cs; J May&co 1 cs; Morland, W&co 14 cs; M&L Samuel 57 ingots 1 csk 10 cs; J Walker 1 csk; H Hogan 2¼ csks; Robertson, S & co 1 cs; Whalley & W 1 truss; F E Grafton 4 prcls; McMillan, & C 1 cs; Clark&co 1 cs; Rosewelt & S 2 cs.

GOODS FROM HAVRE.—Nelson & W 1 cs; Foulds&H 1 cs; N Todd 2 cs; Schwab Freres 1 pkge; L Black & co 1 pkge; M Bumsel 2 pkges; Rev O'Donnel 1 cs; Evans, M & co 2 cs; Director of the college 1 cs.

GOODS FROM HAMBURG.—J Meyer&co 2 cs; Haeusgen& G 7 bls 2 csks 1 csk wine.

GOODS FROM ANTWERP.—Order 1 cs; Munderloh, S & co 25 brls.

THROUGH GOODS.—S Turner 2 cs; J Robertson, son&co 3 cs 1 bl; CR Rogers 1 cs; R Lewis&Son 1 csk; Buchanan&co 2 csks; Toronto Roll Co 2518 brs; Sir J Young 1 cs; Pres 1st Rifle Brigade 1 do; Jennings & B 1 bl; J Leslie 1 cs; Hatch Bros 3 bdls 1 csk; J Morrison 50 hf chts; D Moore&co 270 bxs; T Wales&co 1 cs; J Kay 3 bls; AH Hudson 4 cs; Wood&L 3 csks 1 cs 50 plts; W McGiverin 1 csk; J Walker 1 cs; N& F Rooney 3 bls; RA Harrison 1 cs; Rice, L&son 2 cs; J Caruthers&co 4 csks; Thomson&B 4 bdls; J Hewitt 30 lots; F Buhl&co 5 cs 1 csk; C P Reid&co 5 cs.

GOODS FROM HAVRE—Nelson&W 1 cs; N S Smith&co 1 pkge.

EXPRESS PARCELS.—M Ollendorff 1 cs; J Baillie 3 do; Dawson Bros 1 do; Scott& W 1 do; W Warwick 1 pcl; W E Tunis 2 do; A S Irving 2 do; Chewitt&co 3 do; TRiddle 1 cs; W Rowbotham 1 pkge; J& G W Cox 1 cs; H Bickmore 1 do; Mr Muir 1 pcl; Mr Darling 1 do; Mr Cox 1 cs; Mr Raymond 1 pcl; Mr Brown 1 box; Mr McClure 1 pcl; Mr Rintoul 1 bx; Mr Mannex 1 do; Mr Kenny 1 do.

FATHER POINT, June 7th, 1869.—Weather clear and warm. Light west wind. Two inward bound ships to-day.

Per ship SUNBEAM, from London, J Hope, agents;

Order 1224 pcs rail; Ferrier&co 3434 bars; Benny, McP&co 2387 do 127 bdls; J H Evant 3095 bars 41 bls 41 bdls; Foulds&H 11 cses; J Riddell&co 10 do; S H Thompson 10 do; Supt of Stores 3 do; Meyn & W 17 cks 10 carboys; Order 200 tons 48 kegs 1 case; J T Rolph 6 cs; A Urquhart&co 1 do 10 bles; T& F Ross&co 15 cses; R Miller&co 50 bales; H Routh&co 75 cs; Reford&D 5 hhds; Sinclair, J&co 24 hhds 20 cs; Order 1 hhd 2 cases 12 kgs 51 cks; Dufresne&McG 1 casks 6 hhds; Angus, L&co 3 do; A Buntin&co 273 bls; E Breffitt&co 652 cs.

PER LACHINE CANAL.

Per Barge *Lyre*—Order 11,032 bush wheat; Budden&C 437 do; 40 do common pease.

Per Barge *Frontiac*—David Torrance 18,000 bush wheat.

Per Prop. *Dominion*—Norris&N 12,682 bush wheat.

Per Barge *Linnet*—Order 17,800 bush wheat.

Per Prop *America*—Norris & N 1800 brls flour; David E Maclean & co 716 do; C A Stark 3 do; E J Bancroft 10 tons wrapping paper.

Per str *Georgian*—10684 bush wheat, 6 brls ashes, 1 ton pork, 15 tons rye.

Per str. *Passport*:—M P Ryan 7 pkgs; Leeming & C 12 do; Merchants' Bank 23 do; G Wait 34 do; T W Raphael 26 do; Bank of Commerce 4 brls; J Dougall & co 100 do T Fuller 100 do; R Mitchell 100 do; Crane & B 100 do; J Dougall & co 2 do; Aikin & K 3 do and 9 pkgs.

Per steamer *Kingston*:—J E Hunsicker 200 brls; Kirkwood, L & co 100 do; A & Kirkpatrick 100 do; T Fuller & co 100 do; J Oliver 300 do; A Millay 7 do; G Denholm 4 do; H & A Allan 20 bxs and 10 bls; Forrester, M & co 25 catt.

PER G T R EAST.

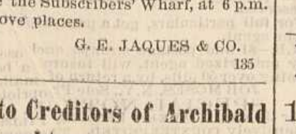
N Scott 1 brl; S J Beliveau 23 bales; G R Fabre 1 bdl; D. Bros. 1 bx; J Henderson & co 4 bls; C C Snowdon & co 4 cs; G Prevost & co 3 bls; A L & co 7 do; G Cinclos & co 1 trus; R Kinloch 5 do; R Graham 6 bxs; W Evans 6 bgs; E Purch 14 sundries.

PER G. T. R. WEST.

C J Cusack 350 bush wheat; A W Ogilvie &co 350 do; D J Craig 3500 do; Merchant Bank 350 do; R H O'Neil 350 do; T W Raphael 350 bush peaes; G Denholm 350 do; Merchants Bank 350 do; A W Ogilvie&co 350 do; Order 1750 do; M Laing 100 brls flour; James, O&co 100 do; J Dougall&co 200 do; Crane&B 200 do; G Denholm 100 do; C A Stark 100 do; Akin&K 100 do; T W Raphael 195 do; O Dufresne 200 do; A Mitchell &co 400 do C J Cusack 100 do; C J Cusack 200 brls indian meal; Akin&K 40 brls ashes; J Dougall&co 6 do; Order 6 do; Hobson&co 155 kegs butter; Akin&K 5 do; M P Ryan 166 bxs ashes; Akin&K 6 brls tallow.

VERMONT & G. T. R. R.

G. C. & Son, 7 cases mdze.; G. & J. Graves 1 cask mdze.; D. Musson & Co., 50 bags pimento; A. Ramsay & Son, 20 bbls. lead black; Bathgate Bros., 95 hf. bxs. tobacco; D. Torrance & Co., 87 hf. ch. tea, in bond; Dunn, Fish & Co., 2 cases goods; A Wolf, 5 boxes goods; Jas. M. Harris, 1 box tools; S. Davis, 2 boxes show cases; Frothingham & Workman, 1 box wrenches; C. T. Pallsgrave, 1 box wood type.



For Toronto, Hamilton, and Intermediate Ports

The Steamer HURON, Captain ELLIOTT will leave the Subscribers' Wharf, at 6 p.m. for the above places.

G. E. JAQUES & CO.

June 8. 135

Notice to Creditors of Archibald McNaughton.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will be prepared to pay a dividend on such claims as may be presented, duly attested, on and after the 10th day of July next.

MAURICE CUVILLIER.

Montreal, June 8, 1869. trs 135

HUNGARIAN WINES,

RECEIVED PER

Red Szekszardi, qts, ...$7.00 per dozen
Do pts .... 7.50 case of 2 doz.
White Szamarodway, pts, 8.00 per dozen

These Wines are now pretty generally recommended by the Medical Men in London as the most wholesome produced in the world.

ALFRED RIMMER.

June 8. r 135

FOR SALE,

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

50 casks Bonneval's Bordeaux Vinegar
50 cases Sardines
100 do Maccaroni and Vermicelli
300 cases Claret
20 hhds. do
100 cases Brandy
40 baskets Champagne
100 cases Olive Oil

OGILVY & CO.

June 8. b 135

ENGLISH OAK-TANNED
Leather Belting
FIRE-ENGINE HOSE,
AND
PATENT LACE LEATHER
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES
149 St. James Street,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

June 3. 131

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL!

MANAGER, - - - J. W. ALBAUGH.

ADMISSION.—Dress Circle, 50cts.; Family Circle, 37½ cts.; Pit, 25cts.; Private Boxes, $4. Seats secured at PRINCE'S Music Store.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8th.

Brilliant reception and telling hit of ROSE WATKINS (Mrs. Chas. Howard), and Mr. HARRY WATKINS.

Production of the beautiful and domestic Drama from "*La Grace de Dieu*," the subject upon which is based the Opera of Linda Di Chamounix, entitled,

THE ROSE OF KILLARNEY!

Aline (with four Songs), Rose Watkins; Davy O'Leary, Harry Watkins; with Solo on a Shepherd's Pipe, an instrument invented by himself.

Also, the popular Comiedetta, received with screams of laughter last evening,

The Adventures of a Billet-Doux!

Trotter Southdown, Mr. Harry Watkins.

WEDNESDAY—third night—a powerful Bill. In rehearsal, "School Pioneers of America;" "Caught at Last;" "Nobody's Daughter," &c., &c.

June 8. 135

AMATEUR MUSICAL UNION

SEASON 1869.

Tha above Society will give the last of their series of CONCERTS for the Season, in the MECHANICS' HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 10th, on which occasion they will be assisted by the following eminent talent:—

MRS. F. THROWER,
MISS V. DE ANGELIS,
MONS. LAVIGNE,
MR. H. MACKENZIE,
MR. H. PRINCE,
MR. F. H. TORRINGTON......CONDUCTOR.

Tickets 50c. each; to be obtained at the Stores of Messrs. Prince, Boucher and De Zouche, Notre Dame Street; Dawson Bros., Great St. James Street; and at the door on the evening of Concert. For particulars, see programme.

June 7. 134

NOTICES.

CAMERON & CO.,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Offer their services to the Mercantile community, and the Public generally, for the disposal of all kinds of Merchandise, Real Estate, Farm Stock, Household Furniture, &c. The Sale Room is large, and all goods sent in for sale can be displayed to good advantage.

Advances made on Cargoes or Consignments placed in our hands for sale.

CAMERON &CO., 431 Notre Dame Street.

135.

Insolvent Act of 1864-5.

In the matter of A. O. BUCHAM, An Insolvent.

A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF

DRY-GOODS,

For Sale in Guelph, Ont.

TENDERS, at so much in the dollar value, will be received by the Subscriber, at his Office, Merchants' Exchange Building, Montreal, up to and inclusive of WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of June next, for the entire **Stock-in-Trade, Shop Furniture, &c.,** belonging to the above-named Estate, consisting of a varied and well-selected assortment of

GENERAL DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

English and Canadian Tweeds
Ready-made Clothing
Dress Goods, Mantles
Haberdashery, Hosiery
Hats, Caps, &c., &c.

The Goods, from having been carefully kept, are in very good order, and amount in all, as per inventory, to say $11,000.

An Inventory of the Stock can be seen, and an inspection of the goods obtained, by applying to my Agent, Mr. THOMAS HEARNDEN, at the Store lately occupied by the above Insolvent, in the town of Guelph, Ont.

An Inventory may also be seen at the Subscriber's Office, and any further information can be had.

Terms to be stated on Tenders.

JOHN WHYTE, Official Assignee.

Montreal, June 1, 1869. 133

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

On and after MONDAY next, the 7th of JUNE, the MORNING TRAIN for NEW YORK, *via* PLATTSBURG and LAKE CHAMPLAIN will LEAVE Bonaventure Station, at 5.30 a.m.

An Extra Train will leave for Lachine at 3:00 P.M.

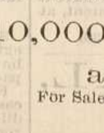
C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Montreal, June 5, 1869. m133

FOR SALE.

Store for Sale or to Let,

In the Immediate Vicinity of the Exchange.



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

Apply to JOHN FAIRBAIRN, BROKER, No. 6 Corn Exchange.

June 7. 134

LIVERPOOL SALT AFLOAT.

10,000 Bags, Course and Fine,

For Sale by MORIN & CO., 24 St. Sacrament Street.

June 7 r 231

Ruinart's Green Seal,

Now receiving ex "Lark," from Bordeaux, a fresh supply of RUINART'S GREEN SEAL CHAMPAGNE, Dry.

CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLEE, Agents for Ruinart, Frere et Fils, Reims.

June 4.

Medoc, St. Julien, Floriac, Mouton, Margaux, Langoa, Leoville, Sauterne, Chateau Margaux, Haut Sauterne, Salad Oil, in flagons and half flagons.

All from the house of *Barton & Guestier*, Bordeaux.

ALSO,

Hhds Medoc and St Julien
Prunes in Jrs, "Fau's" choice No. 3 and 4
French Chocolote, a le vanille, &c
French Mustard

AND

Chartreuse, verte et blanche
Curacoa, Marachino, Cherry Cordial
Moyean, Cocoa, Chowa, Cherry Brandy, &c

Just received and for sale by

CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLEE,

June 7. 131

Montreal Produce Tables,

Containing Tables of Flour, Wheat or Peas, Corn, Ashes, Provisions, Equivalent Tables Freight Table, &c., &c.

For sale by DAWSON BROS., 55 to 59 St. James Street.

June 1. 129

For Sale,

Catties ORANGE PEKOE TEA
Tubbs GRUEGERE CHEESE
Puns CLAYED MOLASSES
Do EX BRIGHT BARBADOES
Brls "BEEHIVE" GOLDEN SYRUP

WALTER PHILLIPS, Cor. John and Hospital Streets.

June 4. 132

TO LET,

A Large WORKSHOP in Fortification Lane, with good light—52 ft. by 13ft—suitable for any light manufacturing business, No. 214, in rear of St. Patrick's Hall, near Victoria Square. Apply to WM. PEACOCK on the premises.

May 31. 128

CORPORATION NOTICES

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to Proprietors of Steam Engines, &c., who wish to get rid of their Engine Ashes, that the undersigned will remove the same free of expense.

P. MACQUISTEN, City Surveyor.

CITY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Montreal, June 4, 1869. m 133

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

FIELD MEETING

TO

St. Hilaire & Belœil Mountain.

The EXCURSION of this SOCIETY, for the Study and Collection of objects of interest in the Departments of Geology, Zoology, and Botany, will take place on WEDNESDAY, June 9th.

A Special Train will leave Bonaventure Station for St. Hilaire on Wednesday, Jun 9th, at 9 A.M., leaving St. Hilaire Station for Montreal at 7 P.M.

Conveyances will be at the Station to convey parties up the rough mountain road at a small extra charge.

Tickets to St. Hilaire and back, $1.50; five tickets for $5. Children under 14 years, 5 each. To be had at the Society's Museum, corner Cathcart and University Streets; Dawson Bros'., or from members and associates only.

N.B.—Tickets issued on the morning of the Excursion will be single only and $1.75 each. Parties will provide their own Refreshments.

June 4. 13

MOISIC COMPANY.

At a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the MOISIC COMPANY, held at Montreal the twenty-sixth day of May, it was resolve to call a MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS for the purpose of authorising the sale of the IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY belonging to the Company, situated at Moisic, and elsewhere, as also for authorising the Sale of the Steamboat MARGARETHA STEVENSON, and the movable property at Quebec, belonging to said Company.

In conformity to such resolution a MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of said MOISIC COMPANY, for the above purpose, is hereby called, to be held in the OFFICES of the COMPANY, Nos. 10 and 12, CORN EXCHANGE BUILDING, St. John Street, Montreal, on SATURDAY, the TWELFTH DAY of JUNE, at ONE o'clock, P.M.

By Order,
M. McCULLOCH, Secretary, Moisic Company.

Montreal, 26th May, 1869. 125

La Banque Jacques Cartier.

We, the undersigned, ROMUALD TRUDEAU, LOUIS BOYER, CHARLES S. RODIER, VICTOR HUDON, PAUL MEDARD GALARNEAU, LOUIS JOSEPH BELIVEAU, and ANDRE LAPIERRE, all of the City and District of Montreal, Directors of "La Banque Jacques Cartier," a body corporate and politic, existing in the District of Montreal, do hereby call a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the said Bank, to be held at the place where the meetings relating to and of the said Bank are generally held, that is at its Office and Banking House, Saint James Street in the said City of Montreal, on

Monday, 14th June next, 1869,

at THREE o'clock of the Afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposition for the removal and dismissal of the Honble, Jean Louis Beaudry, from and of his office of Director and President of the said Corporation; said proposition being based on the fact that the said Honble Jean Louis Beaudry has neglected to fulfil his duties as said Director and President during long space of time, and, inasmuch that he has without any good, plausible and legal cause, neglected to attend the meetings of the Directors of the said Bank, from the day he was re-elected President, that is since the 19th Day of December last, 1868.

R. TRUDEAU,
C. S. RODIER,
P. M. GALARNEAU,
LOUIS BOYER,
V. HUDON,
L. J. BELIVEAU,
ANDRE LAPIERRE.

Montreal, 26th April, 1869. 103

Merchants Bank of Canada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. upon the paid-up Capital of this Institution for the CURRENT HALF-YEAR has been declared, and that the same will be due and payable at the Bank and its Branches and Agencies on and after FRIDAY, the SECOND DAY of JULY next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 15th to the 30th June next, both days inclusive.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, in this City, on MONDAY, the 5th day of JULY next.

The CHAIR will be taken at 12 o'clock noon precisely;

By Order of the Board,
JACKSON RAE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA, Montreal, 29th May, 1869. 1m-mwf 128.

Union Bank of Lower Canada

A DIVIDEND for the current Half-Year, at the rate of EIGHT per Cent. per Annum on the Capital Stock of the Bank, has been declared, and will be paid at the Banking House here, and at the Branch in Montreal on and after the SECOND day of JULY next.

The Share Transfer Books will be Closed from the SIXTEENTH to the THIRTIETH day of JUNE, including both days.

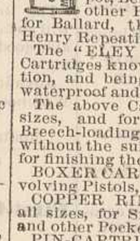
The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders for the Election of Directors, and for other business, will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on MONDAY, the FIFTH day of JULY, at ELEVEN o'clock.

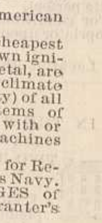
By order of the Board,
(Signed) W. DUNN, Cashier.

Quebec, May 20th, 1869. 131

NOTICES.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.





THE BOXER CARTRIDGES For Snider-Enfield of '577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of '450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of '500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of '450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m., 9m., and 7m. bore.

CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breach and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON,
WHOLESALE ONLY.

June 5, 1869. ddr-eos-133

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP under the style and firm of CANTLIE, EWAN & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the business of Agents or Manufacturers and Dealers on Commission, in all kinds of Canadian Manufactured Goods.

JAMES A. CANTLIE,
ALEX. EWAN,
WM. STEPHEN.

Montreal, June [illegible] 133