The Spectator.

VOL. XV. HAMILTON, C. W., TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1866. NO. 151

LEGAL CARDS.

MACKELCAN & ROBB,
Barristers & Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., &c., Wentworth Chambers, Corner of James and Main Sts., Hamilton.
F. MACKELCAN, JAMES ROBB.
Hamilton, August, 1864. d86z

DANIELL, BARRY & MILLS,
BARRISTERS, &c., old Commercial Bank Buildings, next to R. Juson, & Co.'s Hardware Store, James Street, Hamilton.
WM. DANIELL. JOHN BARRY. JAMES H. MILLS.
Hamilton, C. W., Jan. 1b, 1865. d142

SPOHN & TIFFANY,
Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c., Commercial Chambers, James street.
J. V. SPOHN. E. H. TIFFANY.
Hamilton, Jan. 26, 1866. d22-tf

CHARLES A. SADLEIR,
BARRISTER & Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c.
OFFICE—Hughson Street, between Main and King Streets.
Hamilton, 10th July, 1865. d164tf

HENRY WETENHALL,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. *Office—Hughson Street, adjoining Mr. Sadleir's, between King and Main
Hamilton, Dec. 1, 1864. d178

MR. R. N. LAW,
Attorney, Notary Public, &c., Old City Hotel Buildings, James Street, Hamilton.

D. BOWMAN,
Law, Chancery and Conveyancing, Office North-East corner King and Hughson Streets, Hamilton.

MESSRS. MARTIN & BRUCE,
BARRISTERS at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery, King Street, three doors West of James Street, Hamilton, Canada West.
EDWARD MARTIN,
JOHN M. BRUCE.
February 7, 1865. d1-1y

JOHN E. START,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, &c. Office—Commercial Chambers, James Street, Hamilton, C. W.
Hamilton, Sept. 9. d99-1y

R. W. ADAMS,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary, &c., &c. Office—James Street, next R. Juson & Co's.
Hamilton, Sept. 9. d99-1y

MARTIN & FERGUSON,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries, &c., Hamilton, C. W. Office, (lately occupied by R. and E. Martin,) corner of James and King Streets. Entrance on King Street, next door to the Montreal Telegraph Office.
RICHARD MARTIN J. W. FERGUSON.
Hamilton, Jan. 19, 1865. d17-6m

G. S. PAPPS,
BARRISTER, Attorney - at - Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE over Mr. James Osborne's Store. Entrance on King street, 2nd door west of James street.
Hamilton, August 17th, 1865. d198-1y

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. McCORT,
OFFICE and RESIDENCE King William Street, near Catharine-street
Office Hours :—From Ten to Twelve a. m., and from Two to Four p.m. At home during the evening.
References :—Hon. J. Skead, M. L. C., R. W. Scott, Alex. Workman, W. A. Ross, W. H. Cluff, H. J. Friel, Esquires, Ottawa, Rev. S. G. Stone, Brockville.
Hamilton Feb. 1866. d44-w7-1y

DR. CRAWFORD,
HOMŒPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Office and Residence :—Corner of Rebecca and John streets.
Hamilton. May 14, 1866. d22

BUSINESS CARDS.

HENRY J. INCE,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, for the County Haldimand, for 1865.
Willow Grove P. O., 9th Aug., 1865. d190-

T. N. BEST,
Auctioneer and General Commission Merchant James Street, Hamilton.

THOS. BURROWS,
AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION Merchant, Valuator, James Street, Hamilton.
April 17th, 1865. d1y

GEORGE LAING,
Landscape Gardener and Architect—Office, residence West Avenue.
April 4, 1864. d-1y

W. G. PRICE,
ACCOUNTANT, and General Agent.
Nov. 28th, 1865. d284-3m

DAVID C. O'KEEFE,
Provincial Land Surveyor, County Engineer, &c. Office—Corner King and John Streets, next door to Mr. Waddell's Office.
June 5, 1864, d 8-1y

WILLIAM LEITH,
ARCHITECT AND DRAUGHTSMAN, West Avenue, between East Market and Wilson Streets, Hamilton, C. W. d140-6m

MOORE & DAVIS,
LAND and General Agents, Valuators &c., &c. Office: corner James and King William st's
Hamilton, Oct. 14, 1865. d246

JOHN F. McCUAIG,
Shipping Agent, Montreal. Office :—55 & 56 Common Street, Canal Wharf. Parties having heavy freight to ship to Ports west of Kingston, and Captains of vessels wanting cargo will find it to their advantage to call on him.
March 10, 1864. d1y

DR. FERGUSSON,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, &c Office and Residence, Gore Street. Consultation hours from 8 to 10 a. m., 12 to 2 and 6 to 9 p. m.
Hamilton, May 31, 1866. d129-tf

CHAS. FOSTER,
Merchant Tailor, south side of King Street, Hamilton, keeps constantly on hand a choice selection of Ready-Made Clothing all manufactured under his immediate inspection, by the very best workmen.
Parties furnishing their own cloth can have it either cut or made to order, on the shortest notice.
☞ Give him a call before going elsewhere.
June 8, 1861. d94-1y

SULLIVAN & IMLACH,
General Produce and Commission Merchants, Stratford, Canada West. Orders promptly attended to. Wholesale dealers in grain, flour, peas, Wool, pork, butter, hides, with ample storage.
E. R. SULLIVAN, W. J. IMLACH.
August, 1864 d-1y

RICHARD HAIGH,
Bookbinder and Blank Book Manufacturer, Paper Bag and Box Factory, "Spectator" Block, Main Street, Hamilton, C.W.
November, 1864. d149

H. D. STOVER,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Machinists' Tools, and H. D. Stover's Patent Wood Work Machinery, Machinists and Railroad Supplies, 117 Liberty Street, between Broadway and Greenwich Street, New York.
January, 28th, 1865. d25

A. F. FORBES,
STOCK BROKER and General Agent. Agent for the Life Association of Scotland—Unconditional. Marine Agent for the British America Assurance Company of Toronto, and Agent for the Fire Branch of the Home and Colonial Assurance Company, Limited, of London, England.
☞ Office, North East corner of James and King Streets, Hamilton, C. W.
February. 1865. d51-1y

AGENTS.

HENRY GRIST.
DEPARTMENTAL and Parliamentary Agent Quebec, transacts business with the Crown Land and other Government Departments : takes out patents for inventions Drafts, and takes charge of Private bills during the Session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada or elsewhere.
References—Richard Juson, Esq., Hamilton, Messrs. Rice, Lewis & Son, Toronto, Wm. Mercer Wilson, Esq. Simcoe, F. H. Lynch-Staunton, Esq., Saugeen, R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial; Life Assurance Co., Hon. Alex. Campbell Kingston.
March 5, 1855 d5

LAND AGENCY.
THE Sale of Lands in the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, negotiated.
References, by permission to the Officials of the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and the Editors and Proprietors of the Hamilton "Spectator," for particular address.
E. PEARSE,
County Treasurer's Office
Peterborough, C. W.
Peterborough, C W. Jan. 1, 1866. d1-tf

INSURANCE.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1825.
WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,357 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

PROFITS divided every five years,
WILL. THOS. THOMPSON, Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

CANADA BRANCH
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL,
No. 19, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
B. H. LEMOINE, Esq., Cashier La Banque du Peuple.
JOHN GREENSHIELDS, Esq., Merchant.
ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., Advocate.
MANAGER FOR CANADA,
W. M. RAMSAY.
INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES:
RICHARD BULL

Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Head Office, Montreal, or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada.
AGENT FOR HAMILTON,
JAMES BANCROFT, Commercial Bank.
April 23, 1866. d96

Fire Insurance.
HOME AND COLONIAL
Assurance Comp'y, Limited.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000 STG. In 40,000 Shares of £50 Sterling Each, with Power to Increase.
£1,000,000, STERLING, ISSUED.
CHIEF OFFICES 89 CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
CANADIAN BRANCH:
HEAD OFFICE—Merchants' Exchange, Montreal, C. E.
LEGAL ADVISER—Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q.C., M.P.P.
Messrs. Taylor & Bros., MANAGERS.
RISKS taken at as Low Rates as charged by any respectable Company doing business in Canada. Losses promptly adjusted.
A. F. FORBES, Agent for Hamilton.
Lister Buildings, Corner of James and King william-streets. d192

CANADA.
Life Assurance Company.
MR. F. M. WILLSON, of this City has been appointed agent for this Company here.
A. G. RAMSAY. Manager.
Hamilton, May 10, 1866. d111-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANADA
LANDED CREDIT
(CREDIT FONCIER)
COMPANY.
CAPITAL..........1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........500,000
DIRECTORS.
President—LEWIS MOFFATT, Esq.
Vice President—The Hon. W. P. HOWLAND, M. P. P.
The Hon. G. W. ALLAN M. L. C.
WM. ALEXANDER, Esq.
R. D. CHATTERTON, Esq.
ROBERT CASSELS, Esq.
R. L. DENISON, Esq.
C. S. GZOWSKI, Esq.
The Hon. WM. McMASTER, M. L. C.
J. B. OSBORNE' Esq.
SAMUEL SPREULL, Esq.
LARRATT W. SMITH, Esq., D. C. L.
BANKERS.
THE BANK OF MONTREAL:
Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE & SMITHS' London.
Secretary—J: SYMONS. Esq.

THIS Company is now prepared to issue debentures in sums of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000 at the following rates until further notice.
For six months, and up to twelve months, 5 per cent per annum.
For twelve months, and up to twenty-four months, 6 per cent per annum.
For two years and upwards, 7 per cent per annum

These debentures being secured by the invested funds of the Company, and by the additional guarantee of the uncalled capital, which is at present $350,000, represented by a proprietary of about 900 shareholders, and the advances made by the Company on real estate, being less than one-third the value of the property mortgaged, offer unquestionable security to the holder.

The debentures are transferable from hand hand, and coupons for the half yearly interest are attached, payable at the Company's office in Toronto, or by arrangement, at Messrs. Smith, Payne & Smiths, Bankers, No. Lombard Street, London. Applications to be made at the Company's office,
Victoria Hall, Toronto,
where any further information can be obtained.
By order of the Board,
J. SYMONS, Secretary
Victoria Hall, Toronto, Feb 23, 1866. d463mlaw

Wonderful but True.
MADAME REMINGTON, the world renowned Astrologist and Somnambulistic Clairvoyant while in a clairvoyant state, delineates the features of the person you are to marry and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a perfect and life-like picture o' the future husband or wife of the applicant, of character, &c. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can assert. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing fifty cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, together with desired information.
Address in confidence, Madame Gertrude Remington, P. O. Box 297, West Troy, N. Y. d117

MR. A. F. FORBES
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO LISTER'S BLOCK, corner James and King William streets.
Hamilton, May 9, 1866. d100

$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with $15—Stencil Tools. No experience necessary. The Presidents Cashiers and Treasurers of 3 Banks indorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address, the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont. d693m

INSURANCE.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO'PY OF CANADA.
FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
INCORPORATED A. D., 1849.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, - - - $1,743,520.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.
PRESIDENT:
HON'BLE JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON
VICE-PRESIDENT—J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
MANAGER AND SEC'Y—J. S. CROCKER, Esq
ASSISTANT SEC'Y—DONOUGH O'BRIEN, Esq.
All Losses, both Fire and Marine, settled with the greatest liberality and promptitude.
HAMILTON OFFICE in Wentworth Chambers corner of JAMES and MAIN streets.
J. D. PRINGLE, Agent.

COMMERCIAL UNION
INSURANCE COMPANY.
CHIEF OFFICES 19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON E C.
CAPITAL—2,500,000l. STERLING—FULLY SUBSCRIBED.
FIRE DEPARTMENT:—Rates moderate, and proportionate to the risk. PERFECT SECURITY guaranteed by large Subscribed Capital and Invested Funds. CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED. The Managing Directors being gentlemen largely engaged in Commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.
LIFE DEPARTMENT:—Economy of management guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association. The LIFE FUNDS are entirely separate and are invested in the names of special trustees. Eighty per cent of the profits divided among participating policy holders.
MORLAND, WATSON & Co., General Agents for Canada.
FREDERICK COLE, Secretary.
Office;—385 & 387 St Paul Street, MONTREAL.
Prospectuses, Forms of Application and all other information can be had at the office of the undersigned, James Street, next door to the Montreal Telegraph Office.
W. F. FINDLAY, Agent for Hamilton.
Hamilton, Jan 15, 1866. d 12 1y

ARCH'D. McKEAND,
AGENT FOR
THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Hartford Fire Insurance COMPANY
TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO.
[ACCIDENTAL.
2 KING STREET WEST,
HAMILTON, C. W.
Hamilton, 7th Dec., 1865. d293-tf

LONDON & LANCASHIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE!
Capital £1,000,000 stg.
DIRECTORS:
Chairman,—William Workman, Esq., President City Bank.
Jno. Redpath Esq., Vice-President Bank of Montreal. B. H. LeMoine Esq., Cashier "La Banque du Peuple."
Alexander M. Delisle, Esq.
CANADA BRANCH OFFICE:
104 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.
Insures all descriptions of Property against loss or damage by fire.
Farm Property insured.
Life business transacted with Liberal conditions at Low Rates.
ARCH'D McKEAND, Agent.
2 King Street West.
Hamilton, 7th Dec., 1865. d293-tf

HARTFORD FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL - - - $1,000,000.
ESTABLISHED IN 1810.
CANADA BRANCH:
A. B. CHAFFEE, General Agent, Montreal.
THIS Company continues to insure all classes of Property at rates commensurate with the risk.
ARCH'D McKEAND, Agent.
2 King Street West.
Hamilton, 7th Dec., 1865. d293-tf

TRAVELERS
Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL - - - $500,000.
A. B. CHAFFEE, General Agent for Canadas, Montreal.
INSURES against all kinds of Accident, whether happening at Home, in the Street, or in public Conveyances, at very Low Rates.
Policies issued for Foreign Travel at a moderate extra premium.
☞ This company is the pioneer on this continent for accidental insurances.
HENRY T. RIDLEY, Esq., M. D., Surgeon.
ARCH'D McKEAND, Agent for Hamilton.
2 King Street West.
Hamilton, 7th Dec., 1865. d293-t

LANCASHIRE
FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Capital, $10,000,000.
ALL CLAIMS Liberally and Promptly met.
ISAAC MILLS, Agent.
Office—Wentworth Chambers.
Hamilton, March 8, 1866. d52-6m

MARINE AGENCY
OF THE
British American
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
TORONTO,
Lister Buildings, Corner of James and King william, streets.
A. F. FORBES, Agent.
Hamilton, April 2, 1866. d78

Latest by Telegraph.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

Arrival of the "Germania."

NEW YORK, June 24.

The steamship Germania, from Southampton on 12th June, arrived here this evening.

ENGLAND.

The Tripoli arrived at Queenstown on the 10th, City of Dublin arrived at Liverpool at noon on the 9th.

The *Times* says the marriage of the Princess Mary of Cambridge will be solemnized at Kew Tuesday, June 28.

The *Times* of Monday says the consideration of the Reform Bill in committee will be resumed this evening, and the first section coming on for discussion is that which deals with the qualification of voters in boroughs. The House of Commons will be asked to enfranchise all occupants of any premises of the clear annual status of £7 or upwards, and an opinion has arisen that after the experience of last week no serious attempt will be made to oppose the proposition.

FRANCE.

La France says with reference to the pending European crisis, that if the Emperor does not directly make known his resolutions by a communication to the great bodies of the state it may be considered that M. Rouher will be authorised to make a declaration to the French Chambers.

The same paper contradicts the prevalent rumors of French military preparations. It also says, we believe the rumors of an expected Imperial message and the issue of a new loan to be unfounded; and adds, should M. Rouher be questioned on the policy of the Government, he will probably only repeat the declaration of May 3d.

AUSTRIA.

A telegram from Vienna dated June 9th, says the Emperor has addressed an autograph letter to Prince Callordo, praising the report of the committee for the control of the public debt, and expressing satisfaction at the order which has been effected in the public debt department.

The passport system has again been introduced along the Swiss frontier.

The Vienna *Abun Post* announces that the day for the next extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet is not fixed.

The *Presse* says, the Emperor of Austria has started for the headquarters of the Army of the North.

It is expected that the taxes will not be collected in some parts of the Empire, and that other concessions will be made.

HUNGARY.

A despatch from Pesth of the 9th June, says the draft of the address to the Emperor upon the distress prevalent throughout the Kingdom, was brought forward in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet to-day.

Owing to the want of a responsible government the House address the hereditary Sovereign direct for the means of succor.

PRUSSIA.

The Minister of the Interior has been deputed by the King to reply to the address in favour of peace. The minister says:—

The King reluctantly perceives in these addresses an absence of that devotion which characterised the Breslau address, and repeats the assurance with which His Majesty replied to as a fitting answer to all the addresses.

The King expects, in view of the growing dangers, the unconditional devotion of his people. In the sitting of the Federal Diet, 10th June, the Prussian Representative repudiated the insinuation that it was the intention of Prussia to annex the Duchies by force, and affirmed that Austria, by her declaration of June 1st, had violated all the mutual engagements concluded by Prussia and Austria in the beginning of the war with Denmark.

Prussia was disposed towards peaceably settling the question of the Duchies as well as that of Federal Reform by a German Parliament, but the King contends that the Diet was incompetent to deal with those questions.

Austria could not convoke the Holstein States except by violating the Gastien Convention. The Austrian representatives denied that Austria had violated the foregone treaties. The proposal of the military committee of the Diet that Mayence should be occupied by Bavaria, and Rastadt by Baden troops, as well as that divisions of the federal reserve should be stationed in both fortresses, was unanimously adopted.

BAVARIA.

A telegram from Munich says the popular agitation against Prussia is increasing. The Ultramontane partyare desirous that Bavaria should take part against Prussia.

The Government has received information that the Prussians have occupied Bromstadt, Horst and Itzeles, and will immediately occupy Gluckstadt and Elinshart.

ITALY.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the first article of the bill for the suppression of all religious bodies throughout Italy, was unanimously adopted.

SPAIN.

In the debate on the budget of the Minister of War, in Congress, Marshall O'Donnell expressed an apprehension that 1866 would not pass without Spain having to defend her territory.

LIVERPOOL, June 12—morning.

Cotton—sales yesterday, 10,000 bales.—Market firm at unchanged prices. Breadstuffs firm. Provisions steady. Produce quiet and steady.

LONDON, June 12.

Consols 86¼@86⅝ for money. U. S. 5-20s 65¼@65¾. Ill. C. 75@75½. Erie 40½@41.

LIVERPOOL, June 12—evening.

Cotton—Sales for two days were 18,000 bales; market firm and unchanged. Middling quoted at 13½d.

Manchester market steady.

Breadstuffs—Flour firm; wheat steady; corn steady at 29s to 29s 6d for mixed

Provisions—Beef and pork quiet and steady; bacon steady; lard quiet and nominal; tallow easier.

Produce—Sugar steady; coffee quiet.

Linseed oil steady at 40s; rosin inactive; spirits of turpentine quiet and steady; petroleum quiet and steady.

LONDON, 12th June.

Consols closed at 86½ to 86¾. American stock market dull; 5-20's money, 62¾ to 65¼.

The following additional items of foreign news shows the situation of the German war question at the last moment before the sailing of the New York:

The Austrian Government deeming it best not to contest the occupation of Holstein by the Prussians, withdrew the whole of the Austrian army on the 11th.

The Prussians dispersed the estates of Holstein which had met at Itsahoe and established a new common Government for Schleswig and Holstein, and promised to convoke the common estates of the two duchies.

On the 12th the whole of Holstein was in the hands of the Prussians.

In the sitting of the Federal Diet, June 11, Austria moved for the mobilization of the whole of the Federal army with the exception of the Prussian contingent. This motion was not announced beforehand.

The Prussian representatives and Prussia has declared in a note to the Minor States that she would regard the confederacy as dissolved if the Austrian motion should prevail.

Prussia has also published her plan of reform, the chief feature of which is the exclusion of Austria from the reconstructed Germany. Austria on the other hand now proposes the convension of a national Parliament and the establishment of a directory, to consist of three members.

A Minister of Hesse Darmstadt, had stated in the Legislature that the Federal Diet would soon recognise the Prince of Augustenburg as Duke of Holstein.

In the Corps Legislatif a letter was read from the Emperor Napoleon containing the following important declarations:

Had the conference assembled my Government would have declared that France repudiated all idea of territorial aggrandisement so long as the European equilibrium remained undisturbed. France could only think of an extension of her frontiers in the event of the map of Europe being altered to the profit of a great power, and of the bordering provinces expressing by a formal and free vote their desire for annexation. In the absence of these circumstances the French Government prefers to any territorial acquisition a good understanding with its neighbors resulting from its respect for their independence and nationality. We should have desired for the Germanic Confederation a position more worthy of its importance, for Prussia, better geographical boundaries, for Austria, the maintenance of her great position in Europe, after the cession of Venetia to Italy, in exchange for territorial compensation, the Conference failed, will France be led to draw the sword? The French Government thinks not, whatever may be the result of the war which may break out, no question affecting us will be resolved without the assent of France. France, therefore, will continue to observe an attentive neutrality, confident in her right and calm in her strength.

The inadvisability of a debate upon the affairs of Germany and Italy was then declared by a vote of 202 against 34.

The Emperor's letter created a great sensation.

A Berlin despatch says the Austrian Embassador has been recalled, and the interests of Austrian subjects in Prussia will be confided to the care of the Dutch Minister.

Garibaldi arrived at Como on the 12th, and was enthusiastically received by the authorities, the people, the army, and the volunteers.

The Russian Government has ordered the Warsaw-Cracow railway to be in readiness for the conveyance of 100,000 troops.

Omar Pacha is to command the Turkish troops to occupy the principalities, 7,000 of which will be loaned the Porte by the Viceroy of Egypt.

The Roumainie army will be raised to 150,000 to repel the Turkish invasion of the principality.

AMERICAN NEWS—BY TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON, 24th June.—A letter dated Paris, June 7th, says:

The steamer which is about to leave St. Lazaire for Mexico, will carry out an autograph letter from the Emperor Napoleon to Maximillian. According to what is affirmed to me, Napoleon desires that Mexican Custom Houses shall be placed under French administration as a guarantee for the Mexican loan converted into 3 per cent.

It is also stated that in default of the acceptance of this proposition by the Mexican Government, the French will be immediately recalled. If, on the contrary, an arrangement shall be made between the two allied governments, the terms introduced for the troops will be maintained.

NEW YORK, June 24th.—The following has been received from Washington without explanation. It appears to be a proclamation of the Emperor Maximillian to the German troops in his employ:

Officers under officers, and soldiers of my Austrian, Belgian Volunteer Corps,—

Ever mindful of your material welfare and remembering your loyalty and self denial so often shown me, I have, for the purpose of removing difficulties that have arisen in consequence of a financial crisis, accepted in your name the generous offer made by France to assist us with its means.

You will hereafter form a part of one and the same division with comrades in arms destined to share with you the same difficulties and dangers and the same department will hereafter care for your common welfare.

To you there remains, however, a splendid organization, and the heretofore appointed superior, whose successful leadership and glorious bravery have so often served as examples in battle and victory, your rights and interests are therefore protected.

Trust your Emperor the same, as he will always count on your courage and good discipline.

MAXIMILIAN.

Mexico, May 19, 1866.

RICHMOND, Va., 24th—The Masonic fraternity commemorated St. John's Anniversary to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, 24th—Rev. J. H. Kennard, the oldest Baptist clergyman in this city died this evening. He has been Pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church for nearly 40 years.

NEW YORK, 25th—About 12,000 Fenians assembled outside of Jones' Wood yesterday and listened to a long speech from the chief organiser, James Stephens. The greeting he received was very enthusiastic. He concluded with the assurance that before the present year the sunburst should be unfurled in Ireland.

The *Tribune* learns from Mexico that the French transport which left Vera Cruz on the 6th inst., had on board $5,000,000 which was being sent to France as a part of the balances due from Maximilian to the French Government.

NEW YORK, 25th—The *Post's* money article says: Stock Market is dull but closes with a slight improvement. The Bank statement shows some impost changes, the chief of which are that the specie has declined more than two and a half millions, while the legal tenders have increased one and a half millions and the loans one million.

There are no new cases of cholera reported to-day.

Thomas O'Reilly of Yonkers, a teacher in a school in this city, fell dead in the street this morning.

The thermometer in the shade to-day at noon marked 90°.

NEW ORLEANS, 24th—Brownsville correspondence says in the late attack and capture near Matamoras, the regiment of Imperial Lancers and one large Imperial Infantry regiment, turned to the Liberal side. The Austrian regiments lost all their officers and all their men but two killed. The contra guerillas lost 100 all killed. The value of the train captured is estimated at one and a half million dollars.

Bagdad was evacuated by the Imperial troops which were sent to reinforce Matamoras which was in danger of an attack from General Escobedo.

NEW YORK, 25th—The steamer Kangaroo from Liverpool on the 9th has arrived, news anticipated.

We hear that the Railway authorities are contemplating a cheap excursion from Guelph to Ridgeway.

The New York *Daily News* is generally profoundly shy and backward in whatever it may have to say respecting international matters, but we fancy its prudence has for once somewhat overleaped itself. It is positively excruciating to read the following effusion and to think that Fenianic editors are so painfully bashful, and so oblivious to their own rights and privileges:—"Our suggestion that this Government should be urged to ask that of Great Britain to release unconditionally the Fenians who were captured during the recent invasion of Canada, and who are now held in that province for trial, meets with general favor, and we have been requested to suggest the propriety of forthwith calling a mass meeting of the people of this city, to express the will of New York in this matter. Let the meeting be called without delay. We predict that it will be such an one in numbers and enthusiasm as will leave no doubt that the city of New York expects the Federal Government to do its full duty to the brave but unfortunate captives, upon whom the British Government threatens to wreak its vengeance."

FENIANIA.

ANOTHER BRUSH WITH THE FENIANS

A correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette* writing from St. Armand last Friday evening, says:

At half-past two o'clock to-day five or six Fenians came on a reconnoitering tour to Pigeon Hill, and on arriving at the outpost began firing on the Richelieu Light Infantry sentinel stationed there. They were in a thick bush off the road, leading across the lines to Franklin county. As soon as they were perceived the Company was placed under arms and led on the run to another road, for the purpose of intercepting their retreat to the lines. They fled, however, and before the men could get up to the bush they were first seen in, had disappeared through a swamp, the water in which reached up to their waistbands. Altogether about twenty shots were fired, but unfortunately, owing to the distance and the obscurity, none of the shots reached. There seems to be no doubt that a number of Fenians are still lurking on the frontier. Those who were seen at Pigeon Hill this afternoon were all armed with carbines and sabres and pretty roughly dressed. The officers in command of the Richelieu Light Infantry Company are Captain Lefebvre, Lieut. Carreau and Ensign Fletcher, a son of the well known and popular Brigade Major of the district.

STEPHENS DENOUNCED.

The following letter has been received by a prominent American Fenian:

DUBLIN, June 7, 1866.

DEAR SIR,—I perceive, from recent accounts from America, that Jas. Stephens, our Head Centre, had reached New York, and had an audience with John O'Mahony. Also that James Stephens addressed various assemblages from his hotel windows, as well as mass-meetings at Jones's Wood, and another in Brooklyn. I admire the upright spirit of President Roberts, in not participating in the acts of Stephens, till his character should be better known to our brothers in America. The truth is always unwelcome, more especially when it unfolds anything not agreeable; but this time (unfortunately for our cause) General Sweeney spoke correctly when he denounced James Stephens as a "British spy," and the following facts will corroborate the General's statement, besides other facts which for good reasons, cannot now be made public, relative to the banishment of Stephens from all control of the organization in Ireland:

At Jones's wood, and elsewhere, Stephens endeavoured to clear up all about his escape from one prison, but did he explain to the satisfaction of our brothers in America how it was that, were it not for his getting himself out of prison when he did, all the other prisoners were to have been liberated likewise, and that they never would have been brought to trial but for his selfish treachery? He endeavoured to show that he got himself arrested to prove how he could get out of prison. Again, knowing all this, why did he keep Kikham, Brophy and Duffy in his house to be arrested with him? And if he could leave prison at his pleasure, why did he leave them behind him in the next cell to where he was confined? Does he even once explain why he got these men arrested, confined and convicted (all but one, who got out on bail on the plea of ill health, and who still awaits trial *sine die*)? Again, does he say one word about the number of our best men who were convicted on his account, or the hundreds of men who are in jail throughout the country under the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act?

It was looked on as most dishonorable to plead guilty at any of the trials during the Special Commission; and not one pleaded guilty but Stephens' own brother-in-law, George Hooper; and, though as guilty as O'Leary, or Luby, or O'Donnovan (Rossa), he got only two years of confinement, while the others got twenty years, and O'Donnovan (Rossa) his life.

Would Stephens be so good as to explain why his father-in-law, John Hooper and his brother-in-law (a brother of the aforesaid George Hooper) were not arrested, though it was well known that they were both prominent Fenians? They are still at large, though men less culpable are in prison under suspension of the habeas corpus.

Will Stephens, also, be so good as to explain what brought him, on more than one occasion, to Dublin Castle, where (I have it on most reliable authority) he has been?

Our organization, in truth, is dispirited and broken up here, and I have lost all hopes of it ever being put in working order again in consequence of the facts that have come to light regarding the malfeasance of Stephens, which, probably, I will let you know of at another time, but enough remains to be said, that every honest man should banish and brand Stephens as a traitor to the cause, and I am happy to hear that one man—General Sweeney—can see through the character of our defunct Head Centre, for he is the death of the cause here, and is dead to its advancement, as far as himself is concerned.

I enclose my name, but not for publication, and remain,

Yours fraternally,
ONE WHO HAS SUFFERED IMPRISONMENT.

ANOTHER MONSTER SUNDAY MEETING.

The following correspondence appears in the New York *Daily News*, relative to an intended monster Fenian meeting to be held at Jones' Wood on Sunday:—

Central Office, Fenian Brotherhood,
No. 19 Chatham-street New York,
June 22.

To the Editor of the New York News:—

SIR,—Having appeared before Superintendent Kennedy for the purpose of getting authority to hold a meeting at Jones' Wood, on Sunday, he, in the most forcible manner, refused permission to hold the meeting in the Wood, referring at the same time to the effect it would have on the State action now being taken with regard to the Excise laws. Now, sir, it was proved on a former similar occasion, that where more than a hundred thousand of my countrymen and women were assembled, that the interference of a single policeman was deemed unnecessary. On this occasion, when no liquors of any kind were to be sold, there is certainly much less reason to shut up the Wood and prevent a gathering of people, most of whom are unable to leave their occupations on any other day in the week. Inasmuch as the Superintendent has ordered the owner of the place to advertise that no meeting will be held in Jones' Wood, and being careful to maintain the character of law-abiding citizens, and to do no act to disturb the peace, I wish to inform the public that the mass meeting will not be held in the Wood, but on the green slope immediately facing the gate.

I have the honor to remain,
Yours respectfully,
THOMAS J. KELLY.

Metropolitan Hotel,
New York, June 22.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—We shall strictly observe the law of a free country, but we shall not give way to the dictation of cliques of any kind. Therefore the meeting announced to be held on Sunday *shall* be held, but *outside* the Wood, on the common. Have this largely placarded, and let the press be made aware of our resolve and how we mean to stand for the rights of the people generally.

Yours, fraternally,
JAMES STEPHENS. C. O. I. R.
Col. Thos. J. Kelly, Deputy.

"Buckshorn" oak, visited by her Majesty the Queen in 1861, on the occasion of her reviewing the troops at Wolmer, has been uprooted by the late gales, after maintaining its supremacy as monarch of the extensive forest of Alice Holt for a period of more than 1000 years.

THE FORT ERIE CAMPAIGN.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The official reports of the Fort Erie campaign have at length been made public. They contain but little information that was not previously known to the public. Col. Peacocke's dispatch affords particulars as to the force under his command, which appears to have consisted of 200 men of the 16th Regiment, 300 men of the 47th Regiment, Col. Hoste's battery of Royal Artillery, seven companies of Volunteers at St. Catharines, the 13th Battalion, and the Queen's Own regiment, Toronto. Colonel Peacocke seems to have experienced very great difficulty in obtaining reliable information. When we recollect what numbers of utterly unfounded and contradictory rumors were flying about in all directions throughout the day upon which the Fenian raid was made, we cannot wonder at this. On arriving at St. Catharines, Col. Peacocke received a telegram stating that the raiders were marching upon Suspension Bridge, and were actually within two or three miles of Chippewa. He therefore pushed on to the Bridge as fast as possible with the force under his immediate command, leaving orders for other troops to follow as they came up. On reaching the Bridge, Col. Peacocke heard that Chippewa was not as yet invaded by the hordes of Fenia. He proceeded to that point at once, and reaching there at dark bivouced for the night. News of a more reliable charcter now arrived, and it was found that the enemy were posted at Frenchman's Creek, a short distance from Fort Erie. Colonel Peacock then determined to concentrate all the troops under his command at Stevensville, and Captain Akers, of the Royal Engineers, started at midnight for Port Colborne with dispatches for Lieut.-Col. Booker, ordering him with the men of his command to meet Colonel Peacocke at Stevensville between 11 and 12 o'clock on the forenoon of Saturday. At two o'clock on Saturday morning a dispatch was received from Lieut.-Colonel Booker, stating that he had given orders to attack the enemy at Fort Erie, this dispatch was sent previous to the arrival of Capt. Akers at Port Colborne. Being joined by between 900 and 1000 men, regulars and volunteers, Col. Peacocke started from Chippawa at 7 o'clock on the morning of Saturday. It being necessary to cook some food for the men, Col. Peacocke telegraphed to Port Colborne that he should be an hour late in starting. When about three miles from Stevensville, the place appointed for the junction with Col. Booker's command, intelligence was received of the retreat of the Volunteers on Ridgeway and Port Colborne. The column marched on until dark, and halted 2½ miles from Fort Erie. Various conflicting reports were received at this time, some stating that the enemy had been largely reinforced. At length anxious to prevent the escape of the Fenians, Col. Peacocke determined upon a night attack, but just as the column was about to move, Lieut. Col. Cameron brought information of their escape to the great mortification of the men and officers of the command. Colonel Peacocke says that the troops under his command underwent very great fatigue and bore it with the best spirit and great cheerfulness. A great number of private individuals rendered important service. Mr. Swinyard of the Great Western Railway, together with all the subordinate officials of the line is mentioned gratefully in Colonel Peacocke's dispatch.

The following is Lieut.-Col. Booker's despatch in full, dated Port Colborne, June 2d:

"To Major-General G. Napier, C. B., Commanding First Militia District, Toronto, C. W."

"SIR,—I have the honor to report that, in accordance with the instructions received from Colonel Peacocke, through Capt Akers, I proceeded by train at 5 a. m. to-day to Ridgeway station, on the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad, with the Queen's Own, of Toronto, Major Gilmore, say 480 men of all ranks, the York Rifles, Capt. Davis, the Caledonia Rifles, Capt. Jackson, and the 13th battalion, of Hamilton, together about 350 men; total of all ranks, say 830 men, in order to form a junction with Colonel Peacocke at 9 to 9 30 a. am. On arriving at Ridgeway I sent the Great Western train away; and as I could not obtain a horse or waggon in the place for the conveyance of stores, I was compelled to leave without the stores. At a little before 8 a. m., we were feeling our way upon the Stevensville road, and were about three miles from that village when our advanced guard felt the enemy. Major Gilmore extended the Queens Own in skirmishing order, in admirable style. The men advanced in good spirits; they were supported and relieved as required by the 13th battalion of Hamilton, and the Rifle Companies from York and Caledonia. After Major Gilmore had expended much ammunition, he reported to me that his ammunition was failing. At 9 30 after having been engaged under a hot fire for a hour and a half, I observed the enemy throwing back his right, and reinforcing his left flank. I immediately ordered up two companies in support to counteract this movement. At this moment I received a telegram at the hands of Mr. Storin, of the Welland Railroad, on the field, informing me that Colonel Peacocke could not leave Chippewa before 7 o'clock instead of 5 a. m., the hour named by Capt. Akers on his behalf. The enemy was strongly posted in the woods on the West of the garrison road, the road forming the entrance, as it were to a *cul-de-sac*. We outflanked him, when he brought up his centre reserves and outflanked us. We drove them, in the first place, over a mile, and held possession of their rifle-pits. A cry of 'Cavalry from the front,' and 'Retreat,' of a number of men in our centre on the reserves caused me to form square and prepare for cavalry. This mistake originated from the relieved skirmishers doubling back. I immediately reformed the column and endeavored to deploy to the right; but a panic here seized our men and I could not bring them again to the front. I regret to say we have lost several valuable officers and men. I estimate the strength of the enemy as greater than ours, and from the rapid firing they were evidently armed with repeating rifles.

"I have, &c.,
(Signed) "A. BOOKER, Lt-Col.,
"Com'g Vol. Mil.

Col. Lowry's dispatch contains an account of his departure from Toronto with four guns of the Royal Artillery. At Oakville he was joined by Captain Chisholmn's company of rifle volunteers, at Clifton by Colonel Stevens with 350 volunteers, at Black Creek by 200 men of the 60th Rifles, and 14 men of the 16th regiment. Col. Lowry arrived at Fort Erie at 8.15 on Sunday morning, and found that the greater portion of the raiders had effected their escape.

The following is Captain Aker's report dated Montreal June 7th, 1866:

"MONTREAL, 7th June, 1866.

SIR,—In accordance with the orders of Major General Napier, C. B., I reported myself to Col. Peacocke at Hamilton, on Friday, 1st June, and proceeded with him to Chippewa. The same night about midnight, I was directed by Lieut. Col Peacocke to proceed to Port Colborne, to arrange with Lieut.-Col. Dennis for making a combined attack on the enemy, supposed to be entrenched on Black Creek, about three miles down the river from Erie, seven miles from Chippewa, and two miles from Stevensville. Col. Peacocke was to move on Stevensville, so as to arrive there about 9 30 a. m.; Lieut. Col. Dennis to move along the railway to Ridgeway, as far as the state of the railway would permit, and march, from thence to meet Col. Peacocke at Stevensville, at the above hour; and from thence the combined forces were to march on the supposed position. Arriving at Port Colborne at about 2 a.m., I found the whole force under arms and in the cars. Lieut. Col. Booker being senior to Lieut. Col. Dennis had taken the command. They had obtained from a custom-house officer, arriving from Erie, exact information as to the position of the Fenian camp. This was on Frenchman's Creek about half way between Black Creek and Fort Erie. The officer who had been in the camp at 6 o'clock, considered there was not more than 700 men. They had been drinking whiskey hard during the day, and might fall an easy prey to a sudden attack. Lieut.-Colonel Dennis was anxious to move off at once to the attack, and Lieutenant-Colonel Booker was prepared to carry out the proposal, if properly authorized. Knowing Colonel Peacocke's anxiety to combine his force with the volunteers in attacking the enemy, I could not in his name authorise the movement, nor did I think it prudent; as, from the accounts we had received, it appeared that the enemy's force would be doubled during the night. Having ascertained, however, that the railway bridge at Ridgway, partially burnt in the morning, had been repaired, and that the line to Erie was open, I arranged a somewhat different plan of attack, subject of course, to Colonel Peacocke's approval. The plan was as follows:—Lt. Col. Booker to proceed by rail to Erie with the greater part of his force, to arrive at Fort Erie at 8 a m., Lt. Col. Dennis and myself to go round the coast in a steam tug, taking a company of volunteer artillery to reconnoitre the shore between Fort Erie and Black Creek and to return to Fort Erie in time to meet Lt. Col Booker at 8—should Col. Peacocke approve of this he would march by the river road from Chippewa and make a combined attack with Lt. Col. Booker at some point between Fort Erie and Black Creek, cutting off the enemy's retreat by the river; the tug to be employed cruising up and down the river, cutting off any boats that might attempt to escape and communicating between the forces advancing from Chippewa and from Erie. I communicated this proposed change to Col. Peacocke; both by letter and telegraph, omitting however, I think, to mention the use proposed to be made of the tug. This plan was merely a modification of that proposed by Lt. Col. Denis, who wished to move at once with the volunteers without arranging a junction with Col. Peacocke. Before receiving any answer from Col. Peacocke, I went off in the tug with Lt. Col. Dennis and the company of artillery, leaving word with Lt. Col. Booker to take care and obtain Col. Peacocke's approval to the proposed change before acting on it, and explaining the plan previously determined on in case Colonel Peacocke should desire him to adhere to it. We arrived at Fort Erie about 5 a.m., steamed along there and passed Frenchman's creek where we saw the enemy's camp apparently deserted. After carefully examining the shore from Erie to Black Creek, and seeing no signs of any armed force, we went ashore at Black Creek, and were informed that the enemy had broken up their camp during the night. A party was seen by the inhabitants moving along the river in the direction of Chippewa, and the remainder to have turned inland at Black Creek. As far as I could make out from the size and appearance of their camp, and from the reports of the people, their combined force could not have exceeded 700 or 800 men. I then returned with Liet.-Col. Dennis, by water, to Fort Erie, as appointed with Lieut.-Col. Booker. That officer not having arrived, I became aware that Col. Peacocke had acted on his original plan; but, from the information I had gained, was of opinion that he would not have more than 400 or 500 men to contend with. Lieut.-Col. Dennis then landed the company of artillery, and I proceeded with it patrolling the road and heights between Fort Erie and Black Creek. Between 30 and 40 prisoners were taken by the company, or handed over by civilians and put on board the tug at Black Creek. Seeing nothing more to be done at Fort Erie, I drove up to the railway station, on the line to Colborne, to ascertain whether telegraphic communication had been opened, and obtained what information I could. This station is about half a mile from Fort Erie and to the westward of the high road from Colborne. I had hardly entered the station when I heard a cry that troops were coming down the hill between myself and the town. I jumped into my conveyance and turned towards Erie to give the alarm to the company of volunteers left there. Finding the approach to Erie cut off and the enemy's skirmishers stealing round to surround me, I turned round and drove to the shore in the direction of Colborne. Near Ridgeway I turned up towards the high road, and passing the railway bridge, found it on fire. I stopped and got some buckets from a neighboring farm, and, with the assistance of the driver, managed to put out the fire. I then went on the garrison road, where I heard an account of the engagement with Col. Booker's force and of its retreat to Colborne. I found two wounded men at a road-side house; one of them I took into Colborne; the other was too badly hurt to move. I arrived at Colborne between 6 and 7 in the evening. The force had been increased since the previous day, and now consisted of the seven P. A. O., with four companies of the 22nd Oxford and the Drumbo Company attached, two companies of Home Guard, the Caledonia and the Queen's Own and the 13th—in all about 1400 men. The garrison was in the greatest state of confusion, and the troops that had been engaged in the morning considerably exhausted from want of rest and food. I ordered what assistance I could to Col. Booker, who appeared quite overcome by fatigue and anxiety. He begged me to undertake all necessary arrangements, and later in the evening requested to take the command out of his hands. Finding this was the wish of other volunteer officers of superior rank to myself, I telegraphed for instructions, and was desired by Col. Lowry to take the command. I posted a line of out-lying pickets, at a radius of one mile from the town, extending from the shore to the Welland canal, with strong supports in rear, and ordered the remainder of the troops to lie down and get what rest they could. I telegraphed in various directions for food and ammunition, and by 2 a. m. on Sunday 3rd had an ample supply of both. About, 1 o'clock, the alarm was sounded, and officers and civilians rushed up informing me that the enemy was marching on us in force and within 500 yards west of the town, where I had placed no pickets. The alarm was entirely without foundation, but had the effect of depriving the troops of the few hours rest they might have had. All through the night, reports were coming in of large forces being landed on the shore between Colborne and Erie, also entirely without foundation. I sent the tug boat, however, still kept at our service by the owner, Mr. McCallum, to watch the shore between Colborne and Erie, and called on some of the civilians to act as scouts, and keep me informed of any movements in the neighborhood. Reveille was sounded at three, and I immediately made what arrangements I could for serving out rations and ammunition.—At five o'clock, sending a pilot engine in front, I moved by rail towards Erie, taking the whole of the troops except the 13th, whom I left to guard Port Colborne. Hearing the enemy were posted near Ridgway, and finding a favorable position for forming up the troops, at B in Sketch, on a road known as Skirk's crossing, I disembarked the men, threw out a line of skirmishers, with four supporters from the 7th P A O, with orders for the flank supporters to wheel outwards and extend at once in case of any sign of a flank attack. In this order, and with a strong rear-guard, I advanced from B. to the garrison road, and from thence towards Fort Erie.—On coming to the scene of the previous day's engagement at C, I ascertained that the enemy had attempted to cross the river during the night, and that Erie was in possession of our troops. After halting the men for about an hour at this spot, I marched them quietly in to Erie, where I reported myself to Col. Lowry. On the following morning I was relieved from my command.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) CHAS. S. AKERS,
Capt. R. E.

SODA-WATER—ITS HISTORY.—We venture to say that very few of our readers who frequent the soda fountains knows the manner in which the beverage is made. Soda water is simply pure water impregnated with carbonic acid gas. It is known by its agreeable, pungent taste, by its slightly exhilarating qualities, and its bubbling and scintilation. The water to be impregnated with the gas is placed in a strong vessel, usually made of iron or copper, called a fountain. The gas, after being passed through water to purify it, is conducted to the fountain, and, after sufficient agitation in contact with the gas, at a high pressure, the water becomes impregnated, and is then what is known as soda-water. The first experiments were made by Venal, in France, in 1760, and published in 1776; by Priestly in 1798; and later by Bergman, Black, Van Helmot, and others. The first manufactory in the world was established at Geneva, by Goss an apothecary of that city, whose annual sales amounted to 40,000 bottles of "Eau de Selts." In 1790 his partner, Mr. Paul, founded an establishment in Paris, where were compounded not only the principal mineral waters of France, but even those of foreign countries. From this time onward laboratories multiplied all over Europe, and the manufacture of simple aerated water is now conducted on so large a scale in all civilized countries, that a very large amount of inventive genius has been successfully employed in improving the necessary apparatus.

The Spectator.

—"Hearts resolved and hands prepared
The blessings they enjoy to guard."

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1866.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

OTTAWA, June, 23, 1866.

There is much to regret and much to be pleased at in last night's debate on the subject of Mr. Galt's resolution of indemnity for the unauthorized expenditure on the militia in consequence of the Fenian trouble. Much to regret, because it would have been a gracious act on the part of Parliament to have voted the money unanimously and without discussion, thus evincing their sense of the patriotic conduct of the brave fellows who left their homes at a moment's warning, and with their lives in their hands, went forth to defend the country. This was undoubtedly the feeling of the House itself. After Mr. Galt had explained clearly the causes which had led to this expenditure, and the anxiety of the Government that any such expenditure, in contravention of the terms of the audit act, should be fenced round with such safeguards as to prevent its becoming general, Mr. Dorion, as leader of the opposition, very properly and very patriotically stated his acquiescence in the motion, and his unwillingness in view of the object for which the money had been expended, even to criticise the items. His speech did him infinite credit, and will long be remembered to his honor. The chairman—for the House was in committee—was just about to put the resolution, when Col. Haultain, who unfortunately for the country, has been in the army, and on the strength of that claims to be an authority on militia questions, with an exhibition of bad taste that I have never seen equalled, insisted upon ventilating his views on the Volunteer system. Whether the colonel's views are right or wrong, whether the volunteer system is equal to the emergency of defending this country or not, certain it is that this was a most unfitting occasion to raise the point. The Governor's speech has announced that the subject of the militia will be brought before the House in some amendments to the law. Mr. Cartwright has already a bill before Parliament to amend the system by requiring that a portion of the service militia should every year be called out for six months drill; these would have afforded ample and proper opportunities for presenting his views. Colonel Haultain might himself have introduced a measure embodying his views—or after the easier manner of the party with which he acts—a series of resolutions setting them forth, and thus have laid before the country his opinions against the Volunteer system as an efficient arm of defence. But to have seized this particular moment, when the question was a simple recognition of the services rendered by the volunteers, by a prompt indemnity to the Government for their payment, was most unfortunate. Still more unfortunate was it that this moment should have been seized upon not simply to express his opinions on the value of the Volunteer system, but to complain that the miserable pittance of pay which they received was beyond the power and resource of the Government to give them. At a time when the patriotic spirit of the country is evincing itself in large subscriptions from private citizens, and in grants from municipal bodies, supplementing the pay of the volunteers on the ground that it is altogether too small, to have the member for Peterborough, in spite of the military handle to his name, in spite of the attempts which he has made to constitute himself a kind of Parliamentary patron of the militia, whining over the miserable 25 cents a-day that our brave young fellows have been paid while on frontier duty. It was indeed a matter of deep regret that his own good sense had not pointed out to him the utter unfitness both of the occasion for the remarks he made and of the remarks themselves.

But there is much to be pleased at as well. The speech of Col. Haultain only served to bring out in bold relief the patriotic spirit of the Canadian Parliament. No other gentleman than himself ventured to complain that the volunteers of Canada have been overpaid at twenty-five cents a-day and rations.—On the contrary the sentiment was repudiated, as it deserved to be, with indignat scorn by every gentleman who spoke; it was such an outrage upon the outbursting loyalty and patriotism of the country that there was found none so mean as to do it reverence.—Mr. Dunkin was the first in his own clear and energetic way to repudiate the carping spirit of the member for Peterborough; and he was followed in an able speech in the same sense by Mr. Rose. Others spoke, and all in the same sense, until Mr. McGee wound up the subject in one of his most magnificent efforts, an effort which, to use a theatrical phrase, "brought down the house," more than once. It was worth the mortification of having it proclaimed in the broad light of day that we have one member of Parliament, and he an old soldier, who thinks 25 cents and rations too much for our brave volunteer defenders, to have heard such a speech as that delivered by Mr. McGee. It would spoil it to attempt even to summarise it, it should be read in full at every family fire side in every nook and corner of British America, and as you will of course publish it in full I make no further allusion to it.

One feature of the debate was peculiarly gratifying to myself, who have always held and avowed that the possession of free institutions was inseparable from the responsibility of preparation to defend them, and that it was criminal in this country to neglect ample and full means of defence. I have held that those defensive measures must, to be successful, be such as would reach the yeomanry of the country, the men who have an interest in the soil, and that a good militia system is what is needed to be supplimented by the magnificent volunteer spirit of the Towns and Cities, these were not popular views a few years ago. Indeed, it is only four years since an administration was voted out of office because of their desire to provide an efficient militia system for the country. The Lyson Bill, so much objected to, was simply the plan which all parties now desire to see carried out—systematised so as to make it available. Under that system, if it had been adopted, we should to-day have had 50,000 of our militia with a tolerable amount of military knowledge, and other 50,000 just entering upon the course of instruction. It was a system under which, at the end of a few years, every man in the country capable of bearing arms would have been to a certain extent trained to their use; and the events of the last few months sufficiently prove that this is the condition to which we must aspire. That Bill, in all its essential features, will yet, I am satisfied, be adopted; and I am more convinced of this when I find those who were its most bitter opponents when it was introduced now calling for its enactment.

There are indications that this session is to be utilized for the purpose of making capital for the coming elections. Mr. Brown has himself put some motions on the paper which squint strongly in that direction; and you will have noticed that Mr. McKellar brought up a motion for an address in reference to certain lands granted to the Hudson's Bay Company. It appears that these lands amount to some 6,400 acres, including the mouths of some half-a-dozen rivers, and that they were sold to the Company for the nominal sum of £50. The impression was sought to be conveyed during the discussion that the sale took place in 1856 or 1857, which of course would make the Coalition Government of that day responsible for it. I have however taken the pains to look the matter up, and I find that the sale was made in August, 1854, by the Hinck's Reform Administration, some weeks before the coalition under Sir Allan Macnab came into office. The coalition government stopped the issue of the Patents, and they have not up to this day been issued. It is desirable that some steps should be taken to throw these lands open to actual settlement, and I hope Mr. Campbell will take the matter in hand with that view, but it is just as well that the original sale, which was a most unpardonable one, should be credited to the right quarter.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The position of Mexican affairs just now seems to be somewhat critical. The people of the States are rejoicing in the belief that the troops of France will shortly be withdrawn, and that, so soon as they leave the shores of Mexico, the people of that unhappy country will be left to the tender mercies of the Americans, and that their vast beautiful territory can at once be annexed, either through the direct instrumentality of the United States forces, or by the aid of the "Fenians," or some other predatory horde which may be organized within the Republic for the purpose of carrying fire and sword into any neighboring country, the people of which may be so blindly infatuated as to prefer maintaining their own institutions, laws and nationality to that of the mighty Western Republic. The following important letter has been received by Mr. Seward from the American Minister at Paris:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PARIS, June 4, 1866.

SIR—I waited upon His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs on Saturday last, in pursuance to a previous appointment, to confer with him upon the subject matter of your instruction, No. 450, marked "confidential." As he had already been apprised of the contents of that dispatch, through the French Minister residing at Washington, I was spared the necessity of re-stating them. He said that the Imperial Government proclaimed its intention to retire from Mexico, because it suited its convenience and interests to retire, and for no other reason. When, therefore, it announced formally, not merely to the United States, but to all the world, that the army would be withdrawn from Mexico within a specified term, he thought it should be deemed sufficient. The Government made its declaration in good faith, and means to keep it. It means to withdraw its army within the time prescribed, and it does not intend to take one or two hundred in the first detachment and one or two hundred more in the second, leaving the greater body of them to the last, though it had not deemed it necessary to specify with minuteness details of this kind which depend upon hygienic and climatic considerations, of which it was the best and the only competent judge. This His Excellency said he wished I would say to our Government. I asked His Excellency if I had ever intimated to him, whether in writing or orally, any suspicion of the Emperor's intention to withdraw his army from Mexico in unequal portions. He replied that I had not. I then asked him if any other person authorized to speak in the name of my Government had done so. He said no; but he had read imputations of that kind in one of our papers. I replied in substance that the press was a law in itself, and that we had better not accept it as a law unto us; and as he asked me to communicate to my Government a formal answer to what sounded like an accusation of insincerity and bad faith on the part of the Emperor, I wanted his authority for stating that no such accusation had reached him through any official channel. He replied that he only had read it in a newspaper. I then went on to say that the purpose of your instruction, as I understand it, was simply to obtain an explanation, which was sure to be required by you, of the shipment in France of large bodies of troops to Mexico after the purpose to withdraw her whole army had been officially proclaimed. To this his Excellency replied that since seeing me he had gotten from his colleagues of the Marine and War Departments information to the import that no troops belonging to the Corps Expeditionaire had been sent to Mexico this year unless for the sake of partly replacing soldiers missing, but at any rate without any augmentation of the number of standing troops; that the shipments of troops referred to in the public prints, and in your dispatch was most likely that made in the transport Rhone about the beginning of the year; that this Rhone touched at Martinique but not at St. Thomas as was stated; that she carried 916 and not 1,200 soldiers; that they belonged to the Foreign Legion and not to the Expeditionary Corps; that they consisted of troops that had been waiting transportation a long time in France, and in Algeria, to join their regiments; that no new troops had been enrolled for the Foreign Legion since the Emperor proclaimed his purpose to withdraw his flag from Mexico, and that no more for what he knew were intended to be enrolled. In regard to the shipment of troops from Austria, he said that that was an affair entirely between that Government and the Mexican, with which the French had nothing to do; that since I had spoken to him on the subject he had verified his own convictions by a reference to the Minister of War and Marine, and had ascertained that no engagements of any sort had been entered into by either for the enrollment or transportation of troops from Austria or Mexico. He went on further to say that it was the intention of the Government to withdraw the army entirely from Mexico within the time specified in his despatch to you, at the very latest—sooner, if climate and other controlling considerations permitted, and it was not its intention to replace them with other troops from any quarter. At the conclusion of a long conversation, of which I have given the important results, I expressed satisfaction with his Excellency's explanations, and the pleasure I should have in communicating them to my Government. This dispatch has been submitted to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and the foregoing version of the results of our conversation has been approved by him.

I am, Sir, with very great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN BIGELOW.

We have no doubt that the Emperor of the Fench is not only willing, but desirous to act up to the terms of his contract, and to withdraw his forces from Mexico as soon as he can do so with propriety, but it is by no means evident that he will consent to leave that country to its fate in the future. On the contrary there is abundant evidence to show that he will adopt an altogether opposite course.

It appears from recent dispatches which seem reliable that the Mexican Custom Houses are at once to be placed under French authority, as a guarantee for the Mexican loan, while the address lately issued by the Emperor Maximillian to the Foreign Legion does not look at all as if he had any intention of leaving, as we are so frequently hearing that he intends to do.

The present condition of things in Mexico is still very unsatisfactory. Guerrilla bands composed apparently of mnch the same materials as the Fenian Brotherhood, sack, murder and steal in the name of freedom. They pretend to be actuated by the purest motives of patriotism, and they show their love of country by plundering every one who falls in their way, without apparently manifesting any regard for the political sentiments of their unfortunate victims.

The new Mexican loan which turns out after all to have been freely subscribed to in France, has relieved the government of Maximillian from its most pressing difficulties, and we sincerely hope that the wisdom of his councillors, and the bravery of his soldiers will eventually succeed in rescuing the country from its long continued condition of poverty and lawlessness.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

LATEST FROM OTTAWA.

(Special to the Spectator per Montreal Line.)

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, June 25.

St Jeane Baptiste day was celebrated with great spirit by the French Canadian population. The Society of St. Jean Baptiste formed in procession, which was joined juveniles, well dressed, carrying flags, and a good number of other citizens, several members of Parliament and several large waggons filled with men at work representing various trades, also took part in the procession, which was enlivened with banners and music.

The procession halted under His Excellency's chamber in the eastern chamber of the building, and presented an address expressing loyalty and devotion to the Queen and respect for himself, to which suitable remarks were made. A successful concert took place in the evening.

Considerable discussion took place in the Upper House on a motion to adjourn from Wednesday next to till Tuesday following. The Government strongly opposed it, Sir F. Belleau stating that important explanations would most likely be given on Monday next respecting local constitutions, &c.

The trip is to be 250 miles up the Ottawa; and a good many members are expected to participate in it.

Messrs. Tupper and Archibald, of Nova Scotia, are on their way to Canada, with the object of discussing the question of Confederation. Papers relating to the proceedings of the Confederate Council of Trade, were laid before the Legislative Council to-day. They contain a dispatch from the Colonial Office, enclosing one from the Foreign Office, recommending the formation of the Council; also despatches from the Lieutenant-Governors, naming members, and, finally, resolutions of the Council. The resolutions are the same as those read by Mr. Brown in explations. They affirm the satisfaction of the Provinces with the Reciprocity Treaty, and willingness to accept reasonable suggestions from the American Government, and declaring the propriety of a Committee of Council going to Washington to continue negotiations. It is a remarkable fact that Mr. Galt was the only member who went; the other members of the delegation were not members of the Confederate Council.

It is rumored that a local constitution bill will be brought down on Thursday.

A warm discussion took place to-day, arising out of a question by Dr. Poulin, whether the Government was aware of the existence of a secret and illegal society in Montreal, with ramifications in Iberville, known as St. Jean Baptiste Club.

Mr. Cartier stated that the Government had information, and that members of the society themselves had given information to the police that some had recently left for the States, and when the names of members were obtained the Government would decide what steps to take.

Mr. Dufresne, of Iberville, avowed himself a member of the society, and said it was merely a beneficial and literary association.

Mr. Dunkin and Sandfield Macdonald protested against the insinuation that a portion of the population was disloyal.

It is rumored that the society is a branch of the American French Society organized by Dr. Firouard to secure the freedom of the French Canadians by separation from Britain.

The report in the New York *Herald* of Chamber's speech, on Friday, excites comment. It is grossly false.

Mr. Magill gives notice of a bill for the payment of jurors in Recorder's Courts in Upper Canada, the pay to be $1 a day, and a fine for non-attendance; suitors to pay $3 towards payment of fees, and fines imposed on jurors and all fines imposed not payable to the Receiver-General, to be handed over to the City Chamberlain, and form a fund for the payment of jurors.

There is a deputation here from Huron urging the appointment of M. C. Cameron, of Goderich, as Judge of Huron and Bruce.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OTTAWA, June 25th.

The Council met at 3 o'clock.

The following Bills were introduced:

Hon. Mr. Sanborn, to enable the Hon. Philip H. Moore to obtain a patent for the invention of a new method of manufacturing peat into coal by process of steam.

Hon. Mr. McMaster, to vest certain lands in the Rector and Churchwardens of St. James Church, Toronto.

Sir N. F. Belleau, to extend and define the powers of the Savings Bank La Caisse d' Economi de Notre Dame de Quebec.

Hon. Mr. Leonard, to incorporate the Bank of London, C. W.

Hon. Mr. CURRIE inquired whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce a measure this session to legalise the recent appropriation made by municipal corporations in Upper Canada for the relief of the volunteers. Reply in the affirmative.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON moved that when the House adjourns on Thursday next, it do stand adjourned until the following Wednesday.

Hon. Mr. Christie moved, in amendment, that the House adjourn from Wednesday until Tuesday next. The amendment was carried, 31 to 18.

Hon. Mr. Sanborn moved the third reading of the Lower Canada Commissioners' Courts amendment act.—Carried.

The Iroquois Indians' wood reserve bill passed through committee of the whole house.

The following bills were read a second time:

Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau, St. Lawrence Navigation Co.'s incorporation bill.

Hon. Mr. Alexander, Woodstock Presbyterian congregation land sale.

Hon. Mr. Flint, act to incorporate Belleville Protestant Cemetery.

The House adjourned at a quarter past 5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

Mr. Wood, to repeal section 172, cap. 19, Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada.

Mr. Wright, to amend an act to impose a tax on dogs, and to provide for the better protection of sheep in Upper Canada.

Mr. J. S. Smith. to revive and continue the powers to the Peterboro and Chemong Railway Co.

Hon. Mr. McGee, to amend chap. 40 of the consolidated statute of Canada, entitled An Act respecting Emigrants and Quarantine.

Mr. Morris, to make valid the will of Geo. Desbarat.

The following bills were read a second time and referred to a committee:

The City of Hamilton Debenture Act of 1866—Mr. Magill.

To annex to the Paris of St. Marie de Mannoir certain ranges of the Parish of St. Angele—Mr. Poulin.

To authorize the issuing of letters patent of invention to Arthur Rankin for a new and hitherto unknown description of fuel—Mr. Rankin.

To amend and extend the provisions of the act incorporating the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Co.—J. S. Smith.

To enable Pierre Rimard Jay and the Hon. L. A. Dessaiules to take out conjointly patents of invention for certain machines and inventions—Hon. Mr. Laframberg.

To confirm certain by-laws of the municipalities of the corporation of the county of Oxford, and to confirm sales of lands for taxes imposed under and by virtue of the said by-law—Hon. Mr. Brown.

To incorporate the Steel, Iron and Railway Works Company, limited—Hon. Mr. Brown.

To incorporate the Ottawa City Passenger Railway Company—Mr. Currier

To amend the Act 27th, 28th Vic. cap. 71, entituled an act to incorporate the board of trade of the city of Hamilton—Mr. Magill.

To attach a part of the township of Aylmer to the parish of St. Vital de Lambton in the county of Bruce—Mr. Tasehereau.

To attach a part of the township of Broughton to the parish of St. Frederick in the township of Beauce—Mr. Taucherea.

To incorporate the Canada vine growing association—Mr. Cameron.

To incorporate the *Globe* Printing Company—Mr. J. S. Smith.

To incorporate the Waterloo, Magog and Stanstead Railway Company—Mr. Knight.

To incorporate the Town of St. Ours—Mr. Perrault.

To enable the trustees of St. Paul's Church, Montreal, to sell certain real estate.—Hon. Mr. Ross.

To amend the act incorporating the Literary Association of Montreal.—Hon. Mr. Ross.

Hon. Mr. Rose moved the second reading of the bill to legalize a certain agreement between the Buffalo and Lake Huron R. R. and the Grand Trunk R. R. Co., of Canada.

Mr. Mackenzie moved the six months' hoist.

Mr Jos. Dufresne moved an amendment, that the debate be adjourned till Wednesday.

After some discussion, Mr. Rose postponed his motion till Wednesday week.

In reply to Mr. Wallbridge, Hon. Mr. MacDougall said there was a difference between the Government and the publishers as to the price of the coloured maps to accompany William Logan's geological report, and a correspondehce was now going on on the subject.

In reply to Mr. Poulin, Attorney General CARTIER said the Government had information of the existence of a small secret association in Montreal with ramifications in Oberville, called the Club St. Jean Baptiste. Latterly some of its members became frightened and sent in their resignations into the hands of the police of Montreal, and the person in whose house the worthies were accustomed to meet had let the police know that he would have nothing more to do with it. Some of its members had thought fit to leave their domiciles and retire to the other side, and are now desirous of coming back again. The Government, in a few days, would be in a position to know the names of all the members, and they would then see whether this little association deserved that any proceedings should be adopted against it.

Mr. A. DUFRESNE said the club referred to was a literary, mutual, and benefit society. He was a member of it and intended to apply for an act for incorporation. It had no connection with Fenianism. Its members were as loyal as the Attorney General himself, and would as readily march to the frontier to defend the country against the Fenians or any other invaders.

CITY NEWS.

THE WEATHER.—During the past three days the heat has been most intense. On Friday the thermometer was 84° in the shade; Saturday 84°; Sunday, 89°, and Monday 95°; as indicated by Mr. Robert Osborne's thermometer on James street.

RUNAWAY.—About one o'clock yesterday afternoon, a horse broke loose from a stable near the MacNab street barracks, and gave his pursuers a hot chase for a length of time. His owner succeeded in catching him on Main street north. Fortunately no damage was done to any property.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—Yesterday, about noon, there arrived, per steamer Champion, 430 more Norwegian emigrants, *en route* for the Western States. They were in perfect health and good circumstances. They remained over in the sheds, at the wharf, until trains could be prepared for the purpose of conveying them on their journey. On a train from the East there also arrived a party of English aud Scotch emigrants, 60 in number, whose intention it is to remain in Canada. They seemed to be a most respectable and well-to-do class of people, and were under the guardianship of a minister of the Scotch Church who had been for some time in this country, and went home for the purpose of encouraging emigration. We have no doubt the country will be greatly benefitted by the advent of such people.

BARTON LODGE NO. 6.—The installation of officers of Barton Lodge No 6 took place last evening, as follows: Very Worshipful Master R. E. Charlton in chair. Brother W. Edgar, re-elected S. W.; Rro. W. T. Mundy, re elected J. W.; Bro. J. D. Irvin, re-elected Treasure; Bro. Rev. Dr. Wilson, re-elected Chaplain; Bro. J. B. Eager, re-elected Secretary; Bro. T. H. Bartendale, elected S. D.; Bro. J. Mackenzie, J. D.; Dro. James Richmond, M, C.; Bro. Dr. Elias Vernon and Bro. Hugh Alexander Mackay, Stewards; Bros. E. S. Whipple and Donald Mackay, Auditors; Bro. Laurence Fallis, J. G.; Bro. W. W. Snmmers, Tyler.

A TURTLE STORY.—A story was told us the other day by a detective officer of this city, as communicated to him by some gentleman residing on the lower end of West Avenue, and under whose observation the case occurred. We will not vouch for its being true although it is told as a fact. A young farmer, residing at the foot of the avenue, near the swampy district, a few days ogo, while rusticating together with a companion, came in contact with a huge mud-turtle in a secluded portion of the farm. Mr. Turtle acted in rather a snappish manner on a stick being applied to his proboscis, and seized it with an alacrity known only to creatures of his vindictive disposition. Having taken hold of the centre of the stick, the men proceeded at once to convey him home, and on their way thither doubtless visions of turtle soup, &c., rose before their imaginations. In due time they reached the residence of the young man on whose farm the "animal" had been captured, and after the 'folks of the house" had expended their curiosity in examining the "strange bird," as Paddy termed it, its head was chopped off as near as possible to the trunk, or shell, and the head thrown over into the field adjoining in which a number of the porcine tribe were wallowing in the mud. Two days after this circumstance occurred, a fearful noise was heard to proceed from the field in which the head of the turtle had been thrown, and on proceeding to the place the farmer observed one of the pigs to be in a horrid state of excitement, rushing up and down the field in a manner which would have done credit to a race horse, rather than a lazy grunter. On examination, it was discovered that the turtle's head had snapped on the pig's lip, and this was the cause of the commotion. The turtle's head was with difficulty taken off but not before the desperate remedy of cutting it to pieces was resorted to. The injuries to the pig will not prove serious, however, as he is now in a fair way of improving.

THE OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

In another column will be found a resume of the most important of the official dispatches relative to the military movements during the late Fenian raid in Upper Canada. Most of the facts connected with the campaign were known to the public before, but the publication of these official dispatches will show the great difficulties under which the principal commanders laboured in the absence of all reliable information and the vast number of conflicting rumors which were current as to the movements of the enemy. Whatever mistakes may have been made, we do not think there can be any doubt that all the officers and men employed were actuated by a sincere desire to do their duty and to meet the enemy as soon as they could do so with a fair prospect of success.

We are glad to see that the authorities are not led to imagine that all danger from the Fenian cut-throats is at an end, but that they still see the necessity that exists for keeping the Volunteers in an efficient condition so as to be made available at a moment's notice in case of another attack.

GENERAL ORDER.

THANKS TO THE VOLUNTEERS.

OTTAWA, June 23.

The Commander-in Chief has issued the following General Order:—"In releasing the volunteers, for the present, from active duty, the Commander-in-Chief desires to make known to the officers and non-commissioned officers and men of the force, the pride and satisfaction with which he has witnessed the patriotism and energy displayed by them in their instantaneous response to the call to arms. The Commander-in-Chief wishes to express his admiration of the promptitude with which, on the only occasion when an opportunity was afforded them of meeting the enemy, the volunteers went unler fire, and his deep sympathy with the friends and relations of those who there met a soldier's death. The discipline and good conduct of the force while on service, has secured the approbation of their military commanders, and has been most favourably reported on to the Commander-in-chief. The Commander-in-Chief wishes to impress on the minds of the volunteers that, though the late attack on the Province has proved a failure, the organization, by means ofwhich it was attempted, still exists, and that its leaders do not hesitate to declare publicly that they meditate a renewal of the invasion. Under these circumstances, the Commander-in-Chief trusts that the volunteer force generally will continue, at all convenient times, to perfect themselves in drill and discipline, so that they may be able successfully to repel any future aggression that may be attempted."

The Very Latest.

MIDNIGHT REPORT.

ARRIVAL OF THE MORAVIAN.

FATHER POINT, June 25.

The steamship Moravian, from Liverpool 2:30 p. m. June 14th, and Londonderry the 15th, passed here to-day.

The City of Boston and Belgian reached Liverpool on the 13th.

The Atlantic, Saxonia and America arrived at Southampton on the 13th.

The Scotland and City of Manchester arrived at Queenstown at midnight the 13th.

The was a rumor current at Liverpool when the steamer sailed that Austria had, that morning, declared war against Prussia. Several private telegrams, it was said, had been received, but nothing public, of moment, had transpired since the interruption of diplomatic relations between Prussia and Austria.

The Austrian Government in sending the Prussian Ambassador his passport, informed him that it took the step because it looked on the withdrawal of the Austrian troops from Holstein as having taken place by compulsion from Prussia.

The Prussian Government in giving Count Harolze the passport he demanded accompanied it with a letter, acknowledging the courteous manner with which he fulfilled the diplomatic functions as Austrian Ambassador at Berlin.

Austria is said to have confided her interests at Florence and Berlin to the Dutch Minister at these courts.

The Ministers of France and Bavaria, it is said, have declined to look after Prussian interests at Vienna.

An Austrian when proceeding from Vienna to Gen. Gallenz's headquarters was stopped on Prussian territory, and his despatches taken from him.

It is stated that a body of Austrian troops was about to be concentrated near Frankfort-on-the-Maine. Gen. Gallenz and the Duke of Augustenberg had proceeded thither.

The Prussian army which was in position on the Silisian frontier, was throwing up defences on all the roads which debouch from Bavaria.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is believed that the four Queens or Empresses who are in Germany exercising their best efforts to re-establish between the Sovereigns that peace which their people so earnestly desire, have become more energetic than has been generally supposed.

Russia, also, is employing all her diplomatic powers with the secondary German princes.

A writer says there are still people in Paris who believe war may yet be averted.

The question of mobilization of the federal army, proposed by Austria, is still pending at the Frankfort Diet.

Prussia is entirely opposed to federal law, and calls on the German States favorable to Prussia to vote against it, and will regard every supporter of the motion as an adversary.

Cholera had broken out in the neighborhood of Berlin.

The Swiss federal Council has issued an address, calling out the first reserve of the Swiss army for the defence of the passes of the Alps on the side of Italy,

GREAT BRITAIN.

In Parliament, on the 13th, nothing of importance transpired.

An extraordinary trial has taken place, in which a Mrs. Ryves sought to establish herself as a princess of the royal family, her mother having been married to the Duke of Cumberland. The jury found a verdict against the claimant. The *Times* declares the case an imposition, sustained by vanity and madness.

Slatterthwaite's circular, of the evening of the 13th instant, reports a fair amount business during the week in American securities, and prices, on the whole, well maintained. English lower under the war news. Bank rates remain at 10 per cent.

The Rhos Hall Iron Co. have suspended payment.

FRANCE.

In the Corps Legislatif, Rouhez, in reply to Gusneop, said that the threatened disturbance in Europe is not likely to shake the favorable condition of the French budget, but if the expenditure was increased by the necessity of France assuming armed neutrality, the government would of necessity convoke the Corps Legislatif.

Julius Favre then opened the debate upon Mexico.

Bourse on the 13th was weak, and closed at 63 45.

PRINCIPALITIES.

The Roumanean government issued a circular to the Powers, protesting against the hostile attitude assumed by Turkey, and asserting its loyalty to the Turkish government.

It is stated that England has notified its willingness to recognise Prince Charles of Hohenzallon as Hospodar, provided he takes the oath of allegiance to the Sultan.

RUSSIA.

On the 20th of May, the Prince of Bokhara, with an army of 40,000 men and 21 guns, engaged a Russian force and suffered a decisive defeat, losing 19 of his 21 cannot, and was completely routed. The Russian loss was insignificant.

The crisis in Germany has increased in intensity.

The Austrians have entirely evacuated Holstein, retiring before superior numbers.

LATEST.

The London journals think Austria will now consider herself justified in striking a blow, and will immediately order Benedik to commence a campaign.

Prior to the above proceedings, Austria on the 9th, replied to Bismark's dispatches of June 4th, declining his statements, charging Prussia with violating her engagements, throwing all responsibility on Prussia, and asserting that Austria has now nothing to do but to take steps to defend her honor and to guard her rights from being treated with contempt.

Total Prussian force computed at 783,000 of whom 280,000 are in the field.

In the House of Commons the continental crisis was debated.

Mr. Gladstone said that England had recommended the secession of Vienna, and he expressed his opinion that in the German quarrel the sympathy of England was with Austria, but in the Italian question it was with Italy.

It is reported that the Emperor Maximilian demands from France an advance of money, otherwise he must lay down the crown and government of Mexico.

France refused the demand, and ordered Marshal Bazaine, should Maximilian leave, ascertain the wishes of the people.

In the House of Commons the Opposition continued obstructive.

The strike among the dock laborers, seamen, &c, of Liverpool, was becoming general and serious.

The marriage of the Princess Mary of Cambridge and Prince Teck took place on the 12th.

Financial affairs in England progress favorably.

LIVERPOOL, June 14.

The weather has been fine.

Breadstuffs—A fair demand for American wheat., and a fair demand for white and mixed; per 100 lbs 11s to 11s ½c for red; 10s 2d to 10s 10d for common. There was an average business for white per 480 lbs at 29s 3d to 29s 6d; yellow 30s.

Provisions—Ashes, small sales have been made during the week at 29s 6d for pots, 39s to 40s for pearls, and the market very dull. Sugar market quiet but steady.

Consols 86¼.

OUR FRONTIER DEFENCES.

The cost of our frontier defences has been very considerable. The estimate of the Adjutant General of the expenses of the frontier force to 31st March amount to $433,057. On the 4th instant His Excellency, in accordance with a second minute of Council issued another warrant for an additional sum of $300,000 to be placed to the same account, the total amount paid on account of frontier service from 1st of July to 1865 to 7th of June, 1866 being $737,139. The greatest portion of this would have been avoided if the American Government had acted in an honorable manner with regard to Fenianism. The trifling expenditure to which they have been put in guarding the frontier has been more than compensated by their having been enabled to seize a very large quantity of arms which they had previously sold to the Fenians.

POLICE COURT.

BEFORE HIS WORSHIP THE POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Monday, June 25, 1866.

As is usual on Monday, a more than ordinary number of prisoners were brought before His Worship the Police Magistrate this morning.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Thos. King was brought up, on charge of Constable Logan, with having inculcated the military spirit to such an extent, on Saturday night, that it became a detriment to the pedestrians on James street. The prisoner pleaded that he was 64 years old, and a policeman had never before "clapped a hand on his shoulder to arrest him." Fined 50 cents.

Con. Logan charged Mary and Agnes Moore, Flora McDonnell and Thos. Bready with disorderly conduct in a house on James street. The two former were discharged, with advice to leave the city. McDonnell was fined $2, and Bready $3 and costs.

VAGRANCY AND DRUNKENNESS.

Sarah A. Wilson, an elderly woman, was arrested on Saturday evening by Con. Anderson, who charged her with being drunk on James street. The prisoner was so "good" on defence, and spoke so rapidly, that nothing she said could be understood.—Fined $1 and costs.

Fred. Shaffer, arrested on Saturday night for vagrancy and drunkenness, was fined $1, or 21 days in gaol.

Patrick Moriarty was charged by Con. Rousseaux with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Fined $2, or 21 days.

John Craig on a similar charge preferred by Detective Harris was fined $2 and costs; also $5 on another charge of wilful damage to the property of Con. Rousseau, it being proved that the prisoner effected a serious rent in that functionary's coat.

Nicholas Fleming, charged by Con Logan with vagrancy, was fined $2 and costs.

Mary Jane Warren, a respectably dressed woman, was charged by her husband, Charles Warren, with getting drunk and proving a source of considerable annoyanbe. She was dismissed with a reprimand.

John McIntosh, the individual picked up outside of St. Andrews church by detective Eager and constable Martin the evening previous, in a state of unconscious inebrity, was fined $5 for his foolishness.

Harry Henry, the escaped Toronto jail bird was allowed half an hour to leave the city, which he promised his Worship he would do "'pon his word."

FIGHTING ON THE STREET.

Rose Connelly and Mary A. Doyle, were charged by constable Holmes with having entered into a pugilistic encounter on James street on Saturday. Miss Doyle pleaded that Connelly had acted in a very impertinent manner, daring her to strike her, and spitting in her face. The former was fined $1 and the latter 50c.

THREATENING.

Mary Donnell having made the necessary affidavit, that Rosanna Chambers and Mary Douse had used threatening language towards her, they were required to be bound over in the sum of $50 each to keep the peace, and two sureties of $25 each.

ASSAULT.

Henry Blythe and Charles Kline were charged by J. H. Morgan (colored) with having assaulted him in the house of a negro named Anderson, on Cannon street, on Saturday evening last. It appears from the statement of the complainant that the young "gemmen" came into the house where he was and swore that they would "knock Anderson's black head off for beating his wife." On remonstration a scuffle ensued, in which Anderson got the worst of it. And not content with that, they concluded not to let the other "nigger" as they termed him, escape unmolested. One of the prisoners attempted to prove an *alibi*, which, however, seemed unlikely, as three or four witnesses swore positively that he was in the house and took part in the assault. They were fined $10 and costs each.

KEEPING PIGS INSIDE CITY LIMITS.

Thomas Applegate was charged by John Hastie, Health Officer, with failing to remove his pigs out of the city after having received notice to do so. The defendant quite innocently stated that he had only *one*, having killed the other when he understood in the spring that the by-law prohibiting the keeping of *pigs* in the city was adopted.

His worship, (laughing)—I suppose you thought you would reduce your stock to the singular number accordingly.

Defendant—Yes, yer honor.

His worship—I shall fine you $1 and costs and order you to remove your pig at once.

Defendant—I will, yer honor; I'll dig a hole and bury the pig as soon as I go home.

BIRTH,

In this city, yesterday, the wife of the Rev. R. Cade of a son.

MARRIED,

At St. George's churnh, Norval, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. Dr. O'Meara, James Irvine, Esq., of Badulla, Ceylon, to Rosa, second daughter of Charles Mitchell, Esq., of Norval.

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS.

TENDERS

WILL BE RECEIVED until 4 p. m., on *WEDNESDAY, the 27th INSTANT,* For FLAGGING THE FLOORS of the Police Station, King William Street, also for RE-SHINGLING THE ROOF of the Dwelling House attached to the said Station.

THOS, BEASLEY,
City Clerk.
City Hall, June 26, 1866. d151

WHITE SHIRTING,
FACTORY COTTONS,
PRINTS, &c.,
ALL
AT REDUCED PRICES.
DUNDAS COTTON WARP,
ALL NUMBERS,
AT FACTORY PRICES.
Terms Cash.
AT J. PEACOCK'S,
Cor. King and McNab streets.
Hamilton, June 24, 1866. d151w25-tf

U.S. 5-20 BONDS!
NOW IS THE TIME TO INVEST!

GOLD being at its present high rate makes this class of Securities the best investment in the market

Bonds of all denominations supplied at slight advance on the New York rates.

J. W. MURTON.
June 25, 1866. d150-10i

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the matter of JOHN DAGLISH and JOSEPH WALTON, Insolvents.

THE Creditors of the Insolvents are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned, James street, Hamilton, on WEDNESDAY, the eleventh day of July next, at eleven o'clock, forenoon, for the public examination of the Insolvents, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

And the said insolvents are hereby required to attend such meeting, and to bring with them all books and papers in their possession belonging to the Estate.

W. F. FINDLAY,
Offical Assignee.
Hamilton, June 25, 1866. d151-12i

Lost,

ON the 26th ultimo, a Knight Templar's Certificate and a Knight of Malta's Certificate. Any one leaving it at this Office will be suitably rewarded.

June 24, 1866. d151

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS.

W. G. CRAWFORD & CO.,
Commission & Insurance Agents, Exchange & Stock Brokers,
ROYAL HOTEL BUILDINGS,
MERRICK STREET, HAMILTON,
Agents for Great Western Life Insurance Co., New York.
National Travellers' Accidental do., do.,
North American Lloyd Steamers do.
Australia Pioneer Line Sailing Vessels do.

THE NORTH AMERICAN "LLOYD"—Only American line of first-class Ocean Steamers between NEW YORK and BREMEN via Cowes, carrying the United States mail, and taking passengers to England, France, and Germany, leave New York, from Pier No. 46, N.R., THURSDAYS.

WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. Sanders, 2,600 tuns, 1,000 h. p., June 28.

MISSISSIPPI, G. W. Furber, commander, and MERRIMAC, E. Van Sice, com'r, extra, in July.

ATLANTIC, C. Hoyer, commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 h. p., July 19.

Further departures from NEW YORK, (besides extra steamers.)

August 2 and 16, September 6 and 20, October 4 and 25, November 8 and 22, December 13 and 27.

Departures from BREMEN, resp. COWES—May 9 and 23, June 6, 13, 20, 27, July 11 and 25, August 15, 29, September 12, October 3, and 17, November 1, 25, December 5, 19.

Rates of Passage payable in gold or its equivalent in United States currency.

From New York to Bremen, Havre, London and Southampton—1st cabin, $105; 2d cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

From Bremen, etc., to New York—1st cabin, $112; 2d cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

Return Tickets—1st cabin, $205; 2d cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For Freight and Passage apply to
RUGER BROS.,
General Agents, No. 45 Beaver st., N.Y.
W. G. CRAWFORD & Co.,
Agents for Hamilton.
June 25, 1866. 150

FOR SALE ON CONSIGNMENT.

20	Cases	Champagne, (Monte Christo.)
30	do	Cognac Brandy—1858.
85	do	Claret, (different brands.)
45	do	Wh te Wine.
500	do	Trois Couronnes Champagne,(Cliquots)
50	qrs.	Monnies J. D. Brandy.
4	do	Leary & Co., Bordeaux.
30		Butts Sherry.
26	qr.	Casks Port.
100	Cases	Suffolk Sauce.
100	do	London Dock Port.

W. G. CRAWFORD & CO.
Hamilton, 25th June, 1866. 150

Rifle Brigade Men
ATTENTION!

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Hamilton Rifle Company, now about being formed, will take place at Mr. D Black Saloon, on

THURSDAY EVEN'G NEXT,
THE 28th INST., at 7:30, SHARP,

To which all late member of the Rifle Brigade are requested to attend, especially those who have already enrolled themselves, as there will be business of importance brought before it.

By Order,
W. H. WOODHOUSE,
Sergeant.

N.B.—The gentleman elected as Captain at the last meeting has notified his intention of being present.

June 25, 1866. d150

SEA BATHING, 1866!
SEA BATHING, 1866.
ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL,
CACOUNA.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT FOR HEALTH and PLEASURE SEEKERS has been RE-OPENED for the accommodation of Families and the Travelling Public since the 15th JUNE.

OUTSIDE SPORTS have been provided for Ladies as well as Gentlemen, such as

Fishing,	Boating,
Croquet,	Quoits,
Lawn Billiards,	Bowling Alley,
Archery,	Billiard Tables,

—ALSO,—

Private Bath-Houses and Dressing Rooms have been fitted up for Ladies and gentlemen.

Polite and attentive servants only are engaged

Stage Coach in connection with the Hotel, to and from all boats and trains.

June 22, 1866. d147-1m

MORTGAGE SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage, dated the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1862, and given by one Alexander Rolston to Richard G. Dampier, there will be offered for sale, by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Thomas Noakes Best, Auctioneer, at his Auction Rooms, in the City of Hamilton,

On the 6th day of July next,
AT NOON,

The following valuable property, being composed of Lot No. 30, on the Grand River, in the Township of Seneca, in the County of Haldimand, containing 118 acres, more or less, and more particularly described in said Mortgage.

Upon the property there is erected a Barn and Shed. The land is mostly cleared.

Terms—A deposit of $200 to be paid at the time of sale to the vendor, or his solicitors, and the balance within one month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MARTIN & BRUCE, Barristers, Hamilton, Solicitors for the vendors; or of the Auctioneer.

MARTIN & BRUCE,
Vendors' Solicitors.
Hamilton, June 21, 1866. 148 dtd

ELECTROPLATING AND GILDING,
ON ALL KINDS OF
HARD AND SOFT METALS.
ELECTROTYPERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
BRITANNIA WARE!
Replating Done at Reasonable Prices.
HATTING & LAVERY,

Rooms over Thos. Lee's Watchmaking Establishment, No. 5 James street, three doors north from King street. Entrance from alley-way.

Hamilton, June 22, 1866. d149-6i

ALEXANDRE'S
KID GLOVES
ONE CASE JUST OPENED AT
ROBERT ROY & CO'S.
June 22, 1866. 148-6i

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and half Lot, situate on Warren St., near the glass works.

Price $200. Apply to
RICHARD CREECH.
Prince's Square.
June 22, 1866. d148-6i*

FRONTENAC BREWERY,
KING STREET WEST, KINGSTON, C. W.
GEO. W. CREIGHTON,
BREWER OF THE
BEST ALE AND PORTER IN WESTERN CANADA.
Kingston, eb. 22, 1866 d44

TWO BILLIARD TABLES
FOR SALE.

PHELAN'S best in good order, all complete. Inquire at the
"SPECTATOR" OFFICE
Hamilton, June 12, 1866. 140-1m

F. J. RASTRICK,

ARCHITECT and Civil Engineer, House and Land Agent, will furnish Designs, Plans, &c., for any class of buildings. Draughtsman's work for machinery, and Patent Rights at low and moderate charges.

Office—SPECTATOR Buildings, Main street, Hamilton. 144

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS.

CHEAP EXCURSION!
TICKETS
INMANN AND ANCHOR LINES,
TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND,
AND THE CONTINENT.

THE undersigned is now authorised to issue

EXCURSION TICKETS!

For the above first-class lines of Steamers, on
THE VERY FAVORABLE TERMS
Offered by MR. COOK'S arrangements for Cheap Excursion Trips.

Return TICKETS from HAMILTON to Liverpool, Cork, Glasgow, &c., and back to New York:

☞ Inman Line—$138 in Gold.

☞ Anchor " —$ 93 to $118 in Gold.

For further particulars apply at Exchange and Passage Office, James street, Hamilton, or by mail

F. M. WILLSON,
Late Josias Bray.
June 19, 1866. 148

GRAND EXCURSION
TO THE
FAR-FAMED RIVER SAGUENAY!
AND
SEA BATHING
AT
MURRAY BAY, CACOUNA, AND TADOUSAC
COMMENCING.
On Tuesday, the 26th Inst.,
THE MAGNIFICENT IRON STEAMER
"MAGNET,"
CAPT. FAIRGRIEVE,

WILL leave the NAPOLEON WHARF, QUEBEC, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning during the season, at Seven o'clock for the RIVER SAGUENAY, to HA! HA! BAY calling at Murray Bay, River du Loup and Tadousac.

By taking the steamer at Quebec the TOURIST and INVALID will enjoy the refreshing and invigorating breeze and picturesque scenery of the Lower St. Lawrence, and avoid the annoyance of Transhipment, as the Steamer runs direct to Murray Bay, River du Loup, Tadousac, and Ha! Ha Bay.

No expense or inconvenience in exchanging boats at Quebec, in every instance the steamers are brought alongside of each other.

This splendid steamer is built in water-tight compartments, of great strength, and equipped with every appliance for safety, and acknowledged to be one of the best Sea-boats afloat. She is fitted up with Large Family Staterooms, most comfortably furnished, and in every respect second to none on the Canadian waters.

RETURN TICKETS, good for the season, will be issued, and may be obtained on application to

J. W. MURTON,
Agent.
Hamilton, June 22, 1866. d148

NEW GOODS
AT
EASTWOOD'S

JUST RECEIVED ex-Steamer St. George, five cases assorted

STATIONERY,
COMPRISING

NOTE AND LETTER PAPERS, Extra thick and thin for Foreign correspondence.

FOOLSCAP PAPER, for Legal and other purposes.

ENVELOPES, Black Bordered and Plain French and other sizes.

MEMORANDUM BOOKS, thirty varieties.

And a General Assortment of Fancy Stationery, Photograph Albums, Fancy Goods,

CHEAP FOR CASH.
J. Eastwood & Co,
King St., opposite the Fountain.
Hamilton, June 19, 1866. d145

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the matter of GEORGE WORSLEY, late of Shakespeare, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

W. F. FINDLAY,
Official Assignee.
Hamilton, 15th June, 1866. d142-2w

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JOHN FAIR and ANDREW BUIST, of Goderich, Insolvents.

THE Creditors of the Insolvents are notified to attend at the office of the undersigned, on James Street, Hamilton, at 11 o'clock forenoon, of Thursday, the 5th day of July next, for the public examination of the Insolvents, and the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

And the Insolvents are hereby required to attend such meeting, and bring with them all books and papers in their possession belonging to the Estate.

W. F. FINDLAY,
Official Assignee.
Hamilton, June 18, 1866 d144-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JAMES SERVOS, of the Township of Grantham, County of Lincoln, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above act, to me the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

J. J. MASON,
Official Assignee.
Hamilton, June 22, 1866. d149-12i

Insolvent Act of 1864.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN SOVEREIGN, OF WELLINGTON SQUARE, AN INSOLVENT.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

W. F. FINDLAY,
Official Assignee.
Hamilton, June 18, 1866. d145

Tenders Wanted.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the GUELPH and DUNDAS ROAD will receive Tenders for repairing the bridge over the Creek at Kirby's Mill, near Bullock's Corner, on the said road, at ARMSTRONG'S HOTEL, Bullock's Corner, up to NOON, on FRIDAY, July 6. Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Office of D. C. O'Keefe, Esq., County Engineer, Hamilton, who will furnish all necessary information. The Contractor to provide the names of two solvent securities for the due performance of the contract. The lowest, or any other tender, will not be received, unless otherwise satisfactory.

ALEX. BROWN, Warden,
Chairman of Commissioners.
WEST FLAMBORO', June 19, 1 6. 147dtd

NEW ADVERTISEM'S.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

THE

Steamer Argyle,

WILL make Daily Trips (Sunday excepted,) to

OAKLANDS AND THE BEACH,
Commencing on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., leaving the Railway wharf at 2 o'clock p m., returning, will leave the Beach at 5 o'clock p. m., until further notice.

CAMERON & INNES.
Hamilton, June 11, 1866. 138d–3m

FRENCH AND GERMAN

WINES.

Direct Importations,

Barque "LARK" from Bordeaux, and "ARNOLD BŒNINGER" from Rotterdam.

THE undersigned has just received a very large supply by the above vessels, in wood, and cases, of

CLARET,
SAUTORNES,
RHINE WINES,
SELTERS WATER.

Also a supply of the celebrated

Champagnes duc de Montebello.

These Wines have been imported direct and can be relied upon as of the best quality.

T. W. GOERING.
Hamilton, June 10, 1866. 140–6i

MOLSON'S

INDIA PALE ALE

AND

XXX PORTER.

THE Subscriber is appointed Agent for the above celebrated Ale and Porter, and will constantly keep on hand,

IN PRIME CONDITION,

A large stock, both in Wood and Bottle.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

ANGUS SUTHERLAND,

CENTRAL GROCERY;
King St., 3rd door west of McNab St.
Hamilton, May 12, 1866. d113tf

RILEY'S HOTEL,

DUNDAS.

THE subscriber will re-open this old established and first-class Hotel on Wednesday, the 13th June instant.

It has been entirely refitted, newly painted, papered, and furnished.

☞ In soliciting the patronage of the travelling public, the subscriber can do so with confidence—arrangements being made to make it in every respect a first-class house.

Omnibuses to and from the Train.

The Stabling is first-class, and a careful Ostler will be in attendance.

P. B. RILEY.
Dundas, 4th June, 1866. d133–1m

Fresh Salmon.

FRESH SALMON, the Produce of the Moisie Fisheries, for sale by the undersigned,

Packed in Ice!

in boxes of from one to ten fish each, as purchasers may desire.

Orders by letter or telegraph, or through Express agents, will receive immediate attention.

A. FRASER & Co.
Quebec, June 14, 1866. 144–3w

PROVINCIAL DYE WORKS

JAMES MACDONALD,
21 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, C.W.
and Agency at
MRS. D. C. YALE'S GENERAL VARIETY STORE,
Corner of James and Main Streets, Hamilton,
SILK AND WOOLEN DYER,
SCOURER, HAT PRESSER, &c.

Damask and union curtains re-dyed and pressed; Table covers, blankets, &c. Gentlemen's clothes cleaned and dyed. Merinos, Delaines dyed and re-finished.

June 12, 1866. 140–1m

RARE CHANCE

TO MAKE MONEY!

AGENTS WANTED

In every town and village of Canada,

For the sale of L'Extincteur

OR,

PATENT PORTABLE FIRE ENGINE.

For further particulars apply to

C. L. LEVEY,
MONTREAL.
June 15, 1866. d143–tf

TENDERS

For Heating St. James Cathedral.

TENDERS are invited by the Rector and Churchwardens of St. James Cathedral, for heating the Church by Steam, Hot Water or Hot Air. To be addressed to the undersigned, on or before the 15th of July next.

EDWARD GOLDSMITH,
Vestry Clerk.
Toronto, June 15, 1866. d143–6i–3aw

W. F. FINDLAY.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE
Under Insolvent Act of 1864;

AGENT of the ÆTNA INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, (Fire,) the HOME INSURANCE CO., of New York, (Marine,) and the COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., of London (Fire and Life.)

☞ *OFFICE, James Street, Next Door to Montreal Telegraph Co's. Office.*

Hamilton, 4th May, 1865.

STAYED OR STOLEN,

ON Saturday evening, the 16th inst., from Ryckman's Corners,

A SMALL SORREL MARE,

Heavy mane and tail and a white spot on her forehead. Whoever will return the said mare to me will be suitably rewarded.

GEO. DAWSON,
Ryckman's Corners.
June 23, 1866. d149–3–w24–1

ICE! ICE! ICE!

ORDERS for Ice left at L. Moore's Drug Store, or at the residence of the subscriber,

King street West,

will be promptly attended to by

D. DEWEY.
May 4th, 1866. d107

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that at the expiration of twenty days from the date of this notice, an application will be made to the Judge of the Surrogate Court of the County of Wentworth, by Mrs. Aley White, of Hamilton, widow, to be appointed guardian of Samuel White and David White, infant children of David White, late of the city of Hamilton, inn-keeper, deceased.

ALEY WHITE,
June 20th, 1866. d146–3aw

Wanted,

AN Active Dry Goods Salesman, who is well experienced. Apply personally to

JOHN COURTENAY,
No. 8, King Street, Hamilton.
June 19, 1866. d145–6i

NEW ADVERTISEM'S.

LADIES REQUIRING

Black Lace Shawls or Mantles,

ARE INVITED TO INSPECT AN

Elegant Assortment, Very Cheap!

AT

JAMES F. KIDNER'S

Millinery and Mantle Store on James Street.

Hamilton, June 25, 1866. d150

Great Bargains

IN

BLACK GLACES AND GROSGRAINS,

AT THE BAZAAR.

STANBURY & COX

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR NEW MANTLES, MADE FROM THE ABOVE.

STYLISH JACKETS, large size, from $6 50 upwards.
HANDSOMELY TRIMMED do do $8 00 "
500 FANCY MANTLES, lower than ever before offered.

A Choice Lot of Beautiful Colored Dress Silks

Hamilton, June 23, 1866. d149

TAILORING and OUTFITTING

DEPARTMENTS,

A. MURRAY & Co.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR

New and Select Stock

of Goods in the above departments, comprising some very choice patterns in

ENGLISH, SCOTCH & CANADIAN TWEEDS.

Terms very Cheap for Cash, and

A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED.

King Street, June 22, 1866.

STRAW GOODS.

A Large Lot of Straw Hats,

JUST RECEIVED, and will be sold Cheap for Cash,
AT GEORGE JAMES'.

Printed Muslins, Black and Colored Grenadines, for Dresses and Mantles,
AT GEORGE JAMES'.

Very fine Assortment of Black and ed Grenadine Shawls,
AT GEORGE JAMES'.

Black and Colored Lace Shawls,
AT GEORGE JAMES'.

A Large Lot of Colored Barege and Black Lama Shawls, very Cheap,
AT GEORGE JAMES'.

Hamilton, 16th June, 1866. d113

Munro & Henderson

HAVE NOW RECEIVED THEIR FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

COMPRISING ALL THE VARIETIES OF

CLOTHS, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, AND FANCY COATINGS

Which they are prepared to make up in the newest and most approved styles, and at he shortest notice.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

REMEMBER THE STAND!---28, KING STREET.

Hamilton, April 11, 1866. d86

1866 SPRING STOCK 1866

OF

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

COLIN MACRAE

HAS now in stock the greater portion of his SPRING IMPORTATIONS, comprising full assortments of

FANCY DRESS GOODS,	*FANCY DOESKINS*
PRINTS,	*TWEEDS,*
PRINTED MUSLINS,	*BROAD CLOTHHS,*
PARASOLS,	*COATINGS,*
RIBBONS,	*SHIRT COLLARS,*
WHITE SHIRTINGS,	*TIES,*
HOSIERY,	*FLANNEL SHIRTING,*
GLOVES,	*DRILLINGS, &c.*

THE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

IS REPLETE WITH A CHOICE STOCK OF

BRUSSELS CARPETS,		**TWO PLY CARRETS**	
TAPESTRY	do.,	**UNION**	do.,
VELVET	do.,	**HEMP**	do.,
THREE PLY	do.,	**DUTCH**	do.,
STAIR	do.,	**HEARTH RUGS.**	

—ALSO—

SILK AND WOOL DAMASKS,		*TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.*
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,		*COTTON AND LINEN SHEETINGS.*
MARSEILLES QUILTS,	*TABLE LINENS,*	*WINDOW HOLLANDS.*

With the usual Trimmings for a Furnishing Business.

C. MacR. will have shortly in stock from London several packages

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, COCOA AND MANILLA MATTINGS, DOOR MATS AND DUTCH CARPETS.

COLIN MACRAE.

No 3, Lister Buildings, James Street, opposite the Market. Hamilton, April 12, 1866. d89–6

NEW SHAWLS

JUST OPENED AT

D. McKAY'S,

☞ *CALL AND SEE THEM.* ☜

11 JAMES STREET, May 15th, 1866. d83

DR. A. M. ROSEBRUGH,

OCULIST & AURIST, 278 Yonge St., Toronto. Will be at the residence of Dr. J. W. Rosebrugh, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 16th and JULY 14th.

June 12, 1866. d139w23

HOMŒOPATHIC

Preventatives for Cholera,

AT DR. VERNON'S,

JAMES STREET............HAMILTON.

May 24, 1866. d123

NEW ADVERTISEM'S.

THE "SPECTATOR"

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING OFFICE,

HAVING RECENTLY BEEN

REFITTED

WITH

A Large Number of Fonts

OF THE

LATEST STYLES OF JOB TYPE,

HAS NOW THE MOST

PERFECT FACILITIES

FOR THE EXECUTION OF

JOB PRINTING,

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

IN THE VERY

BEST STYLE OF THE ART,

AND AT

Exceedingly Reasonable Prices

Cards of every size.
Programmes.
Tickets for Banquets, Balls, &c.
Visiting cards.
Large Show Cards, various sizes.
Show Cards, various sizes—very attractive.
Every description of Railroad Forms.
Leases and Debentures.
Bank books printed and bound.
Bank Cheques.
Bank Envelopes.
Every description of Bank Forms.
Insurance Policies and Receipts.
Every description of Insurance Forms.
Reports of Public Institutions, such as Banks, Insurance Companies, Railroads, &c.
Financial Statements.
Copy Book covers.
Large Store Display Sheets.
Programmes for Concerts, Lectures, &c.
Memorials.
Invoices.
Headings for Railroad Account Books.
Do. for Bank Books, &c.
Letter and Note Business Headings.
Bill Heads, every size and style wished for, on cap, Letter or Note Paper.
Receipts, all sizes.
Letter circulars, in a great variety of styles.
Druggists' Labels, in every fanciful design or pattern, in Colored Inks or plain.
Confectioners' Labels.
Railroad Time Tables.
Railroad Tickets.
Rule and Figure-work Tables neatly and accurately executed with the most modern material recently added.

THE GREAT FACILITIES POSSESSED BY THE "SPECTATOR" OFFICE FOR TURNING OUT

BOOK AND JOB WORK

Enable them to execute all orders with

GREATER SATISFACTIO

Than any other Job Office in the City.

Particular Attention is Paid to

PAMPHLET WORK,

AND TO

Coloured and Fancy Printing.

☞ JOBS ordered by Mail will receive *PROMPT ATTENTION,* and be forwarded with the utmost dispatch by parcel post.

In addition to the PRINTING business, the SPECTATR has attached to it a first-class

LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT.

Maps and Plans of Real Estate,
Show Cards,
Labels,
Circulars,
Law Papers of every description,

Executed in the Very Best Style of the Lithographic Art.

And at PRICES AS REASONABLE as any other Establishment in Canada.

ORDERS IN BOTH DEPARTMENTS

OF

Printing, Lithographing and Bookbinding

RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

ADDRESS,

T. & R. WHITE,
SPECTATOR OFFICE.
Hamilton, June 26, 1866. d151

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore exissing between the undersigned under the name, style and firm of McIntyre & Barker, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against and in favor of the late firm will be adjusted and settled by and paid to Mr. McIntyre, who is solely authorized for that purpose.

JOHN McINTYRE.
ALFRED BARKER.
June 12, 1866.

The undersigned will continue in the business, at the old stand; and in returning thanks to the customers of the late firm, solicits and hopes to merit a share of their future patronage.

JOHN McINTYRE.
Windsor, June 12, 1866. 147

J. W. WILSON,

PRODUCE AND WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANT — ALSO, MARINE INSURANCE AGENT.

Bank and other references given when required

☞ Office No. 5, John street, near D. McInnes & Co's Wholesale Store.

Hamilton, June 14, 1866. 142tf

Wanted,

BY a member of the 13th Battalion, a situation as salesman in a shoe store, he has had several years' experience; or is willing to make himself useful in any business.

Address "L." care of Mr. Forrest, Manchester Hotel, Bay street, Hamilton.

June 22, 1866. d148–4i*

NEW ADVERTISEM'S.

KERR, BROWN & MACKENZIE,

HAMILTON,

Late Kerr, Brown & Co., and Kerr, Mackenzie & Co.,

Will keep their Stock well assorted during the remainder of the season by

FRESH IMPORTATIONS

OF

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

☞ The Trade is respectfully invited to inspect.

Hamilton, June 4th. 132–d&w–1y

BLACK LACE SHAWLS

AND MANTLES

BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS AND FINE QUALITY,

From $5 00 to $20 00.

White and Colored Ostrich Feathers,

FROM $1 00 TO $7 00

FRENCH FLOWERS,

STRAW AND TUSCAN HATS, NEW SHAPES.

RECEIVED TO-DAY AT

CHAS MACNAB'S NEW STORE,

Corner of King and John Streets.

May 18, 1866. d118

F. M. WILLSON,

LATE

BRAY'S EXCHANGE OFFICE AND GENERAL PASSAGE AGENCY,

No. 3 James Street, Hamilton,

Agent for Inman line of Steamships.

WEDNESDAY'S AND SATURDAY'S FOR NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE OF GLASGOW STEAMSHIPS,
To and from any part of EUROPE.
CUNARD LINE OF STEAMSHIPS—Liverpool to Queenstown,
HAMBURGH AND BREMEN LINES,
TAPSCOTT LINE—Sailing Packets,
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIPS—To CALIFORNIA via Aspinwall and Panama.

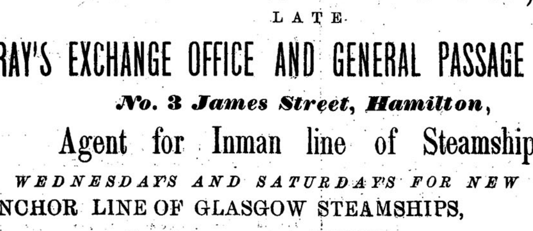
New York Central Railroad,
Grand Trunk do do
Lake-shore and southern Michigan Railroad.

STEAMER ALGOMA,
To Lake Superior, Sault St. Marie Bruce Mines, &c., *via* Collingwood.

AMERICAN MONEY and SILVER BOUGHT and SOLD.

Drafts on New York at Low Rates. Sterling Drafts of One Pound and upwards.

Hamilton, May 30, 1866. d129–1m



1866. SPRING FASHIONS. 1866

JUST RECEIVED:

Lincoln and Bennett's Latest styles

IN

GENTS' SILK AND FELT HATS. Also YOUTHS AND BOY'S HATS AND CAPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

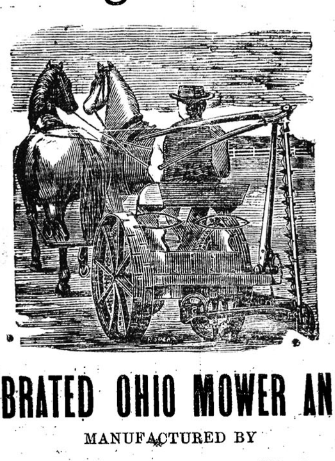
W. H. GLASSCO,

Manufacturer and Importer, 19 *South Side, King Street, Hamilton*

March 23, 1866. 71–

AGRICULTURAL.

Hamilton Agriculturul Works.



BALL'S CELEBRATED OHIO MOWER AND REAPER!!

MANUFACTURED BY

L. & P. Sawyer, successors to McQuesten & Co.

IN Bringing our "BALL'S OHIO" before the public for the fifth season, we can do so with confidence, as it has established a reputation without a rival, evidenced by the unprecedented demand in the past season, which we were unable to supply, and the fact that all the principal manufacturers of the province are adapting the same pattern.

In the harvest of 1864, at the Great Provincial Trial—the only one ever attempted in connection with the Provincial Exhibition, where the Judges required every Mower and Reaper to be tried in the field both in mowing and reaping before being exhibited—our "Ball's Ohio" Combined Mower and Reaper, in competition with the largest number of machines ever brought together (fifteen) for trial in the Province, was awarded the First prize with a Diploma, after thoroughly testing its mowing and reaping qualities and draft.

The "BALL'S OHIO" having established itself as the best Combined Machine invented, and being such a general favorite wtth the public, the only question with the Farmer is—where can the best one be purchased? Our answer is, being practical mechanics having had nineteen years experience in the business, eleven with McQuesten & Co., and eight as sole proprietors of their extensive Foundry, and having been one of the first to manufacture the "Ball's Ohio" in Canada, and using only the best materials, we feel confident OUR Ball's Ohio cannot be surpassed. We believe we are the only manu facturers in the Province who use the American Salisbury Iron, the strongest iron in the world, so that our castings cannot be excelled in strength and fineness. We have added several important improvements of our own the present year.

Ever since we have been in business in has been our aim to furnish only a first-class article, and ask a fair price for it,—preferring to let other Shops make and sell the second-class,—and in consequence our machines have gained a reputation second to none. We are gratified to know that our efforts have been appreciated by the public, as the following testimonial taken from hundreds we might furnish shows.

CHATHAM, C. W., 1st December, 1865.

Messrs. L. & P. SAWYER, Hamilton:

DEAR SIRS,—We, the undersigned, are happy to state that the Reapers and Mowers purchased this summer of your Agent, Mr. James Soutar, Chatham, have given complete satisfaction. We will not ignore the fact that there are other machines of merit, which on certain kinds of work may equa the *Ball's Ohio,* but for general purposes and as a whole, we candidly believe no machine in the Province (and we have all kinds here,) can approach it. We are especially pleased with the superior castings and material used in its construction, with the great trueness in its gearings and bearings, and with the plain and substantial, yet withal highly finished general character of the machine, points borne out by the excellent condition of the machines sold the previous four years, not one of which, so far as we are aware, having ever required a renewal of gearing on account of wear, and we have no doubt but it is for these excellencies the sale is so great in spite of strong competition with similar machines sold at reduced prices.

We heartily recommend your machine—

NAME.	TOWNSHIP.	NAME.	TOWNSHIP.
John Edwards,	Raleigh,	H. D. Smith,	Oxford,
Richard Tyhurst,	Harwich,	William Clements,	Dover,
James Scane,	Ridgetown,	E. H. Ridley,	Oxford,
John McLaren,	Clearville,	John B. Bobin,	Howard,
Edward Tyhurst,	Ridgetown,	Hugh Ruthven,	Oxford,
Timothy Dillon,	Raleigh,	Duncan McIntyre, jr.,	Duart,
William Wallace,	Chatham,	John G. Gills,	Aldborough,
Robert Willmore,	Dover,	William Carvers,	Oxford,
Joseph Scane,	Howard,	Alex. Haggard,	Old Street,
Andrew Hardow,	Raleigh,	John Campbell,	Oxford,
William Williams,	Dover,	Colvin Ruthven,	Oxford.

We also continue to manufacture PITT'S POWER AND SEPARATOR, which stands unrivalled in the world as a Grain Thresher and Cleaner. Having made several important improvements the past season, one of which is a new Concave, with which it will thresh and beard Barley and shrunk grain much better than formerly. We challenge the Province to excel it. We also make a newly improved DRAG SAW, CUTTING BOXES, &c.

We beg to thank the Farmers of Canada West for their liberal patronage in the past, and we hope by using the best materials, and employing only first class workmen, to merit its continuance.

☞ All orders attended to promptly.

L. & P. SAWYER.
Hamilton, March, 1866 d&85–3m

AUCTION SALES.

CHANCERY SALE

BETWEEN

ELLEN DUFFY..................Plaintiff

AND

PETER O'CONNOR, the HON. HARCOURT B. BULL, and several others..Defendants.

IN pursuance of a Decree made in this cause, bearing date the First day of May, 1866, there will be offered for sale, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Sale Rooms of THOMAS BURROWS, on James street, in the CITY OF HAMILTON, with the approbation of William Leggo, Esquire, the Master of this Court at Hamilton, on

Saturday the 14th day of July,

1866, at TWELVE O'CLOCK, noon, in one lot.

All that parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying, and being in the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the north-west corner of Hughson and Tyburn (sometimes called Maiden Lane) streets, then running along Hughson street in a northerly direction, 140 feet more or less, to an Alley in a westerly direction, the distance of 80 feet more or less, thence in a southerly direction parallel with Hughson street, 140 feet more or less, to Tyburn street, thence in an easterly direction along said Tyburn street 80 feet more or less to the place of beginning.

There is a Rough-cast House on the premises, at present occupied by one Christopher Passmore.

The Purchaser shall not require the production of the original Deeds of Title, but be satisfied with the Title as evidenced by the records in the Registry Office in the County of Wentworth.

Conditions of Sale.

The Purchaser shall at the time of Sale pay down a deposit of ten pounds for every hundred pounds to the Solicitor of the Vendor, and within two months from the day of Sale the balance of the said purchase money must be paid into the Commercial Bank of Canada, at its Branch or Agency Office in the City of Toronto, in the name and with the privity of the Registrar of the Court of Chancery to the credit of this cause.

In all other respects the conditions of Sale will be the same as those contained in the general orders of the Court of Chancery.

Should the purchaser require it, one half of the purchase money may remain unpaid for two years, the purchaser giving such security for the payment of the same as the Vendor shall approve of, with interest thereon, payable half yearly at the rate of seven per cent per annum.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale may be had at the Law Chambers of James Dunne, Robert Nichol Law, and John McKeon Esquires, in the City of Hamilton.

JAMES DUNNE, Vendors Solicitor.
Wm. LEGGO, Master.
June 14th, 1866. d142–1–a–w

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of MICHAEL BROWN, an Insolvent.

SALE OF LANDS.

BY virtue of the powers vested in me as the official assignee of the Estate and effects of Michael Brown, the above named insolvent, under the provisions of the above Act, I shall offer for sale, at Public Auction, at the store lately occupied by the Insolvent, on the premises hereinafter described,

On THURSDAY, 12th day of July, 1866,

At the hour of twelve o'clock, noon,

All the right, title and interest of the above-named Insolvent, of, in, and to the following described property, namely, all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of West Flamboro', in the County of Wentworth and Province of Canada, being composed of part of that part of the rear end of Lot number seven, in the Fifth Concession of the said Township, which may be described as follows, that is to say, commencing at a point in the intersection of the easterly limit of the Brock Road, and the southerly limit of the original allowance for road between the Fifth and Sixth Concession, thence north seventy-seven degrees east three chains ninety-four links more or less to a stake, thence south thirteen degrees east, parrellel to the Brock Road, twelve chains seventy links more or less to a stake, thence south seventy-seven degrees west three chains ninety-four links more or less to a stake in the easterly limit of the Brock Road, thence north thirteen degrees west six chains seventy-two links more or less to a stone in the south westerly angle of the School Lot, thence north seventy-seven degrees east one chain fifty links more or less to a stone, thence north thirteen degrees west one chain, fifty links more or less to a stone, thence south seventy-seven degrees west one chain fifty links more or less to a stone, thence north thirteen degrees west four chains forty-eight links more or less to the place of beginning, containing four acres three roods and four perches, be the same more or less.

On the above described property is erected a good store and dwelling.

TERMS CASH—One third of the purchase money required down at time of sale, and balance when deed is signed.

F. M. WILLSON,
Official Assignee
Hamilton, April 12, 1866. d87–3m

Commercial Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 66

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per Cent upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the half-year ending 30th June next, has been this day declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its offices, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd day of JULY next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th June, both days inclusive.

The Annual general meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank in Kingston on Monday, the 25th day of June next, in conformity with the Act of Incorporation. The Chair will be taken at noon.

By order of the Board.

C. S. ROSS,
Cashier.
Commercial Bank of Canada, Kingston, 25th May, 1866. 127–3awtd

GORE BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 56.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and a half per cent on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the half-year ending 30th June, 1866, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after Monday the 2nd day of July, 1866.

The Transfer books will be closed on the 15th June next, and re-opened on 3nd July 1866.

By order of the Board.

W. G. CASSELS,
Cashier.
Gore Bank, Hamilton, May 29, 1866 128td

J. J. MASON,

SUCCESSOR TO

F. M. WILLSON,

ACCOUNTANT and General Agent, Official Assignee for the County of Wentworth.

OFFICE—Corner King and James Streets, lately occupied by Mr. Willson.

WITH reference to the above, I beg to intimate that I have disposed of my Accountant business to Mr. Mason, who will arrange all matters connected with the same, and close up the Insolvent Estates now in hand, under my supervision.

F. M. WILLSON,
Official Assignee
Hamilton, May 22, 1866. d121–tf

T. N. BEST,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

JAMES STREET, HAMILTON.

MR. BEST'S connection in this business with Mr. Thos. Burrows having ceased, he has opened his Sale Rooms for the present in the building lately occupied by Mr. George Sterling, and adjoining Mr. Kidner's shop. Any instructions left there, or addressed to him through the Post Office, box 58, will be promptly attended to.

Hamilton, May 31, 1866. d129

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT Application will be made at the approaching Session of Parliament for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the Board of Trade of the City of Hamilton, so as to enlarge the powers of the Council of the said Board of Trade, as to the admission of members, and for other purposes.

WM. IRVINE,
Sec. H. B. T.
Hamilton, May 18, 1866. d118

IMPORTERS

ARE notified that the "SURVEY and CERTIFICATE of Lloyd's Agent are requisite to facilitate the recovery of claims for LOSS or DAMAGE to Goods on voyage of Importation.

J. S. GARRETT,
Agent for LLOYDS, The Liverpool Underwriters Association, and The Association of Underwriters of Glasgow.
February 22, 1866. d44–1

WANTS.

WANTED!

A PERSON AS MATRON for the Peterboro Protestant Home. Applications to be made from a distance, by letter, addressed to the Secretary; or from the Town, by attending at the Home on Wednesdays, from 3 to 4 o'clock.

Peterborough, April 4, 1866. d108–tf

COOK WANTED.

TWO First Class Cooks Wanted. Must come highly recommended, and have a thorough business experience.

Apply at the Royal Hotel, Hamilton.

May 1, 1866. d103–z

Tailors Wanted.

WANTED Immediately, TEN TAILORS.—Apply by letter or otherwise, to

JOHN D. GORDON,
Bothwell, C. W.
April 30th, 1866. d100–tf

Moulders Wanted.

GOOD WAGES and constant employment will be given to 100 Stove-Plate and Machinery Moulders, by the subscribers, whose Foundries are non-union.

E. & C. GURNEY,
J. STEWART & CO.
COPP BROS.,
D. MOORE & CO.
Hamilton, Feb. 8, 1866. d33

TO LET.

Desirable Residence.

TO LET, the East end House in Burlington Terrace, at present occupied by John Ferrie, Esq. Possession can be had early in April. Apply to

GEO. S. PAPPS.
Hamilton, March 30, 1866. d76–tf

TO RENT.

A DESIRABLE Residence, 3 miles from Town, pleasantly situated on the Stoney Creek Road. The House has seven rooms, with good cellar, also barn, stable, &c., together with large garden, well stocked with a great variety of the choicest fruit. Or would be sold cheap and on easy terms of payment. Apply to E. SOFTLEY, on the premises, or to

MOORE & DAVIS.
Hamilton.

P. S.—Would exchange for cleared or uncleared land in a good locality.

April 24th, 1866. d98–tf

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

STORES TO BE LET.

THE Directors are now prepared to receive offers for the front part of the Reading Room, which will be fitted up either for one or two stores as may be desired.

Application to be made to the Superintendent, at the Reading Room.

Hamilton, 26th May, 1866. d125

TO LET

A STORE AND DWELLING

IN WELLINGTON SQUARE,

IN which a successful business has for many years been carried on; first by Mr. Bunton and latterly by Messrs. J. Waldie & Co. As a business stand it is considered the best in the County.

CHARLES HALES.
Wellington Square, June 2, 1866. d181–12i

Farm to Let

OF 25 ACRES, within three miles of the city, having a comfortable dwelling 28 x 40, stable, driving shed and outhouses, a capital Orchard and a good fruit garden.

The above property is well adapted for a market gardener, and will be let on favorable terms,

Apply to

GEORGE A. YOUNG,
Royal Insurance Office.
May 10th, 1866. 112–dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

T. C. MEWBURN,

BROKER AND GENERAL LAND AGENT
JAMES - STREET, NEXT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
HAMILTON, C. W.

DEALER IN

OIL LANDS, OIL LEASES,
FARM LANDS, CITY PROPERTY,
PETROLEUM STOCKS, BANK STOCKS
DEBENTURES, MORTGAGES
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

Short date Paper negociated, Rents collected, Collections made and remittances prompt. Joint Stock Co's organized and Prospectuses carefully prepared,

REFERENCES.

THOS. C. STREET, ESQ., M. P. P., Niag. Falls.
JOHN WHITE, ESQ., M. P. P., Milton.
CHARLES MAGILL, ESQ., Mayor, Hamilton.
JOHN FERRIE, "
MILES O'REILLY, " Q.C. "
JOSIAS BRAY, "
SMITH, CHAPMAN & Co., London.
K. A. DARLING, ESQ., Bothwell.
JAMES DICK, ESQ., Oil Springs.
G. McMICKEN " Windsor.
H. J. CREIGHTON, ESQ., 124 Pearl Street, N. Y.
H. O'DEE, Buffalo, N. Y.
JAMES Y. CORY, Waukegan, Ill.

Hamilton, 27th March, 1866. d73–3m

MEDICAL HALL.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

NO. 6, KING STREET

"SODA WATER"

FROM THE FOUNTAIN,

With a fine assortment of

Choice Syrups.

T. BICKLE & SON.
Hamilton, May 9 1866. d138

JOHN DOTY,

MANUFACTURER OF

Oil Well Drilling Tools,

STEAM ENGINES,

AND

Machinery of all Kinds

SHOP ON YORK STREET,
Between Bay and Caroline Streets.
Hamilton, C. W.
April 19, 1866. d93–tf

HAMILTON FANCY DYE-HOUSE!

John Street, opposite Prince's Square, Hamilton C. W.

ARCHIBALD McLEOD,

A FIRST-CLASS Dyer of 30 years experience, has permanently located himself at the above stand, where he will always be found ready to execute in superior style and with promptness and dispatch all work entrusted to him.

He dyes and refinishes Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Delaines, Merinoes, Damasks, Cloths, Shawls, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Also cleanses and dresses Crapes, Fancy and Woolen Shawls and Dresses in superior style.

☞ Crape Shawls dyed the most brilliant colors, and to any required pattern. Gents' clothing cleaned and re-dyed. Also, Merchants' damaged goods re-dyed.

Hamilton Mch. 16, 1866. d64 tf

Money to Lend!

ABOUT $10,000, in sums not exceeding $1,200 each, on the security of Improved Farms only.

WALTER R. MACDONALD,
James St., opposite the Fountain.
Hamilton, 15th Nov., 1865. d274–tf

Money to Loan.

ON First-class City or Farm Property, at 8 per cent interest. Apply to

MOORE & DAVIS.
Hamilton, March 6, 1866. d5

Money to Loan.

APPLY TO DANIELS & BARRY, Barristers, next to R. Juson & Co.'s Hardware Store, James street, Hamilton.

August 28th, 1865. d206–tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

In 1854 a gentleman, named Donald Macleod, a farmer if we mistake not, lost a pocket book in the Portree, containing all his money and being unwilling to meet his creditors penniless, he emigrated to the United States. There, it appears, he has been successful in amassing a fortune, and having now after a lapse of twelve years, returned to his native land, he has given instructions to pay with interest all claims against him.—[Inverness Courier.

Italian Generals.—The principal Italian generals are thus described:—General La Marmora is a tall, thin man, with a long face and a prodigious nose. He has a great passion for his profession, and is an inflexible disciplinarian. General Cialdini is a good-looking man, below the average height, with a bushy moustache and imperial. He has keen, sparkling eyes. This officer is very popular in Italy, and the soldiers have great confidence in him. General Durando is a fine old man with fine military aspect, and is greatly esteemed throughout the Continent. General Della Rocca, the King's principal Aide-de-Camp and intimate friend, is about 60 years old. His hair and moustache are quite white, and his general appearance is that of a dignified, aristocratic veteran.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HAMILTON MARKET REPORT.

Spectator Office,
Monday, June 25, 1866.

Grain Market.—Fall wheat, white wheat, 1 70 to 1 80; Red wheat, 1 40 to 1 50.—Spring wheat 1 30 to 1 40. Barley,—none. Peas, per bush, 60 to 65c. Oats, 36c to 38c.

Beet per carcase 7 00 to 7 50; inferior 6 00 to 7 00.

Mutton per lb.. 9 to 10c; per carcase, 7 to 8c.

Eggs per doz, 15c.

Butter per lb, 16c.

Apples per bag, $1 to $1 50; dry $2 25.

Potatoes per bag, 87½c to 1 12½.

Onions per bush, 1 00; scarce.

Chickens per pair, 50c to 75c

Turkeys, each 1 00 to 1 50.

Hides per cwt, 5 00.

Dry Hides, 10c per lb.

Calfskins per lb., 11 to 12c.

Sheepskins, very few offering; 1 00 to 2.00 each, according to quality.

Tallow—W. H. Judd & Brother's prices—Rough per lb, 6c.

Hay per ton, 8 to 9 50. Straw per load 2 to 3 50.

Wood, No. 1, 4 50 to 5 00.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

By Special Telegraph from Leeming & Buchanan, Commission Merchants, Montreal.]

Montreal, June 25, 1866, 2.30 p.m.

Flour receipts 4,000 bbls; market very quiet, with but few sales. Grain unchanged. Pork dull. Butter unsaleable and tending down. Ashes.—Pearls slightly lower; pots unchanged.

Flour—Superior Extra from $8 50 to 9 00 Extra 8 00 to 8 50. Fancy 7 50 to 8 00; Welland Canal Superfine 6 65 to 6 75; No. 1 Canada wheat 6 65 to 6 80; Do. No 1 Western none. Do. No. 2 do. 6 20 to 6 40; Bag Flour 3 60 to 3 70.

Wheat—Canada 1 40 to 1 50, Western 1 40 to 1 50.

Oats—35 to 36c. Barley—50 to 55.

Butter—Dairy 17c to 18c per lb; store packed, 15 to 17c.

Ashes—Pots 5 35 to 5 40; Pearls 8 10 to 8 15.

Gold in New York at 12 o'clock 152½.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, June 25.

Stocks—Dull and heavy.

Gold opened and closed at 153.

Cotton—Dull and nominal.

Flour—Receipts 13668 brls. Flour dull and common grades 10 to 15c lower. Sales 4,500 barrels at 6 20 to 7 40 for superfine State; 7 30 to 8 50 for extra State; 8 55 to 9 00 for choice do; 6 20 to 7 40 for superfine Western; 7 45 to 9 50 for common to medium extra Western; 8 60 to 10 00 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Canadian flour dull and drooping; sales, at 8 60 to 10 15 for common; and 10 20 to 10 75 for good to choice extra. Rye flour wheat dull and nominal. Rye quiet. Barley dull. Corn receipts 2050 bush; corn dull and 1 to 2c lower; sales 33,000 bush at 88 to 90 for unsound new mixed western; 90½ to 93c for sound do, including one load very choice at 94c. Oats, dull and 1c lower at 56 to 58 for western new.

LATEST MARKETS.

Flour closed dull and 10 to 15c lower for common grades.

Wheat closed dull and nominal.

Corn closed dull, heavy and 1 to 2c lower.

Pork closed lower. New mess at 31 00 cash.

Lard closed heavy at 19¼ to 22¼c.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

Buffalo, June 25.

Flour—Moderate demand. Sales Saturday 600 bbls X State on p. t., and 200 bbls do at $10 50, and bbls in dray lots at $13 00 for XX Michigan, $14 00 for XX Indiana, $11 50 for Minnesota spring, $15 50 for XX white Western, and $12 00 for Canada spring.

Wheat—Dull, inactive and unsettled. Buyers and sellers wide apart. No. 1 milwaukee club held by same at $2 25. Sales 2800 bush white Michigan at $2 70, and about 1000 bush No. 1 Milwaukee club in peddling lots at $2 15 to 2 19 and 2 20.

Corn—Opened Saturday A.M. quiet at 70c for No. 1 mixed Western; closing at noon active and 1c better. Sales 10,000 bush, in two lots, No. 2 mixed Western at 70c; 15,000 bush No. 1 do at 70c; 7500 bush do at 70½c, and 137,000 bush do at 71c. In the afternoon the market was dull, buyers and sellers awaiting steamers news, and only sales reported were 7,500 bush No. 2 mixed Western at 70c, and 7,500 bush nearly yellow Illinois river at 72c,

Oats—Quiet. Sales 14,00 bush Western, per sample, at 45. No. 1 Western nominal at 46c, Milwaukee do at 50c.

Barley—Nominal. None offered. Market bare.—*Courier.*

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HAMILTON.

June 25, 1866.

INWARDS.

Steamer Brantford, Capt. Hannah, from Montreal—general cargo.

Steamer Spartan, Capt. Howard—passengers and merchandise.

Steamer St. Lawrence, Capt. Elliot—general cargo.

Schooner May Queen, Capt. McCoy—loaded with coal, from Oswego.

Schooner D. Fisher, Capt. Hill—general cargo.

OUTWARDS.

Steamer Champion, passengers and general cargo.

BONDED GOODS.

Per steamer Brantford, 525 bars railroad iron, G. W. R. Co.; 2 casks, J. Skinner & Co.

Per steamer Spartan, 148 half-chests tea, 58 cases of brandy, G. & A. Turner; 74 pkgs tea and 13 casks brandy, Harvey, Stewart & Co; 3 bales dry goods, Buchanan, Hope & Co.; 232 plough points, Adam Hope & Co.; 36 bars iron, McGivern & Co.; 14 cases merchandise, Foster & Mulgrave.

Per steamer H. Lawrence, 1 crate of earthenware, A. Bigelow; 25 crates earthenware, 4 hhds and 2 quarter-casks of brandy, 16 cases of gin, Brown, Gillespie & Co; 9 quarter casks and 27 cases brandy, G. J. Forster & Co; 12 cases and 1 hhd of brandy, Brown, Gillespie & Co; 10 quarter-casks brandy, G. J. Forster & Co; 7 casks paint, J. Winer & Co; 1677 fish plates, G. W. R. Co.

Per schooner D. Fisher, 20 cases sardines, Brown, Gillespie & Co; 200 boxes logwood, G. J. Forster & Co; 68 bbls resin, Judd & Bros; 1 case and 1 cask China, J. A. Skinner & Co; 26 bbls resin, Jas. Walker; 8 pieces of marble, Hurd & Roberts; 72 pks of merchandise, G. A. Skinner & Co; 200 bales cloves, G. J. Forster & Co; 5 boxes, 4 tierces, and 13 bbls glassware, G. A. Skinner & Co; 50 bags of coffee and 40 half-chests tea, G. A. Turner; 32 boxes glassware, Jno. Winer & Co; 87 hhds sugar, G. J. Forster & Co.

Business Notices.

COUGHS AND COLDS.

Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stges of the disease, recourse should be at once had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the *genuine*. Sold by all dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents a box.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

The Great English Remedy

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is particularly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain to prevent counterfeits.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect 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.

Sole Agent for Canada and the United States

JOB MOSES, Rochester. N. Y.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, General Agents for Canada.

N. B.—$1.00 and six postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent will insure a bottle containing fifty Pills, by return mail.

Sold in Hamilton by T. Bickle & Son, Holbrook & Stark, A. Hamilton & Co., Lyman, Moore & Co., and all medicine dealers. d253

Batchelor's Hair Dye!

The Original and Best in the World! The only true and perfect Hair Dye. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without injuring the skin. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor. Also,

REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS.

for Restoring and Beautifying the Hair.

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TARRANT'S EFFERVASCENT SELTZER APERIENT taken in the morning never interferes with the avocations of the day, acts gently on the system, restoring the Digestive powers, exciting a healthy and vigorous tone of the Stomach, and creating and elasticity of mind and flow of spirits, which give zest to every enjoyment. Sold by all Druggists.

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Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

Sold by all Druggists.

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Aqua de Magnolia.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860—X.," and then got the old granny legislature to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar.

Chas. Foster, 420 Broad St., Philada'.

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., New York.

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Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years.—It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair and changes it to its original color by degrees.—All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful Hair Dressing. Price 50 cents and $1 00. Sold by all dealers.

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All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

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Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

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The First-class powerful Iron Steamships of the

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March 30, 1866 d74-6m

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Leaves NEW YORK from Pier 47, North River, every SATURDAY, and LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY of every week, calling at Queenstown each way.

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An experienced surgeon on each ship, free of charge. Tickets are issued in this country to parties wishing to prepay the passages of their friends from Liverpool or Queenstown, (Ireland) for $37, payable in currency.

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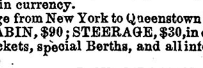

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Hamilton, mch. 21, 1866 d68-6m

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May 29, 1866. d128-w21-4m

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WHISKERS and MUSTACHES forced to grow upon the smoothest face in from 3 to 5 weeks by using Dr. SEVINGE'S RESTAURATEUR CAPILLAIRE, the most wonderful discovery in modern science, acting upon the Beard and Hair in an almost miraculous manner. It has been used by the elite of Paris and London with the most flattering success. Names of all purchasers will be registered, and if entire satisfaction is not given in every instance, the money will be cheerfully refunded. Price by mail sealed and postpain $1. Descriptive circulars and testimonials mailed free. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists, No. 285 River Street, Troo, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States.

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Moderate Rates of Premium and Liberal Settlement of Losses.

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LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON SUMS ASSURED.

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Hamilton, Feb. 5, 1865. d

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All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the *first three weeks* of the Session.

J. E. DOUCET, A. TODD,
Clk of Private Bills, Chf. Clk. Private Bill Office
L. Council L. Assembly.

Ottawa, Feb. 23, 1866.

BOOKS, &c.

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Spicing the wind, and freighted with the spoils
Of all the Orient."

—Old Play.

THE ARGOSY,

ILLUSTRATED.

THE First Volume of this new Magazine, which bears somewhat the same relation to other Magazines that the pleasure yacht bears to other ships, will be ready in a few days, in cloth and gold.

It will Contain the First Half of

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NEW STORY,

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And numerous other Contributions.

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June 7th, 1866. d136

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Special attention given to Diseases of the EYE and CHEST.

OPERATIONS for the following deformities performed successfully, viz.:

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Feb. 19, 1866. w71

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The Church in the Workhouse. By J. C. Meymott.
The Welshman's Candle.
To the Church of Reculver in ruins. By J T B
Idem Latine Redditum. By Lord Ravensworth.
Thoughts on sickness. By the Rev. Harry Jones.
Christ Church days; An Oxford Story.
Chapter XXI.—In Exile,
" XXII.—Settled for life.
" XXIII.—Conclusion.
An Easter Idyll, By Helen Monro.
Church Decoration and Church work. By Dr. Parker.
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James Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh. With a Portrait.
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January, 1866. d28

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March 8, 1866. d58-2aw-52i

THE

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May 10, 1866. d110-4y-1aw

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A NEW DOMESTIC DISCOVERY!

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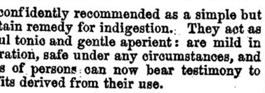

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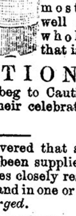

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Nov. 13th, 1865. d271-ly

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FOR affording nourishment and durability to the leather it stands unrivalled.

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In Bottles and Tins at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d each.

CAUTION.—D. & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against Spurious Imitations of their Manufacture and LABELS.

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MAGENTA. ROSEINE. FUCHSINE.

Scarlet.	Phosphine.	Emerald Green.
Blue.	Mauve.	Violet.
Yellow.	Soluble Blue.	Purple.

THE above brilliant ANILINE DYE CRYSTALS in 1 oz. bottles, with directions for use

ALSO,

SCARLET PASTE,

(Soluble in Water,) 2s. per lb., in 1 lb. Jars.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
Aniline DYE Merchants and Drysalters,
19a, Coleman Street, London.
MILLS and MANUFACTORY—BERMONDSEY

N.B.—Prices greatly reduced.

June 7th, 1865. d136

MEDICAL

CHOLERA.

A Certain Cure for this Disease maybe Found in the Use of

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE

PAIN KILLER.

MR. PERRY DAVIS,—Sir:—Although personally a stranger to you, yet the benefits I have received from the use of your invaluable remedy the Pain Killer, induces me to pen a word of praise for it. Experience has convinced me that for Headache, Indigestion, Pain in the Stomach, or any other part of the system, severe Chills, Weariness, common Colds, Hoarseness, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, Diarrhea, Dysenter Toothache, etc., *there is nothing better than Pain Killer.* I have this hour recovered from a severe attack of the Sick Headache, by using up two teaspoonfuls, taken at thirty minutes intervals, in a wine glass full of warm water.

I am confident through the blessing of God, it saved me from the Cholera during the summer of 1849. Traveling amid heat, dust, toil, change of diet, and constant exposure to an infected atmosphere, my system was daily predisposed to dysentery attacks, accompanied with pain, for which the Pain Killer was *a sovereign remedy*—one teaspoonful curing the worst case in an hour, or at most half a day. My brothers in the ministry have used it with much success in various diseases

I have heard many cases the country over, of Dysentery being cured by its use. Put in the teeth it would stop the toothache.

Gratitude, and a desire for its general use, has drawn from me this unsolicited testimonial in its favor.

D. T. TAYLOR, Jr.,
Minister of the Gospel.

The following letter is from Mr. Woodward, of St. Louis, to J. N. Harris, Esq., New London, Con. Mr. Woodward is a resident of St. Louis, a gentleman of high respectability, and during the prevalence of the cholera in that city, watched the result of the application of the Pain Killer for this disease, and his testimony can be relied upon with the utmost confidence.

Dear Sir:—You recollect when I saw you in New London in January last, my expressing to you my most sanguine expectations that DAVIS PAIN KILLER would have a tremendous sale in the West this season, and my anticipations have been more than realized, and the testimony of thousands who have used it has been that they would not be willing to go to bed at night without it in the house.

On the appearance of the cholera in this city such was the confidence in the Pain Killer as a remedy, that many who purchased it remarked to me that they had no fears or dread of the cholera as long as they had the Pain Killer by them, and hundreds took it daily as a preventative, for no persons can have a derangement of the bowels or diarrhea if they use this medicine. This was the security and confidence of hundreds acquainted with it, and when their friends were attacked with the cholera they would administer the remedy in large quantities with it, and in every case when it has been taken in any of the first stages of this disease it has proved successful.

I consider it an infallible remedy. I have not heard of any individual in any family, who used the Pain Killer when attacked, but what speedily recovered.

The clerk informed me that he administered it to persons when cold and in the cramps, and it gave immediate relief, but still it should be given quickly, for when the discharge of "rice water" has begun, the hope of life has fled. Should this disease make its appearance among you, as in all probability it will, be not alarmrd; you and all others there have the remedy, and I am confident if the Pain Killer is used, not a death by cholera will occur in your city.

Respectfully yours,
A. P. WOODWARD.

Dear Sir:—I feel that it is a duty I owe to suffering humanity, that I should give a relation of the great benefits I have derived from Perry Davis's Pain Killer. Last summer I had the misfortune to have lost two of my children by that dreadful scourge, the cholera, and in all human probability should have fallen a victim to the pestilence myself if a kind Providence had not provided me help in the hour of need. I first became acquainted with the Pain Killer whilst travelling on the river with my husband. A gentleman passenger had some with him which he recommended in the highest terms as a remedy for cholera. I thought no more of it at the time, but the same night I was attacked by the cholero in its worst form. I resorted to various remedies used to arrest its progress, but all in vain. I was seized with violent cramps, and my discharges began to assume the same character as did those of my dear children previous to their death. I was looked upon as lost, but all at once thought of the PAIN KILLER. My husband obtained the bottle from our fellow passengers and administered to me a dose. I experienced almost immediately a cessation of pain. The dose was repeated at intervals of fifteen minutes, four or five times, and the result was my complete recovery. I feel confident that I owe my life to the Pain Killer, and only regret that I had not known of its extraordinary virtues earlier. I then might have saved the lives of my dear children. Since that time I have used the Pain Killer in my family extesnively, and the more I use it the better I like it. As a great family medicine, it has no equal.

SARAH SANDERBERRY, St. Louis.

I beg leave to corroborate the above statement of my wife in every particular, and would further state that after a long experience on the Western waters, I have never met with a medicine so well adapted for steamboat men and steamboat passengers as the Pain Killer. I have found it valuable and can confidently recommend it to all as a compound of inestimable value.

T. G. SANDERBERRY.

Those using the Pain Killer should strictly observe the following directions:

At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear.

Should the diarrhea and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may be checked, and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours.

N. B. Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls instead of one.

Drs Livingston & Brother

MEDICAL DISPENSARY

For the cure of

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA
Chronic and Secret Diseases
and all
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, N. Y,

UNFORTUNATES READ!

YOUNG MEN who are troubled wiih weakness generally, caused by a bad habit in youth, which produces constitutional debility. You can rely on our remedies, for we have treated over fifty thousand patients, and we guarantee a perfect cure in all cases.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Our PERIODICAL DROPS will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Price $1

THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD, FOR Female Complaints, Costiveness, Piles, Weakness of the Kidneys, Back and Lungs, and Cholera.

It is a vegetable compound. It cures in a single day. We have used it in our practice of upwards of thirty years. Price $2 per bottle. Sent secure and free from observation to any part of the country, with full directions for use. All visits strictly *private*. Country patients treated by letter. Address

Drs. LIVINGSTON & BRO.,
Box 151, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.
Main Street Colt Block

MRS. LEWIS'

COUGH SYRUP.

WE, the undersigned, having used Mrs. Lewis' invaluable Cough Syrup, beg to recommend it to the public for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, measles, Whooping Cough, Inflamation on the Lungs of long standing, &c., and especially for Croup and Scarlet Fever.

Mr. Thurlby, Walsingham; Mrs. J. Law, Hamilton; Mr. Pearson, Hamilton; Mr. Sirayres, Flamboro; Jacob Horning, Glanford; John Harrison; John Ryckman, J. P., Hamilton; Rev. J. VanLone Townsend; Mrs. Wm. Barber, Townsend; Mrs. Adam Walker, Townsend; George Clouse, Townsend, Mr. Robinson, Walsingham Mr. Hobson, Cayuga.

Octobe h, 1865. d240

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY!

DR A. BOGART, DENTIST,
Office, Corner of King and Hughson Streets.
Hamilton, Jan. 17, 1861

RAILROADS,

Oswego and Syracuse Railroad

PASSENGER TRAINS

WILL

LEAVE OSWEGO & SYRACUSE DAILY

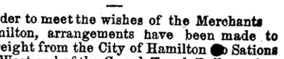
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, AT

8 a. m., and 4 p. m.

THE FLOODS have subsided, and the Road in thorough repair for Freighting business.

HENRY VAN VLECK
Superintend

April 5 1865.



Grand Trunk Railway.

IN order to meet the wishes of the Merchants Hamilton, arrangements have been made to take Freight from the City of Hamilton to Sations on the West end of the Grand Trunk Railway, between Sarnia and Toronto, and to all Stations on the Line of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway.

An Office has been opened at Number Three, next door to the Telegraph Office, King Street, where all orders for Goods to be forwarded by this Line will be promptly attended to, and where copies of Freight Tariffs, and other information can be obtained.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Hamilton, Aug 5, 1864 d75-s

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Revolvers, Rifles,

MUSKETS AND CARBINES,

For the United States Service.

Also, Pocket and Belt Revolvers;

REPEATING PISTOLS,

RIFLE CANES, REVOLVING RIFLES

RIFLE and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun materials, sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade generally.

In these days of Housebreaking and Robbery every House, Store, Bank and Office, should have one of

REMINGTONS' REVOLVERS.

Parties desirous to avail themselves of the late improvements in Pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the New

REMINGTON REVOLVERS.

Circulars containg cuts and description of ou Arms will be furnished upon application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

Moore & Nichols, Agents,
No. 40 Courtland St., New York.

April 23rd, 1866. d97

ENGRAVING.

Engraving and Designing on Wood

THE Subscribers are prepared to furnish Engravings of Landscapes, Portraits, Buildings, Society Seals, Labels, Advertising Lines, and Business Cuts for newspapers, Stoves, Machinery and manufactured articles, in

THE BEST STYLE

OF THE ART,

PROMPTLY, AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

McKEON & CO.

Office—Corner King and James Streets, Hamilton, C. W.

February 27th, 1866. d49t

FOR SALE,

VALUABLE City Lots, being 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 on Galt Street, and 5 on Walter Street.

31 and 52 Tom Street, near the Crystal Palace in Dickson's survey, and convenient to the G. W. R. Will be sold at a great bargain.

For terms and particulars apply to

MOORE & DAVIS,
House and Land Agents

Hamilton, May 29, 1866. d128tf

AMERICAN INVOICES

DISCOUNTS.

Finance Department, Customs,
Quebec, 6th March, 1865.

IT is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that hereafter Weekly notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto—such Notices to appear every Saturday in the Canada "Gazette.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

Finance Department, Customs,
Ottawa, June 15. 1866.

IN accordance with the above order, Notice s hereby given that the authorized discount is clared to be this day 31 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

ROYAL

SHAVING, SHAMPOOING AND HAIR-DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT,

JAMES STREET, HAMILTON

THE undersigned having leased the very commodious and convenient premises next to the Royal Hotel, on James street, has had them entirely refitted in the most elegant and mordern style, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. Gentlemen can ely upon the establishment being at all times kept in the best order, and none but first class assistants will be employed.

The Baths are being all renewed and refitted, and after Wednesday, he 17th, will be open to the public.

J. J. BURNS.

Hamilton. 12th Jan., 1866. d11

THE SPECTATOR

AND

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

IS PUBLISHED

DAILY AND WEEKLY

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CORNER OF MAIN AND HUGHSON STS

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PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE LATEST NEWS!

By Mail and Telegraph up to the hour of going to Press appears every morning in the Daily issue.

THE

WEEKLY SPECTATOR

FOR COUNTRY CIRCULATION,

IS published every Wednesday. TERMS:—One Dollar per annum in advance. Parties ordering Five or more copies will receive one copy free.

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No Unpaid Letters will be taken out of the Post Offices.

THE SPECTATOR

IS THE BEST and most widely circulated Journal published West of Toronto, enjoying the patronage of the Mercantile Community of Western Canada, of all shades of Politics. Its established character as a Reliable Newspaper has secured for it the confidence of all parties, and its facilities for obtaining the Latest News, and the Earliest Despatch by the Mails, to the North and West o Hamilton render it a most desirable paper for th residents of these localities.

T. & R. WHITE,
Publishers.

Hamilton, March, 1865.