The Spectator.

VOL. XV. HAMILTON, C. W., THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1866. NO. 153

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. 15, 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 treet.
Hamilton, August 17th, 1865. d198-ly.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. McCORT,

OFFICE and RESIDENCE King William near Catharine-street

Office Hours :—From Ten to Twelve a. m., and from Two to Four p.m. At home duringthe 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. 1865. 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

JONH 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 partiesresiding 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 particulars address.

E. PEARSE,
County Treasurer's Office
Peterborough, C. W.
Peterborough, C. W. Jan. 1, 1865. 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.
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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 responsible 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 monthhs, 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 to 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 of 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.
FREDERRICK 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. d52-6

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

PRINTING.

THE "SPECTATOR"
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING OFFICE,
HAVING RECENTLY BEEN
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A Large Number of Fonts
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HAS NOW THE MOST
PERFECT FACILITIES
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JOB PRINTING,
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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 SATISFACTION
Than any other Job Office in the City.

Particular Attention is Paid to
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☞ 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

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ESTABLISHMENT.

Maps and Plans of Real Estate,
Show Cards,
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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

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

Latest by Telegraph.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 26.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon the up train, when near this place, was thrown from the track, killing C. B. Wheeler, the conductor, and three laborers, and seriously injuring Martin Lee, the fireman, and several others. The disaster occurred from some persons placing, by accident or design, a telegraph-pole upon the track. The cars were all thrown off the track and badly broken up. There were about 30 laborers on the train.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The thermometer this afternoon indicated 96° above zero in the shade.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The *Herald's* St. Petersburg correspondent, writing on the 6th of June, denies that there exists an understanding or treaty by virtue of which Russia will assist Austria in the coming war. He places in review a summary of the history of the diplomacy of the two Empires during the past sixteen years, as evidence that such an arrangement would not be entered into. Russia, it is said, will not permit Turkey to occupy the Danubian Principalities.

A Berlin letter, June 10, says that from two to three hundred bills are brought to protest in that city, in consequence of the depreciation of paper currency.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The *Herald's* Montreal despatch says sixteen Fenian prisoners have been brought there for confinement in the jail. The broad charge upon which the prisoners were committed is that of levying war against Her Majesty. It is not known when their trial will take place.

The *Herald's* Toronto telegram says one of the most terrible tornadoes that ever visited Canada took place last night. At Oil Springs a large hotel was blown to the ground. Much damage was done to oil property. During the tornado a boiler burst, killing one man and severely injuring others. At Ingersoll a great deal of damage was also done—the force of the storm tore up large trees by the roots.

Fresh developments are coming to light in connection with the Memphis swindle. It turns out that seven or eight hundred thousand dollars in 7-30 notes, which were sent to Carleton some time towards the close of last year for disposal on account of the government, have been embezzled and employed in cotton speculations. The whole matter is to be fully investigated in a day or two by the banding and currency committee.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The steamer Moro Castle, from Havana, brings dates of the 23d instant.

The report of the success of the revolutionists in St. Domingo, and the flight of Baez to St. Thomas, is confirmed.

Mercantile affairs in Jamaica are suffering from a monetary crisis, due to the impending war in Europe and failures in England.

From Mexico we learn that 1200 dissedents under Azena had been repulsed and dispersed from Snillo. The same troops had also been routed by a column from Durango.

The *Estafetta* says, the fate of the Empire depends upon the success of the Departments of War and the Treasury in establishing a national army; but while the Empire has neither men nor money its situation is precarious in Mexico.

The Emperor had ordered a draft in Puebla and Quereto.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The *Post's* money article says, the loan market is abundantly supplied with idle capital. Call loans 4 to 6 per cent.; discounts 5 to 8 per cent.

Stock market dull but steady. Government securities are firm. In Railroad shares Northwestern is most active, and Erie is rather lower.

Gold is quiet, the borrowing rate being ahout 1-16 in favor of lenders, coin being scarce for delivery and the short interest large.

MURDER IN MICHIGAN.

On the 18th inst., a double murder was committed in the township of Medina, Michigan, by a man named Isaac Van Aucken.—The facts of the case as derived from the murderer himself are substantially as follows :—

He claims that a number of relatives of his wife are leagued together as a band of thieves and that he has been made to suffer by their depredations, having lost a horse, harness, and other valuables, and having been severely punished by his wife's brother about two weeks since. That at times his wife would appear to favor him, and then again seemed to be linked in with her friends to complete his ruin. Things had gone on in this manner for some time, when yesterday afternoon the subject was broached in conversation.—High words ensued. He censured his wife for turning from him to assist others in robbing him of his possessions. His wife replied insultingly, and he made some demonstrations towards offering her personal violence, but two of his sons were present who entreated of him not to injure her and he desisted for the time. The boys then ran out of the house to call for assistance to prevent any harm being done, leaving Van Aucken alone with his wife and daughter, a young girl about 11 years of age. The two women soon after started for the back part of the house, closely followed by the criminal. The conversation still continued, and upon reaching the woodshed, in reply to some complaint of her husband, Mrs. Van Aucken said : "There is the axe take it and finish me !" Van Aucken replied, "I have been hammered once on your account, and I won't suffer it again." As he spoke he sprang forward and dealt her a blow on the head with the axe, felling her to the ground. He then started in pursuit of his step-daughter, and struck at her, but she did not receive the full force of the blow, and he passed on for a few steps, impelled by his own momentum. He returned to the girl and struck her upon the head, killing her instantly. Fearing that the blow administered to his wife had not been sufficient to cause her death, and that she had fainted or was shamming, and being determined on her destruction, he went to the place where she lay, and buried the axe in her throat, almost severing her head from her body.

We are glad to learn that the Quebec squadron of cavalry have just received their new full-dress uniform from England, and will hereafter bear the designation of "The Queen's Canadian Hussars." The tunics are of superfine blue cloth, with yellow trimming and white facings, and were made in London. The busbies are of bearskin, with a white plume in front, and a white bag on the left side, and were made in Limerick.

A SEA-CAPTAIN'S REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.—Mr. G. S. Peabody, master of the packet ship Isaac Wright, has written a letter giving an account of the treatment of cholera cases which occurred on his vessel in January last, during a trip from Liverpool to New York. Capt. Peabody says that within forty hours after sailing cholera appeared, and in ten days twenty-seven passengers had died of it, though they were treated by "the book."—The Captain then applied a method of treatment that had been recommended by his predecessor in command, and did not lose another patient on that voyage or since. The remedy was this :—A tablespoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of red pepper in a half-pint of hot water. The Captain says he was himself attacked by violent cholera, cramp, &c., but the medicine "carried him through." He adds : "The medicine acts quickly as an emetic, say in one or two minutes. It brings up a very offensive matter which sticks like glue. I have known it to be successfully used on board their ships by at least a dozen ship-masters besides myself. Its use is quite general in Liverpool, where even some of the regular doctors find it to their advantage to resort to it. Provided with this simple recipe, I no longer consider the cholera an unmanageable disease."

A MEETING OF REPUBLICAN ROWDIES.

A grand mass meeting was held in Union Square New York, on Monday evening last, for taking into consideration the repeal of the neutrality laws. An immense number of the rowdy politicians of the "Great Republic" were present, the "kindred banners" of Fenianism and Yankeeism were displayed on all sides. Blackguardism was triumphant, and the thieves and blacklegs of the "Empire City" rallied in strong force round their friends Roberts and Sweeney. Resolutions strongly urging upon Congress the propriety of repealing the neutrality laws, and expressing the warmest sympathy with Fenianism, were unanimously passed. The following resolution about "freeing" Canada with a system of Confederation is good, and shows how the old fillibursting spirit of the Yankee race still exists, and seeks for an excuse to rob its neighbours.

Whereas, This republic having just emerged from a gigantic struggle in defence of the principle of popular sovereignty in this New World, and, mindful of its traditional policy, by which the limitation of European monarchical influence on this continent has been defined, the people cannot regard with indifference the efforts now in progress to extinguish a sister republic on our Southern frontier by the substitution of an Empire, and to free the Cadada Provinces on our Northern border into a system of confederation, which is designed to concentrate power in the hands of a would-be aristocracy.

The President and Mr. Seward are denounced in the following resolution—

Resolved, That the truckling of the executive and Secretary of State to the designs of European monarchists, exhibited in their action against men who fought for liberty in the United States, and would have carried the same principles triumphant through British America, as a warning to foreign despots! meets with the sternest reprobation of American citizens, as unworthy of the genius and mission of the great republic.

"President" Roberts having taken off his coat and rolled up his sleeves, delivered himself of an address in which Great Britain was roundly abused and which was therefore of course highly acceptable to the American citizens present. Poor Mr. Johnson was literally abused, and the denounciations of Roberts bestowed upon him, were received with cries of "Down with the traitor," "Bourbon Whiskey," "Bully for you," and other expressions peculiar to the American "rowdy" but not fit for publication. He gave an amusing account of O'Neill's Ridgway fight, in which the Queen's Own and the 13th are described in anything but a flattering manner. Roberts informed his audience that the Queen had sent a steamer to fetch the Queen's Own home to England for fear the Fenians should hurt them. This statement was received with intense gratification by the American people assembled.—One Kelley, of New York, assured his Fenian friends that the people of America were with them. Continue to work faithfully and earnestly, and in two years after Andrew Johnson and his hordes of conservative officials—English detectives—will have been knocked from power, Canada will be a State of the Union and Ireland a republic. (Loud cheering.)

George H. Curtis was introduced as an American Fenian. He said he had the honor of presenting the first resolution favourable to Fenianism ever presented in an American legislative body. He welcomed to his heart all men who thought as he did, regarding the freedom of mankind. He characterised this government as perfidious to the Irish, passed over the grounds of complaint already traversed by the previous speaker, and hoped that in the coming European struggle England might become involved, when the time would come to strike. The expedition against Canada had failed for the present ; but it had left a moral effect upon Great Britain, and convinced her that Irishmen are aroused and in earnest in securing their nation's liberty, and might bring her to her knees. (Cheers.) He closed by urging unity, vigilance and perseverance ; and believed that at last their hopes would find on the Green Isle of the Sea a glorious position, and Ireland shall be once more a gem among the nations. (Great applause.)

A letter was read from Mr. Van Horn, an American member of Congress in which he said :—

I have long looked upon our neutrality laws as framed in the interests of monarchy on this continent, compelling the United States to guarantee the stability of foreign authority.

But for them the Canadian rebellion during President Van Buren's time would have been a success, and republican institutions, under the American flag, established over the north of the continent.

But for them the Monroe doctrine would have practical sway in Mexico, instead of our army of veterans being on the Rio Grande preventing the fighting men of the nation from reinforcing the Liberal army and driving Maximilian out of the country.

And lastly, they have prevented the Canadian patriots from securing the aid of England's hereditary foes, in an effort to establish free institutions, and pave the way for the liberation of that historic isle—made illustrious by the greatness of its sons, and the greatness of its wrongs.

It is time the humiliating task which they impose was removed. No European State has any right on this Continent It belongs to the people who inhabit it; and we should begin to act upon this doctrine, or quit teaching it.

The following letter was received from Horace Greely, editor of the New York *Tribune* :

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE,
New York, June 25, 1866.

DEAR SIR,—I wish to say to your friends to-night, what I hope some time to say to them more fully, that I have faith that the time is not distant when Ireland shall belong to, and be governed by the Irish, and that they will be, as they surely ought to be, earnestly devoted to the liberty of all men, all nations, all races, here and everywhere.

HORACE GREELEY.

To Colonel W. R. Roberts.

The Republicans and Democrats are having a desperate struggle as to who shall secure the Fenian vote. In order to do this they are quite willing to disgrace and humiliate their country, deceive the Fenians, and tell any number of falsehoods themselves.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

At a meeting of the London Board of Trade it was resolved that the following memoranda be presented to the three branches of the Legislature :

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of Canada :—

The Board of Trade of the city of London respectfully memorlaize your honorable body as follows :

1. Your memorialists are of opinion that any restriction imposed by law upon the rate of interest chargeable for money is as impolitic as an attempt would be to regulate the price of any article of commerce by legal enactments.

2. That your memorialists believe that all attempts to regulate the rate of interest payable for money by Acts of Parliament must prove prejudicial to the material interests of the Province.

3. That your memorialists, therefore, regrrd with apprehension and alarm the introduction into Parliament of any measure to restrict the rate of interest on money.

The Sandusky *Register*, in describing Gen. Sherman's visit to Goderich, says that that individual informed the British Colonel in charge of that place that "the United States did not want Canada, but that if they did, a campaign of five days would 'bring' it. We do not believe that Gen. Sherman said anything of the kind. If he did, he simply proved himself an empty-headed braggart, as well as a boor.

Our Mails by the "Moravian."

THE IMPENDING WAR.

Prussia has now under arms nine *corps d' armee* numbering 647,000 men, in addition to the municipal Guards, and a 10th *corps d' armee* now organizing. One main army is concentrated in Silesia under the command of the Crown Prince, and another in Saxony, one wing resting on the friendly Dukedom of Gotha, and the other resting on the Elbe. This army is commanded by Prince Charles, a nephew of the king. The kingdom of Saxony intervenes between these two armies, and as Saxony is a firm ally of Austria, the occupation of that kingdom by Austrian troops will be a dangerous flank movement against the Prussian army in Silesia.—Austria has concentrated 330,000 men upon an unbroken line, extending from Cracow to the western frontier of Saxony. This line is connected by a line of communication not easily severed with the interior of the Empire, and is under the command of General Benedek. The Austrian army in Italy is under the command of the Archduke Albrecht. Its position will be purely defensive. The Italian plan of campaign comprises the following movements :

First. A Garibaldian expedition into the Tyrol, to cut if possible that line of Austrian communication. It will consist of not less than 20,000 men commanded by one of Garibaldi's old lieutenants—probably Medici.

Second. A strong force of the regular army threatening Austria on the side of the Mincio with its base at Cremona.

Third. A strong force pointing toward the Po, between Mantua and Ferrara.

Fourth. An advance upon Rovigo by Cialdini at the head of 100,000 men. These three corps or armies could be united either for a defense on either of the two Austrian lines of advance or for an advance on Rovigo.

Fifth. An expedition by sea from Ancona or Revemia directly upon the same point near Venice. This would be by regular troops, and would be covered by one division of the Navy.

Sixth. An expedition to Dalmatia by Garibaldi with 50,000 or 100,000 volunteers. This expedition would have half a dozen objects—revolution in Dalmatia, cutting the railway from Vienna, and, in possible contingencies, support of revolution in Hungary. In any event, it would detach a large body of Austrian troops from the front of the regular Italian Army.

Seventh. Naval operations against Trieste, and other Austrian cities.

The aim will be the first to hold a strong front on the line of the Po so long as it may be necessary. Second, to "get around" the quadrilateral by Rovigo or Chiazzia, and transfer the conflict from the Valley of the Po to the shores of the Adriatic. Third, to threaten the Austrian communications at several points at once. Fourth, to arm revolution in Austria's own house. For these purposes Italy can command half a million of good soldiers, very well provided with artillery, and about fifty first class vessels of war with as many more gunboats and some eighty mercantile steamers for transports.

To fill up the ranks the nation can probably furnish another half million of men shoud they be required.

The present strength of the Italian force is estimated at 400,000 men, the regular army being under the chief command of Cialdini, and the volunteers under the leadership of Garibaldi.

The more important among the minor German States, as Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony and Hanover, have their full contingents of the Federal army, or even a larger force, under arms. After the preparations already made, it would not take long to have the whole contingent of the minor States, which amounts to about 300,000 men, ready to march. The Austrian army on the frontier of Saxony and Silesia could easily receive from these contingents an addition of more than 100,000 men, whose efficiency, will however, be found to be vastly inferior to the armies of either Austria or Prussia.

Altogether, it is probable that when the impending war between Austria, Prussia, Germany and Italy begins, more than 2,000,000 well drilled and disciplined troops will be hurled upon each other.

The *Moniteur* enumerates the Austrian force in Italy. The Archduke Albert, the Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army, has four corps under his orders—the third commanded by the Archduke Ernest; the fifth by Prince Lichtenstein ; the seventh by General Marsieich, and the ninth by Gen. Hartenay. The Austrian army in Italy comprises 106,260 troops of the line, 15,845 curassiers, 36,730 Croats, 4,840 cavalry, 4,900 artillery in garrison, 3,900 for the defence of the coast, and 13,900 for the field. Of non-combatants—1,300 engineers, 1,800 pioneers, and 850 hospital attendants. Of the men intended for active service, 80,000 are to form an army of operation, 40,000 for the fortresses, and 20,000 for the coast of Italy and the bay of Venice. The third corps, which is in the Frioul and Luhiana, is 45,000 strong; but it is intended to reinforce the army of the North. There are 40,000 men stationed at Gratz who may be despatched to the north or south as accasion requires. General Wetzler commands in Istria ; Krunne in the Tyrol. The corps in the Frioul and that in the Tyrol are intended to keep Garibaldi in check. The position held by the Austrian army at present is purely defensive. The effective force is probably one-third less than that of the Italian army, but it possesses the advantage of being able to move along its entire line of battle from Peschiera to Trieste by railway, and to concentrate 100,000 men on any point without loss of time. The entire line from the Alps to the Adriatic is, however, immense, and notwithstanding the Quadrilateral, the entrenched camp at Rivigo and the strong works erected at Venice and the lagunes, Garibaldi may penetrate either by the Tyrol, the lagunes, the Piave, Trieste, or by Dalmatia, and intercept the communication of the Austrian army with Vienna.

Italian papers had been hoaxed by a forged letter, purporting to be from Mr. Gladstone, sympathising with the Italian cause. They were terribly disappointed when they found out that they had been deceived.

Kossuth has issued an address to the Hungarians recommending them to wait for the course of events and remain as they are, or enroll themselves in the Hungarian Legion, and if matters progress in such a manner as to offer a field for action, due notice will be given.

THE FENIAN INVASION.

The following is the first news of the Fenian invasion of Canada, received in England on the 13th inst., by the Damascus ;

"A body of Fenians, under Colonel O'Neil, variously estimated at from 500 to 2,000 strong, crossed Niagara river on the night of the 31st ult, captured Fort Erie, a small undefended village three miles from Buffalo and threw up breastworks to await reinforcements.

"They are reported to have cut the telegraph and destroyed a portion of the track of the Grand Trunk Railway.

"At eight o'clock on the morning of the 2nd inst., the Canadian volunteers attacked the Fenians near Ridgeway, but were forced to fall back for reinforcements.

"A Buffalo despatch says that the volunteers were subsequently reinforced and drove the Fenians back, a number being killed and wounded on both sides. The Fenians are reported to have been reinforced and to have entrenched themselves on Fort Erie, their left resting on the lake and their right on the Niagara river.

"The Hamilton volunteers and Queen's Own are in the Fenian front and two regiments of regulars, with an Armstrong battery, are moving to attack the Fenians in the rear. It is believed the entire Fenian force will be captured in consequence of the bridges across Frenchman's Creek and Miller's Point in their rear having been burnt.

"General Grant has arrived at Buffalo and placed Gen. Barry in command. He has advised the State authorities to call out the militia, in order to prevent any hostile expedition from leaving federal territory.

"The Fenians are said to be concentrating at various points on the St. Lawrence River, and a large force is expected to arrive at St. Alban's and Vermont.

"The federal troops have sent pickets along the entire frontier to preserve neutrality."

The iron clads Scorpion and Wivern are under orders for the coast of British North America, and large reinforcements of troops are now probably on the way.

The news of the raid was only just received in England when the Moravian left, and our English files are of too early a date to contain any comments thereon.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

The London *Standard* of the 14th says : A frightful catastrophe occurred on Monday morning in the port of Havre. The steam tug Passe Partout having got her fires up was removed towards the entrance of the dock, when suddenly her boiler burst with a terrific explosion, shattering a great part of the vessel, and blowing to an immense height in the air the captain and such of the crew as were on deck, as also the funnel and large pieces of the boiler. The captain and four men have perished ; the first named fell into the water, and was almost immediately got out by the crews of the vessels in the neighborhood, who had hastened to render any assistance that might be possible, but he was all one dreadful wound and died before he could be conveyed to the hospital. The body of one of the sailors was blown over the mast head of a sloop, and fell a long distance inland, crushed out of almost all resemblance to anything human ; the body of another sailor was afterwards found in the hold of the steamer, which had instantly sunk, but was partially out of water at low tide; the remains of the other two have not yet been recovered. A perfect storm of fragments of wood and iron rained over the neighborhood, one large piece of the boiler broke the mainyard of the Maria, whose flag was also pierced by a splinter of wood and her sides were injured.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

England's exports during the month of April were £15,366,414, against £12,071,111 in the corresponding month of 1865, and £13,225,039 in 1864. For the first four months of the present year the value of the exports were £62,357,579, against £47,706 818 in the corresponding period of 1865, and £49,892,420 in that of 1864.

Great Britain's imports in 1854 amounted to £152,380,053; exports to £115,821,092. In 1864 her imports were £269,246,000, against exports, 160,809,698. These facts would prove conclusively that what is termed the "balance of trade" can be apparently against a country, and that country still grow rich.

The Bank of England return for week ending June 6th, is much more satisfactory. The increase in the reserve of notes and coin is nearly £2,000,000, and in the stock of bullion £1,400,000. The former stands at £2,826,041, and the latter at £13 278,961. The Bank of France has gained increased strength during the week ; the supply of bullion is very large, viz: £24,080,000. The rate of discount in London for the best short-dated paper has fallen to nine per cent

For the four months ending April 30, the imports of cotton into the United Kingdom were of the following magnitude :—

	1864.	1865.	1866.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United States....	10,428	38.029	1,816,879
Bahamas&Bermuda	95,847	137,309	2,602
Mexico..........	99,752	106,914	3,145
Brazil..............	95,582	161,630	267,530
Turkey...........	53,679	87,056	55 737
Egypt...............	360,278	600,693	402,495
British India......	775,367	635 510	1,068,380
China............	210,118	142 818	....
Other Countries...	58,379	115,400	72,666
Total......	1,759,420	2,025 369	3,689,434

POLICE COURT.

BEFORE HIS WORSHIP THE POLICE MAGISTRATE.

WEDNESDAY, June 26, 1866.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Mary Baker, who we referred to in yesterday's *Spectator* as having been arrested for inebriety and misconduct, was fined $2, or 21 days in gaol. A similar penalty was inflicted on her worthless husband for drunkenness.

R. Simpson was charged with a like offence but discharged.

STREET WALKING.

Mary Jane Robinson was arraigned on the above charge. Fined $2, or 21 days in gaol.

SUPPLYING LIQUOR TO PRISONERS.

Mary Spratt, who was discovered in the act of handing liquor through the bars of the King William-street cells to the prisoners confined therein, on the previous night, was fined $2.

VAGRANCY.

A young squaw, who when arrested the evening previous and brought to the cells, appeared to be in a most destitute condition, was brought up as a vagrant. She was unable to speak English, therefore no information whatever could be elicited as to her circumstances. She was sent to gaol for four days.

ASSAULT.

The case of John McKenna, for committing an assault on his wife, was laid over until to-morrow owing to her non-appearance.

USING A KNIFE.

Charles Wright was brought into court on charge of using a knife on Margaret Green, one of the girls of a house kept by Mrs. Linch on John street.

About half past ten o'clock on the evening previous, from the evidence of Miss Green, it would appear that the prisoner came into the house in a state almost of insanity, caused by intoxication, and entering the room where she was, pushed her over, and on her attempting to get away from him, she rushed out of the house, opened the gate, and in doing so her arm came in contact with a knife in the prisoner's hand. It was quite evident that it was not the wish of Miss Green to see the prisoner punished for his rashness.

The statement of Mrs. Lynch was however somewhat different. She asserted that Wright came into the house and asked to see Miss Green, who he was informed was in the next room. On meeting her he immediately seized her by the hair, dragged her to the floor and kicked her. Miss Green made a desperate effort to escape, and succeeded in doing so when prisoner took out a knife from his pocket and followed her, swearing he would have her heart's blood. He succeeded in overtaking her at the little gate and inflicted a wound on her arm with the knife as she was opening it. (The jacket worn by Miss Green at the time of the occurrence was produced in court and was covered with blood.) Mrs. Lynch stated that she was not aware of what was the cause of the affair, but immediately sent her husband for the police who took Wright into custody.

Mr. C. A. Sadlier appeared for the prisoner.

The case was sent to the Recorder's Court, and bail accepted for the prisoner's appearance.

OBTAINING MONEY UNLAWFULLY.

James Washington aged eleven years, and Joseph Ott aged ten, were charged by James McCracken, high bailiff, with having taken a letter from the Post office addressed to Charles Keller, and which contained five dollars.

It appeared that Kellar's father, who is in Bothwell, is in the habit of sending money for the purpose of supporting his family, five in number, who are in charge of the mother of the boy Ott, who generally accompanied young Kellar to the Office to release the letters. This time however he went of his own accord, and the temptation being greater than he could withstand, he opened the letter and shared the contents with Washington, in whose possession half the money was found.

The youthful offenders were fined $5 each or a month in jail.

Gen. Sir William Cator, K. C. B., died on the 11th at his residence in London, at the age of 81 years. The venerable general entered the army with the commission of second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, in May, 1803. He served in the campaign of Walcherin and siege of Flushing ; also in the Peninsular and South of France, and the end of 1809 to the termination of the war in 1814, including the defence of Cadiz lines at Torres Vedres, and at Santarem, the Battle of Barossa, where he was wounded, the affair of Osma, the battle of Vittoria, affair at Toloso, the passage of Bidassoa, and the attack of Bidassoa by the French. He also took part in the battles of Nivelle and Nive, likewise the four days in the engagement in front of Bayonne.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

LATEST FROM OTTAWA.

(Special to the Spectator per Montreal Line.)

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, June 27.

When the Grand Trunk Volunteer Regiment was formed, 60 men refused to join at their principal works at Montreal, and in less than a month after the great majority of those had left the employ of the Company and the country. This occurred in March. After the attack on Fort Erie, the authorities of the Grand Trunk decided to administer the oath of allegiance to every man in their service who had not joined the military organization. Mr. Brydges, who is a magistrate for the Montreal District, administered the oath in that district, and sent agents by special trains, east and west, to administer the oath to every man in the service. The result is, that since March, nearly 150 men have been dismissed, or left the service. Every employee is now required to take the oath of allegiance. The Volunteer Regiment now numbers upwards of 2,000 men, amongst whom the best spirit prevails. New companies are being added as fast as lists can be prepared.

Most of the members of the Legislative Council left for their homes by special train this morning. Many members of the Assembly will leave to-morrow.

The excursion to the Upper Ottawa leaves Parliament buildings at six o'clock on Friday morning, and promises to be a most successful pleasure trip, as arrangements are very extensive.

The Ministerial members from Lower Canada are to meet in caucus to-morrow morning to consider the local constitution for that Province.

It was announced to-day that resolutions for both Provinces will be presented on Tuesday.

The Budget speech excites a good deal of comment to-day.

Hon. Mr. Rose has received numerous telegrams from Montreal from interests specially effected objecting to portions of it.

Mr. Brown was busy this morning rallying his friends. Hopes are entertained however, that no serious breach may occur between parties. It is generally felt that such a breach should be avoided in view of the best interests of the country. Under any circumstances the Government will have a large majority.

The House to-night passed a number of items of the Estimates. There was some discussion on some of the items, but nothing very important.

A number of private bills passed a second reading and were referred to Committee.

On Mr. McGiverin's Bill relating to the County town of Lincoln, Mr. Morrison moved the six months' hoist. After some debate, at the request of his friends he consented to a second reading, reserving to himself the right to oppose it at a further stage. The opposition to the bill is very strong.

Dr. Tupper, the Premier of Nova Scotia, and Hon. Mr. Archibald arrived here this evening. It is believed that their mission has some connection with Confederation.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OTTAWA, June 27.

The House met at 9:30 a. m.

Sir N. F. Belleau moved that when the House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned until Wednesday next at half-past seven o'clock p. m.—Carried.

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

Toronto St. James Church land vesting.—Hon. Mr. McMaster.

Quebec Caisse de Ronomie de Notre Dame powers extension.—Sir N. F. Belleau.

The House at 10 o'clock adjourned till Wednesday next at half-past seven.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

This afternoon Mr. Morris moved that the time for serving petitions for private bills be extended to the 9th July, and for receiving private bills to the 16th July.—Carried.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

Mr. J. S. Smith, to amend the 16th section, chap 87 of the consolidated statutes of Upper Canada.

Mr. Denis, to provide for the erection of a new municipality in the County of Beauharnois.

Mr. Morrison, bill to amend chapter 19 of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, intituled an Act respecting Witnesses Evidence.

Mr. Morrison, to amend the Railway Act so as to prevent railway companies from shunting railway cars or running railway cars on the Sabbath day.

Mr. Morrison, to extend the act in relation to fire insurance companies not incorporated within the limits of the Province. To Marine insurance companies not incorporated within the limits of this Province, and otherwise to amend the said act.

Mr. M. C. Cameron, to legalise By-law 116 of the corporation of the township of Bayham.

Mr. Cartier, to incorporate the Ottawa City Water Works.

Mr. J. B. E. Dorion, to divide the township of Wickland into two separate municipalities.

It was moved that when the House adjourns on Thursday it do stand adjourned till Tuesday at half-past seven. Carried.

Atty. Gen MACDONALD gave notice that to-morrow he would introduce a bill to amend the election law; that on Wednesday he would introduce a bill to amend the Militia Act; also a Bill to amend chapter 90 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, and Act 2 of the present session with reference to invaders; also resolutions on the subject of the local Governments of Upper and Lower Canada; also a bill to authorise municipalities to make grants for the relief of the volunteers and to make legal such grants heretofore made.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. GALT the House concurred in the resolutions reported from the Committee of the Whole on the expediency of indemnifying the Government for the unavoidable departure from the provisions of the Audit Act occasioned by the maintenance on effective duty of the Volunteer force, which the Government has been compelled to call out, and which has involved an expenditure to a large amount not provided for by the votes of last session.

Hon. Mr. GALT introduced a bill to give effect to the said resolutions.

On motion of Mr. GALT the House went again into Committee of Supply, Mr. Street in the Chair.

The Committee adopted a number of the items.

THE PARLIAMENTARY EXCURSION.

The proposed Parliamentary excursion will commence to-morrow. The excursionists will leave Ottawa at half-past six in the morning, and the following is the route over which they will travel. By road to Aylmer, a distance of eight miles, thence to Chatts by steamer twenty-eight miles; Chatts to Union Village, three miles, by railway; Union Village to Portage du Fort, calling at Arnprior, Sand Point, twenty-eight miles, by steamer Oregon, Captain Findlay. The scenery ascending the Snow rapids to Portage du Fort is not excelled by any on this continent. Portage du Fort to Calumet, eight miles, in comfortable stages on good macadamized roads. Calumet to Pembroke, thirty-five miles, in steamer Calumet, Captain Blondin. Pembroke to Rapids des Joachim, passing through the group of islands known as the thousand islands, calling at the Hudson's Bay Post at Fort William, and ascending the Deep River forty miles, by steamer Pontiac, Captain Duggan. The scenery upon this part of the route is very grand indeed, partaking of the rugged wildness of the Saguenay region, with the softness and beauty of the St. Lawrence landscape. Ladies, we believe, will be allowed to take part in the trip. The committee expect that the return trip to Ottawa will commence on Monday the 2nd at 7 p. m.

The Spectator.

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

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1866.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

OTTAWA, June 26, 1866.

Mr. Brydges, the Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, has just addressed a letter to the Presidents of the Boards of Trade of Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c., in regard to the trade between Canada and the Lower Provinces. The letter is replete with interesting facts.

Mr. Brydges points out in his letter the action of the Lower Provinces since the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty. New Brunswick has apparently followed our example, and now admits the natural productions of the United States and of Canada free of all duty, as during the existence of the treaty. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have each adopted a discriminating tariff in favor of Canada; that is, they charge 25 cents a barrel import duty on American flour, while Canada flour is admitted free; while Newfoundland has imposed a duty of 1s 9d currency on United States and Canada flour alike. In so far, therefore, as two of the Provinces are concerned, two of them which together import nearly one-half of the entire importations of flour—an aggregate of 415,102 barrels, we have a direct premium of 25 cents a barrel over the American producer. But the abrogation of the treaty and the internal revenue system of the States, each give us additional advantages in the competition. Our Canadian white wheat, as every one knows, enters largely into the manufacture of United States flour, is indeed an almost essential element in it. The payment of twenty per cent upon it, when imported by the American miller, enhances by so much the cost of the flour, and the duty imposed first upon the American wheat and then upon the flour, adds again largely to its cost. It is clear from these considerations that the one thing needed to enable us to secure almost the entire trade of supplying our fellow Colonists in the Lower Provinces with flour, is cheap and expeditous modes of communication which have now been secured.

It is to be hoped that, as by the foresight of the Managing Director of the Grand Trunk, facilities have been provided for carrying on this trade, the merchants of Canada will be found equal to the great work which is presented to them. Even now, before Confederation, much has been, and much more can be done, to bring the Provinces into closer commercial relationship, a relationship which will become far more intimate, and will go on in a career of illimitable expansion, after we become politically united.

We had evidence, last night, that the same disgraceful tactics which have been pursued in reference to the so-called Amalgamation Bill, are to be continued this session. When the second reading was moved last night, Mr. Mackenzie, of Lambton, who leads the opposition to the measure, finding that a number of its friends were absent, and that there was a chance of defeating it, moved the three months' hoist, and then availed himself of his motion to dictate the precise time when the question should be brought up again, having been actually shamed by his own friends into an apparent willingness to fight the question fairly and manfully on its merits. The debate, therefore, is fixed for Wednesday week; and I have no doubt that the Bill will then receive its second reading. I have on former occasions so fully discussed this measure that it is hardly worth while to repeat the arguments here. But it is absolutely amusing to hear gentlemen—such gentlemen for instance as the member for Peterborough, talking about their hostility to "the principle" of the measure. I venture to say that the gallant gentleman does not at this moment know what "the principle" of the measure is. To talk of it as an amalgamation Bill is to talk of the principle of amalgamation as being in any way involved in it, is either wilfully or ignorantly to mistate the case. The amalgamation is effected, has been effected for over two years, under the ordinary statute law of the land. The two roads have been worked under a joint management, as in fact one road during that time. It was open to the opponents of the union, had they felt that they had a case which would stand daylight for five minutes, to have applied for an injunction in Chancery and prevented the running of the road as it has been run. The amalgamation, therefore, is in no way effected by this Bill, neither made more legal or more oppressive—if it be according to the doctrine of the Mackenzies and Haultains oppressive. But there is this which renders the Bill necessary. It is necessary to enable companies already amalgamated to raise money for putting increased rolling stock upon the road, for thus giving increased facilities for the performance of the public business and for the construction of the Caledonia branch, which recent events have proved to be more than ever a necessity. It is melancholy to see gentlemen, laying claim to intelligence, deliberately mutilating the purport and principle of a measure simply that they may have an opportunity of ventilating their ingrained hatred of our great Provincial Railway.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The report of the passing of the resolutions in reference to the tariff and increasing the duties, reported in yesterday morning's papers, created quite a commotion among our wholesale merchants and an excitement to get their goods out of bond, and there was an immediate stampede for the Customhouse. The Collector, however, would not accept of entries at the old rates until he should hear from the Customs Department. In the morning the following telegram was received by the Collector of Inland Revenue:—

OTTAWA, June 27, 1866.

EXCISE FROM AND AFTER THIS NOTICE,

The duty upon Distilled Spirits of the strength of proof, by Syke's Hydrometer, is increased from 30 cents per gallon to sixty cents.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

Later in the day the following came to hand:—

By telegraph from Ottawa.

To Collector of Customs, Port of Hamilton.

OTTAWA, 27th June, 1866.

CUSTOMS.

The Customs duties are repealed upon the following articles, and in lieu thereof the unmentioned specific duties are imposed, viz: Brandy, Gin, Rum and Whiskey, on every gallon of the strength of proof by Syke's Hydrometer, seventy [70] cents per gallon.

On Cordials, other than Orange, Lemon, Ginger, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder and Currant Wine, One Dollar and Twenty [$1:20] cents per gallon.

The specific duty is increased on Tea from four [4] cents per pound to seven [7] cents per pound; upon crude Petroleum from four [4] cents per gallon to six [6] per gallon.

The Customs duties now existing upon the following articles are repealed, and in lieu thereof the undermentioned specific duties are imposed, viz: Cane-juice One Dollar and Fifty cent [$1:50] per hundred pounds; Molasses One Dollar [$1:00] per hundred [100] pounds.

[Signed,]

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

MR. BRYDGES ON TRADE BETWEEN CANADA AND THE LOWER PROVINCES.

Mr. J. C. Brydges, Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, has addressed a letter to the Presidents of the Boards of Trade of Hamilton, Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, London, &c. He points out how the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty is certain to cause a very considerable change in the trade of Canada, and says that he has been induced to make a careful examination of the trade with the Lower Provinces, for which purpose he has for some time past been visiting the East and procuring the best information possible relative thereto. Mr. Brydges is of opinion that a very large amount of business will be done, more especially when confederation is permanently accomplished, and he suggests that lines of railway to connect all parts of Canada with all parts of the Maritime provinces will be found necessary. As however this must necessarily be a work of time, Mr. Brydges has now completed arrangements for a line of steamers running between St. John's and Portland, to carry traffic from the Grand Trunk Railway to New Brunswick. He is also completing arrangements for putting on a line of steamers to ply between Halifax and Portland, which will commence running in September next.

With regard to the flour trade Mr. Brydges says:

There can be no doubt, that as regards all the Lower Provinces, the price of flour must, from natural causes, so long as the present policy of the United States is continued, be cheaper in Montreal than in New York or Boston, rendering it, of course, of advantage to consumers in those Provinces to buy in the markets of Canada, rather than those of the United States; and, so far as the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edwards Island is concerned, this is made still more so by the differential duties which they now impose.

The total importations of flour into the four Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, according to the latest returns which have been published by the respective Governments of these Provinces, are as follows, viz.:

In New Brunswick......	256,096 brls.
Nova Scotia..........	355,858 "
" "	36,943 "
Prince E Island	32,801 "
Newfoundland........	202,718 "
Making a total of...	874,816 "

This is more than the average importation of flour into the United States from Canada during the existence of the Reciprocity Treaty; and there can, therefore, be no doubt that with proper means of communication established the Lower Provinces will, of themselves, offer a market for the great bulk of our surplus flour. And with the present high prices and heavy taxation in the States, it will be impossible for the people of that country to rival us in the exportation of breadstuffs.

Mr. Brydges further says:

Of the importations of flour into New Brunswick, the great bulk has for some years back been from the United States; although even before the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty the quantity sent from Canada has been annually increasing. Thus I find in the year 1863 St. John received from Canada by way of Portland 9,000 barrels; in 1864, 15 000 barrels; whilst during the last twelve months the quantity has increased to 47,000 barrels.

If this has been the case before the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, it follows, as a matter about which there can be little dispute, that the circumstances which now exist will make it certain that nearly the whole supply will in future be drawn from Canada.

In regard to Nova Scotia, the importations by the last returns which have been published in that Province, namely, for the year ending 30th September, 1865, show the following result:

From Canada...............	58,233 bbls.
New Brunswick.......	10,482 "
Prince Edward Island.	372 "
Newfoundland........	658 "
United States.........	312,371 "
Great Britain.........	118 "
Other places..........	67 "

Of the importations from Canada the largest amounts have been to Halifax and Pictou, the quantities having been respectively:—

To Halifax	27,018
To Pictou	25,479

From New Brunswick, the importations into Nova Scotia have been principally along the shore of the Bay of Fundy. From the United States, the importations have been, to a very large extent, into the Port of Halifax,—they having amounted to 172,192 bbls.

The next largest place of importation is Yarmouth, into which place the importations were 19,714 barrels.

The next largest are Cornwallis and Windsor, they each having imported 9,000 bbls.

All other ports have received quantities varying from 100 bbls. to 3,000 bbls. each.

There are now 65 places (including Halifax) in Nova Scotia, which have received importations of flour from the United States. Many of these, of course, are small harbors where fishing operations are carried on, and each derive their supply of from one hundred to two or three thousand barrels from sailing vessels which carry fish from these places to New York or Boston, and bring back, after selling their loads, the flour they want for their home consumption.

In Prince Edward Island the importations, according to the last published returns, have been:—

From Canada................	1,848 bbls.
From Nova Scotia.....	2,353 "
New Brunswick........	373 "
United States.........	27.227 "
Total............	32,801 "

These figures are taken from the returns for the year 1864. I was informed in Prince Edward Island that the amount last year was larger, and that during the present year the quantity imported will not be less than from 50 to 60,000 bbls.

In Newfoundland, of the total importations of 202,718 bbls., there were from Canada 25,835, from Nova Scotia 3,382, and from the United States 172,145. The bulk of the importations into Newfoundland are taken into St. John's, although some portions find their way to the different fishing points along the coast in the same way as is the case in Nova Scotia.

These figures will give a very accurate idea of the general course of the flour trade, and will show the merchants of Canada the places with which it will be necessary to make arrangements for supplying this traffic in future for Canada. To facilitate these arrangements, I have, as already explained, effected arrangements in regard to steamer communication between Portland and St. John's, At the latter place I have appointed an agent, who will attend to the business arising at that place and in New Brunswick generally, and to whom all property will be consigned. The steamers I have mentioned will be placed also upon the line between Portland and Halifax as early as possible in the month of September. An agent has been appointed at Halifax, who will attend to the business in Nova Scotia generally, and also to the trade, which, no doubt, can be cultivated from that city with Newfoundland.

There is, of course, in addition to the question of flour, much trade hitherto carried on by the Lower Provinces to a very large extent with the United States, which, by proper arrangements, can be diverted in the direction of Canada, to the advantage of both buyers and sellers. Thus, as regards New Brunswick, the importations of butter and cheese amounted, by the last public returns, to 500,128 lbs, of the total value of $105,725. Of this, 309,846 lbs were purchased in the United States. Of meats and hams, cured and salted, New Brnswick imported 2,059,131 lbs, of a total value of $157,183, of which 1,999,845 lbs were imported from the United States. Of boots and shoes, of various kinds, New Brunswick imported a total value of $80,475, of which $66,589 came from the United States. Of leather, of various kinds, she imported to the value of $47,183, of which the United States supplied $42,650. Of lard New Brunswick imported 93,165 lbs, of which 78,603 lbs were sent from the United States. Of tobacco she imported 505,521 lbs, of which 469,873 lbs were from the United States. Of refined sugar the United States supplied New Brunswick with 150,995 lbs; of unrefined sugas, 430,815 lbs. The greatest portion, of course, of the unrefined sugar was either supplied direct from the West Indies or from the same place through Nova Scotia. Of the article of tea, New Brunswick imported 1,058,082 lbs, of which 455,978 lbs were sent from the United States; nearly the whole of the remainder being imported from Great Britain.

Of the general trade of Nova Scotia we derive some interesting facts. It appears from the return given by Mr. Brydges that the total importations of beef, pork and hams (cured and salted), amount to about 13,000 barrels per annum, of a total value of $212,707; of this 10,695 barrels were imported from the United States, and only 77 from Canada. Of tea the total importations into Nova Scotia were 1,546,075 lbs., of a value of $515,890, of which the United States supplied 175,105 lbs. Great Britain of course supplied the great bulk of the remainder. Of tobacco in leaf the total importations into Nova Scotia were 507,989 lbs, of which the United States supplied 58,856 lbs. Of manufactured tobacco the importations were 317,029 lbs., of which the United States supplied 244,532 lbs. The importation of raw and refined sugar from the United States into Nova Scotia appears to be but a very small proportion of the whole.

In the year 1864, the last return obtainable, Newfoundland in addition to flour, imported 26,157 bbls. of pork, of which 23,472 was from the United States, and 1,293 from Canada. She imported of beef 2 417 barrels, of which 1,999 were from the United States. Of butter the importations were 16.536 cwt., of which Nova Scotia supplied 4,192 cwt., Canada 2,460 cwt., and the United States 7,454 cwt. Of leather-ware the total importations were to the value of £61,936. Of tea, 461,830 lbs., and of tobacco 291,850.

In concluding his letter, Mr. Brydges gives some interesting facts relative to the coal fields of Nova Scotia. He says:

Whilst I was in Nova Scotia I visited Pictou and the coal districts in its vicinity. The present railway system of Nova Scotia consists of the railway from Halifax to Truro, with a branch to Windsor, at the head of Minas Bay. The Nova Scotia Government are now constructing as a Government work an extension of the railway from Truro to Pictou, which will be completed in about a year from this time. This railway runs through the coal district. There are two principal coal mining companies now at work; one, the General Mining Association, has been in operation for a considerable time, and has at present three mines in actual operation, and one more which they are opening out. The shafts of these mines vary from 2 to 600 feet in depth. The seam of coal which is being worked is 40 feet in thickness—of which about 36 feet is solid coal. In these three mines there are at present employed between 8 or 900 men and boys—the average pay of the colliers during the last year having been about 9s 4½d currency a day; ordinary labourers getting from 4s to a dollar. The mines are being worked very extensively with steam engines and all proper appliances. The General Mining Association have a railway about 7 miles in length which has been in operation for upwards of twenty years. The guage of this railway is four feet eight and a half inches, and they have upon it six engines and five hundred and seventy trucks. These trucks are loaded with the coal at the mouth of the pits and are taken to a point on the river, where ships of the largest size can come alongside the wharf. The quantity of coal which has been shipped by the Mining Association for some years past amounted to about 200,000 tons annually. The price of the steam coal at the point of shipment is about $2 50 per ton, and of small coal about $1 50 per ton.

The facts connected with the trade of the Lower Provinces, given above are of the utmost importance. They show that with proper communication established the trade of the Lower Provinces must fall into our hands, and that the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty will turn out an advantage to us instead of a disaster.

Mr. Brydges letter was received by the Hamilton Board of Trade yesterday.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE.—As previously announced, the closing exercises of this popular institution were held yesterday evening in the large dining room of the college. The hall was as densely crowded as on the evening previous, and the audience manifested increased attention and interest in the proceedings. We had intended to give an extended report of the entertainment, but owing to the crowded state of our columns we are compelled to be brief. The graduates were eight in number, and their essays were all particularly choice and interesting. The first on the programme was "Life is what we make it," written by Miss Emily Myles, of Hamilton, a clever illustration of the fact that our success in life is mainly due to our own individual exertions. The next essay entitled "Locked Out" by Miss Anna Stedman, of Dixon, Illinois; this young lady possesses an abundance of fine ideas, and what is more, is fully endowed with the power of clothing her ideas in elegant and poetic language, evincing a mind of no ordinary culture We regret that we have not room for one or two extracts from her essay, as they would have well repaid perusal. "The power of scientific truth to overcome error and bigotry" was admirably depicted by Miss Charlotte Watkins, of Hamilton. A humorous and sensible article on "Chairs" was read by Miss Mollie Wood, of Chicago, in which all sorts and descriptions of chairs were portrayed, with a number of capital suggestions to each. The "little high chair" and reminiscences were amongst the most interesting features contained in Miss Wood's composition. Miss Greener, of Waterdown, and Miss McCullough, of Newcastle, both read carefully prepared essays, the former having chosen for her subject one that has often been selected for a prize essay—"Nebuchadnezzar's Dream," and the latter having selected "Fictitious Sorrows," proving that a considerable portion of this world's sorrows were only ideal, and that some people would obstinately persist in making themselves miserable. An article on "Deserted Halls," by Miss Cook, of Chicago, was amongst the most noticeable of the eight, and deserves especial mention. The train of reasoning was admirable, from the commencement of the essay all through to the peroration. The language, too, was excellent, and the grammatical construction faultless. The honor of reading the Valedictory was reserved for Miss Emma Watkins, of Hamilton, who stands first in the class for the year. Her composition contained some good sound advice for those of her school mates, whose good fortune it would be to return to the College after the vacation, and it closed with a kind farewell to all in the institute. Between the readings of the different essays, the audience were favored with some splendid music, both vocal and instrumental. Miss De Noyelles, whose singing created such a furore on the previous evening, again appeared, and well sustained the high reputation that had been justly accorded to her. A Duett, by Misses Sherman and McCaul, entitled "Mountain Home" was very well rendered. Miss Sherman is gifted with a powerful soprano voice, and only requires more practice before an audience in order to render her, what she will eventually be, a finished vocalist. Miss Bray also sang one or two selections in her usual brilliant style. At the close of the exercises Dr. Nelles, of Victoria College, Cobourg, addressed both the audience and the graduates. He congratulated the Directors and Managers of the College on its increasing prosperity, and detailed at considerable length, both humourously and seriously, the difficulties experienced in promoting and keeping up an institution like this, and the proper method of advancing education and knowledge. Diplomas were then presented to the graduates by Dr. Ormiston, who had a kind word or two of encouragement for each recipient. The proceedings terminated with the rendition of the National Anthem, in which the whole audience joined. Another year in the history of this widely-known Institution has now been brought to a close, and we trust that the large measure of success which has during the past year cheeringly rewarded the indefatigable labours of the Managers and Teachers of the College, will be still more amply meted out to it in the future. It only requires the encouragement and substantial support of a Christian community to place its success beyond a shadow of doubt.

The Very Latest.

MIDNIGHT REPORT.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAVA.

Atlantic Cable Completed.

GREAT EASTERN TO SAIL ON THE 30th INST.

NEW YORK, June 27.

The steamship Java, from Liverpool the 16th and Queenstown 17th, arrived here this evening.

The steamship Cuba from New York arrived at Liverpool on the 16th.

The Atlantic Cable is finished, and the Great Eastern leaves Sheerness on June 30th.

The Federal Diet having on the 14th, by a vote of 9 to 6, agreed to the Austrian proposal for mobilization of the Federal army, Prussia agreeable to previous notice carried out her threat to consider it as an act of hostility on the part of those States which supported it, and, on the following day, commenced the war by sending troops into Saxony and Hanover.

It is also rumored that Austrian troops had entered Saxony, but this is not confirmed. It is believed, however, that Gen. Benedick would immediately move to attack the Prussians.

The Emperor of Austria, in a speech to the Vienna Common Council said: Nothing remained but the sword after the Prussian representative protested against the action of the Diet. He said, Prussia considered the Confederation dissolved, and immediately withdrew from the Diet. The Austrian representative moved, and the Diet resolved, that the federal pact was indissoluble.

There was great commotion on account of the financial depression which exists throughout Germany.

Baron Ricasoli is forming a new Italian ministry.

La Marmora goes to the camp with the King as minister without portfolio.

The news from other places is unimportant.

Ex-cruisers Tallahassee and Sumter were sold at Liverpool.

La France believes the rumour of the intended abdication of Maximillian to be unfounded.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday morn'g, June 16.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., and Bruce & McAuliffe report flour firmer and 1d dearer for sacks. Wheat in good demand, and held for at 1s 3d per cental advance; winter red and southern at 10s 6d to 11s; common, under heavy imports, is 3d to 6d per quarter lower on the week; mixed, 28s 9d to 29s 3d.

Provisions—Messrs Burland, Althyal & Co and Wm Gardner & Co report beef firmer and more doing. Pork in better request and 2s 6d higher. Bacon steadier and in more demand. Lard inactive and nominal. Cheese in steady demand and at full prices. Tallow a shade dearer, North American 41s to 44s.

Produce—The broker's circular reports ashes quiet and easier. Pots 29s 6d to 30s. Pearls 40s. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee dull. Rice unchanged. Fish oil, nothing doing. Linseed oil quiet at 40s. Linseed cake quiet but steady. Resin dull. Spirits turpentine flat, American 49s, French 48s. Petroleum quiet, refined 1s 11½d to 2s, spirits 10d to 1s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring, Bros. & Co. report breadstuffs firm and well supported. Iron quiet. Iron bars and rails £6. Scotch pig 53. Sugar steady on the spot, but dearer for floating cargoes. Coffee steady. Tea inactive. Rice firm. Petroleum 2s 2½d for refined. Spirits turpentine 45 for French on the spot, and 43 to arrive. Sperm oil £123. Tallow irregular.

LATEST PER "JAVA."

LIVERPOOL, June 16.

The action of the American Government towards the Fenians in the United States gives general satisfaction.

The London *Times*, to-day, eulogises the Washington government, and says: It would be impossible to exaggerate the good faith, the friendship, the sincerity and the regard for mutual obligations which have prompted these energetic and decisive measures.

The American Government has acted in a manner which even exceeds anything that could reasonably have been expected from the most friendly nation. The article then expresses gratification that such distinguished officers as Generals Grant and Meade should have been sent to the scene, and says:—These energetic acts of genuine friendship will be long and cordially remembered. The Fenians are almost entitled to thanks for having given the Americans an occasion for displaying their friendliness and good feeling.

At the closing of this despatch there was no news of any collision having yet occurred in Germany.

A **Prague** telegram of the 16th says the Prussians occupy Laban and Seillan, and menace Shenditz and Seitz.

The railway between Reinsa and Dresden has been destroyed, and passenger and postal communication between Prussia and Saxony is stopped.

The Crown Princess of Saxony proceeds to Vienna.

The Saxon treasury, valuables, and provisions for the army, have been transported for security to Bohemia.

A Frankfort dispatch says Prince Charles of Bavaria will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Federal army.

It was expected that Mecklenburg would afford active support to Prussia for the defence of Schleswig-Holstein.

It was asserted at Paris that the proceedings of the Federal Diet had determined several of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 to declare that, in their opinion, articles 54 and 63 of that treaty, which form part of European international law, have been violated.

The Austrians had interrupted lines of communication on their side of the Po and Mincio.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.

The federal war vessels Augusta, Miantenowa and Ashuelot, arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 16th.

The entry of the Prussians into Saxony is fully confirmed.

Prussia having previously declared war, the entry of the Austrians is hourly expected.

The Paris *Presse* published a report that the first engagement took place near Leipsig on the 16th, but the rumor is unconfirmed.

The Diet held an extraordinary meeting on the 16th to decide on the motion by Saxony, that Austria and Bavaria be requested to adopt immediately such measures as were necessitated by the Prussian invasion.

Prussia has issued a declaration to the Great Powers justifying the invasion on the ground that the decision of the Diet on the 14th broke up the Confederation, and the law of self-preservation had compelled Prussia to secure herself against the neighboring States in open or concealed hostility. That she had previously offered conditional alliance which was refused.

The Paris Bourse was flat on the 16th, Rentes closing at 62, and ex-dividend.

The report of the Jamaica Commissioners will be laid before Parliament on the 18th.

The Sunday papers say that the Reform Bill and Ministry will be decided to-morrow. The Conservatives are determined to attempt the defeat of the Ministry.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, June 16—Evening.

Cotton sales to-day 9,000 bales, including 1000 bales to speculators and exporters. Market is quiet and unchanged, and the quotations are partially easier.

Breadstuffs market is firm, with an upward tendency.

Provision market is steady.

LONDON, June 16—Evening.

Consols closed at 86⅞ to 86⅞ for money. American stocks—U. S. 520's 64½ to 65; Ill C 74¾ to 75½; Erie 40¼.

THE TARIFF.—The sudden increase of duties on spirits and the increase excise on whiskey has caused heavy loss to some of our largest houses in the city, and to many distillers in the surrounding country. We know that some of our merchants have sold brandies gin, &c., to arrive, at old prices, never dreaming that such a sudden change of tariff would take place entailing serious loss; and we are informed that sales of whiskies made at some distilleries will only cover the amount claimed by the Government for duty—the cost of the material being a total loss to the distiller. These cases appear very hard, and if possible ought to be provided against.

CITY NEWS.

ENGLISH MAIL.—The mail by the Canadian steamship Peruvian, from Quebec, will be closed at the Post Office in this city this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

BAIL ACCEPTED.—John Harkins, who was arrested some time ago in this city on suspicion of being a Fenian, and committed to gaol, was, on Tuesday, released from custody bail having been accepted for his appearance.

THE CELLS.—Last night the cells of the King William street station had their usual quota of occupants. Jno. Wythe, drunk and disorderly; Geo. Lewis, drunkenness; Jno Jackson, assault, and James Sullivan on two charges, fighting on street and at the railway depot. They will all appear before His Worship this morning.

P. C. RIFLES.—A meeting will be held in Mr. D. Black's saloon, on James-street, at 8 o'clock this evening, at which a full attendance of the men in this city who formerly belonged to the P. C. O. Rifle Brigade is required. Business of special importance will be introduced for consideration.

VICTORIA PLEASURE-GROUNDS.—The band will play this evening at the Victoria grounds, from 7 to 10 o'clock. The *croquet* and quoit grounds are in capital order. The charge for admission for the evening is only 10 cents. Mr. Webber has decided to give the privilege of membership to the Victoria grounds to all members of the 13th Battalion for the nominal sum of $1 for the season.

PERSONAL.—We would direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. Rastrick which appears in another column. This gentleman is well and favourably known to our citizens as an Architect and Engineer of sound theoretical knowledge, and large practical experience. We have no hesitation in cordially recommending him to any one who is desirous of obtaining the services of a thoroughly efficient Architect. He is also prepared to negotiate the sale of property on reasonable terms.

THE 13TH BATTALION.—Met this evening for drill, at 7:30 o'clock. There was a large muster of the several companies. Before being dismissed, the following General Orders were read: In future Nos. 4 and 5 Companies are to parade on Mondays, Nos. 3 and 6 Companies on Tuesdays, and Nos. 1 and 2 on Thursdays; recruits on Wednesdays of every alternate week. The Battalion will muster for battalion drill on Thursday, the 12th July, and on Thursday evening of every alternate week thereafter. Thus there will be drill one evening in each week. One week for company drill, and the next as a Battalion

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE.—The attendance of parents and friends of this institution at the closing of the annual examinations yesterday morning was large. The classes examined were, 2nd, French, by Madamoiselle Higgs; Rhetoric, by Miss Mason; Trigonometry, by Miss A. M. Adams; 1st French, by Madamoiselle Higgs, and Logic by Rev. W. P. Wright. The proficiency of the pupils in these higher branches was very gratifying, and no part of the examination was more satisfactory. In the higher mathamatics and logic the students of our best universities could not have done better. In French both questions and answers were given in the language studied, and were as prompt and accurate as if in English. The musical performances at intervals were excellent, and the vocal pieces rendered in fine style.

IDENTIFIED.—The body of the young man found on the beach on Monday, has been identified as the body of John Jackson, in reference to whose disappearance an advertisement appeared in yesterday's *Spectator*. Two lads, Charles Pierce and John Batty, about 13 years of age, were arrested yesterday afternoon. They stated that on the afternoon of the 19th they had been with deceased in a boat, but they came on shore, on the arrival of the train with the 13th Battalion from Port Colborne. Jackson had returned to fish, and was last seen later in the evening on a raft near the canal. The boys were released almost immediately. The body of Jackson was disinterred and brought home yesterday evening, and was followed by a very large concourse of people to the cemetery about 7 o'clock. He was an only son, and his parents have the sympathies of their friends and neighbors in their sad bereavement.

DECIDEDTY SHARP.—On Tuesday last Mr. Campbell, who is in charge of the business of our city member, purchased some 200 barrels of whiskey, all he could get from our largest wholesale houses here. Yesterday morning when the fact that the duty had been increased 30c per gallon became known, the feeling was strong that a decided case of casual advantagef had been effected The purchaser, however, had made a deposit of some $15 on one lot. The contracts in both cases were sufficiently clear, and there appeared to be nothing for it but to grin and bear it. Later in the day, however, Mr. C. went to one of the establishments and offered if he was paid $10, to forego the advantages to be derived from the purchase; and in the other case asked to be relieved by the parties, stating as a reason that the party for whom he purchased could not raise the money to pay for it. The general impression, however, with the trade is that a nice little thing was intended to be made, as he had during the afternoon of Tuesday called on every house in the city and endeavored to buy what was on the market. We give the facts as they are told us by two of the leading houses in the city. Of course, Mr. Magill knew nothing of the matter, still it is rather strange that a man who was sharp enough to foresee the speculation was not sufficient of a financier to raise the money to carry it out. Was it that the talk on the streets had alarmed him for the popularity of our member?

NEW ADVERTISEM'S.

MECHANICS' HALL!

Positively Two Nights Only.

MONDAY & TUESDAY EVEN'GS

JULY 2ND & 3RD, 1866.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY Performer in the World,

MAITLAND! MAITLAND!

The great English wonder-worker, assisted by

MISS JANE DILLON,

The Prestidigitateuresse,

Seats can be secured, without extra charge, at the Mechanics' Hall on the days of performance. Doors open at 7 30 o'clock; commence at 8.30.

A gratuitous distribution of 1 0 0 PRESENTS, each evening when the performance is over.

For further particulars see programmes.

TICKETS, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

J. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Hamilton, June 27, 1866. d153-4t

MR. F. J. RASTRICK,

Architect & civil Engineer,

HAS

REMOVED

HIS OFFICE

To the "Spectator" Buildings, Main St.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

MR. RASTRICK will make Designs, &c., for any class of Buildings, or any kind of Ornamental Work whatever. Designs, &c., for alterations to old buildings, and Drawings for Machinery and Patent Rights.

Mr. R. will keep a Register for Houses to Let or for Sale, collect Rents, value and make all repairs thereto.

Mr. R. having made arrangements in England, to negotiate the sale of property in Canada, begs to say that he is prepared to register Farms, Houses, &c., for sale.

Parties having any Land or House Property for sale, will find this the best means for obtaining purchasers.

TERMS MODERATE.

Hamilton, June 27, 1866. d153

BOARD OF TRADE.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Board of Trade, for the Election of office-bearers and other purposes, will be held at the Rooms, King Street, on Monday, 2nd July, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

WM. IRVINE,
Secretary.

Hamilton, June 28, 1866. d153-td

NEW ADVERTISEM'S.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT.

THE ORIGINAL

TRAVELERS INSURA'CE

COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

INSURES AGAINST

ACCIDENTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

CAUSING BODILY INJURY OR LOSS OF LIFE.

Cash Capital, $500,000.

WITH A SURPLUS OF $150,000.

THIS company has been in successful operation since April 1st, 1864, and up to June 1, 1866, had issued over Fifty-six Thousand Policies, and paid over Two Thousand losses—in addition to the large sum of $135,500 realized to forty policy-holders, for $780 received in premiums.

General Accident Policies.

An annual premium of $25 or $30 (according to occupation) will secure a General Accident policy for $5,000, in case of fatal acciden , or $25 per week during disability caused by accident (not exceeding twenty-six weeks for any one accident.)

Any other sum, from $500 to $10,000, at proportionate rates. A liberal discount on three and five year policies.

General Accident Tickets.

Registered General Accident Tickets, insuring against All Accidents, travelling or otherwise, for $5,000 in case of fatal accident, or $25 weekly compensation in case of disabling bodily injury, are now being furnished to our agents. They are issued for from one to thirty days, at twenty-five cents a day.

One Month General Accident Policies.

This company issues a very convenient form of One Month General Accident Policies, at the rate of $1 per thousand—with $5 per week compensation for each thousand insured. To any person who buys six one month policies in any one year, a policy for half a year will be given without charge (except a policy fee of one dollar.)

Marine Policies.

Marine Policies—in books, like the One Month General Accident Policies - ready for delivery to Agents, or for issue to any person about to make a trip to any foreign or other distant port, at low rates of premium.

ARCH'D McKEAND,
Agent for Hamilton.

June 24th, 1866. d152

THE

ROYAL ASSOCIATION

FOR PROMOTION OF THE

Fine Arts in Scotland.

FOUNDED IN 1833.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1847.

PLAN for the CURRENT YEAR 1866.

FIRST.—Each Subscriber will have a chance of obtaining A VALUABLE WORK OF ART, at the Annual General Distribution in July, 1866.

SECOND—Each Subscriber will receive Six beautiful Line Engravings, after Original designs, in illustration of Scott's "Guy Mannering," handsomely bound in a volume with letter press excerpts of the portions of the novel illustrated by the Artists, viz.:

1. Ellangowan Castle by Moonlight.—John McWhirter, Artist.
2. The Departure of the Gipsies from Ellangowan—Clark Stanton, A R S A.
3. Dandy Dinmont and his Terriers—Gourlay Steel, R S A
4. Harry Bertram in the Kaim of Derncleugh—William M'Taggart, A R S A
5. The Party at Colonel Mannering's on the Eve of Dertram's Return—Robert Herdman R S A.
6. The Capture of Dirk Hatterick—J. B. M'Donald, A R S A

Note—BONUS WORK FOR 1868.

The Committee propose that the Bonus Work to be distributed to those Subscribers who, between the years 1864 and 1868 inclusive, have paid up in one or more payments the amount of Five Subscriptions of One Guinea each, shall consist of Illustrations by eminent artists of one of the principal Poems of Sir Walter Scott.

Persons may subscribe through

A. McKEAND,
Hon. Sec'y, Hamilton, C.W.

June 27, 1866. 1d52

FOR SALE,

A MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,

5 MILES East of the City of Hamilton. It is one of the healthiest and pleasantest situations in the Province. The buildings are quite new. The purchaser can have any quantity of land he requires. If not sold before the 7th of July it will be leased,

For particulars apply to

MOORE & DAVIS.

Hamilton, 26th June, 1866. d152-10i

COUNTRY LODGINGS.

WANTED:

LODGINGS with BOARD, in the country, for the summer months, for a lady, gentleman servant, and two children, within easy access by rail or otherwise to the city.

Apply, if by letter pre-paid, to

"A.,"
Spectator Office

Hamilton, 26th June, 1866. d152-3t-w25-1t

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

ALEXANDRE'S

KID GLOVES

ONE CASE JUST OPENED AT

ROBERT RO & CO'S.

June22, 1866. 148-6i

Notice.

I HEREBY give notice that my wife, Margaret Kannally, having left my bed and board without the slightest cause or provocation on my part, that from and after this date I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract either in my name or her own, of which all parties will take warning and govern themselves accordingly.

HUGH O'FARREL.

Grimsby, June 12, 1866. d152-2i-w25-1i

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*

WANTED,

A FEMALE SERVANT, capable of taking charge of a gentleman's house. Also, a Man Servant, who thoroughly understands the care of horses.

Apply at this office.

June 27, 1866. d152

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

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. d15

NEW ADVERTISEM'S.

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	White 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

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

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

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. d147td

NEW ADVERTISEM'S

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 Sta erooms, 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

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

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 BOENINGER" 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 Stibling 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.

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 Wihte, infant children of David White, late of the city of Hamilton, inn-keeper, deceased.

ALEY WHITE,

June 20th, 1866. d146-3aw

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*

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'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.

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.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS 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.

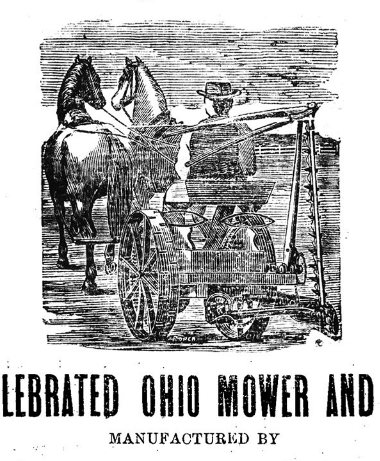
W. H. GLASSCO,

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 manufacturers 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,.........	Coward,	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 board 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.

Haamilton, 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 runing 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, Wm. LEGGO,
Vendors Solicitor. 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-

Tailors Wanted.

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

JOHN D. GORDON,
Bothwell, C. W.

April 30th, 1866. d100 t

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, 1868. 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.

The Imports at New York from Jonuary 1st to June 19th, 1866 were $155,694,466. Exports for same period, $103,495,869.

The cotton crop throughout Turkey will be much larger this year than any grown before, but the heavy fall in prices will have a serious effect.

The United States internal revenue receipts for the year ending Tuesday, amounted to $299,918,436. The estimate made at the Bureau some time ago was $360,000,000.

A Sister of Charity was arrested at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, for teaching a young ladies' school without taking the test oath. She was followed to jail by the entire population, and public indignation secured her release.

General Longstrees was recently serenaded in New Orleans. He said he had no platform on which to address his hearers. If he approached Mr. Johnson, be was called a traitor; if he went towards the Radicals, he was called a rebel; therefore he must be content to remain on the fence.

The total number of pupils who had obtained certificates in the Military Schools since their opening is as follows:—In Upper Canada, 1st class, 199; 2nd class, 800; total 999. In Lower Canada, 1st class, 507; 2nd class, 607; total 1114. Total 706—1407—2113.

It is related that the Emperor Napoleon, when paying a visit a few days ago, to the works of the Universal Exhibition, approached a group of labourers, and addressing them in a familiar tone, said that they must not believe in the rumors of war; that he himself sincerely wished for peace, and that the international *fete* of 1867 should not, on any account be postponed.

A few days ago, a boy in Appanoose County, Iowa, killed a snake that measured sixteen feet and two inches in length, and one foot and eight inches around the body. He came upon the snake at noon, and thinking perhaps that it would be wise to look for a more healthful locality, took a bee line toward home. Snake pursued. Boy ran awhile, got angry, and determined to stop and fight it out on that line. He seized a club and turned upon the enemy. The snake was not prepared for this show of courage—faced about and began to retreat. Boy now pursued, and hit the enemy a blow across the back. Snake turned upon the boy again and was killed by a blow on the head.

The Italian fleet is divided into three squadrons. The first, the battle squadron, consists of two first-class and five second-class frigates, all iron-clad. The frigates are—Re d'Italia (carrying Persano's flag,) Re di Portogallo, San Martino, Ancona, Maria Pia, Castelfidardo, Affondatare. The second squadron (subsidiary) commanded by Vice Admiral Albini, consists of the screw frigate Maria Adelaide (flag), of six other first-class screw frigates and four corvettes The third squadron siege, Rear Admiral Vacca, comprises the second-class ironclad frigate Principe Carignano (flag) two gunboats and a corvette, also ironclad, and a despatch boat. A flotilla of six light vessels, gunboats and transports, is attached to Persano's division.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HAMILTON MARKET REPORT.

Spectator Office, Wednesday, June 29, 1866.

Grain Market.—Fall wheat, white wheat, 1 50 to 1 60; Red wheat, 1 40 to 1 45.—Spring wheat 1 30 to 1 40. Barley,—none. Peas, per bush, 60 to 65c. Oats, 35c to 36c.

Wool 36 to 38c, in bills.

Beef 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 William Nivin & Co., Commission Merchants, Montreal.

Montreal, June 27, 1866, 2.30 p.m.

Flour, small receipts; market very quiet at unchanged rates.

Grain.—Wheat nominal. Peas in rather better demand. Oats quiet.

Provisions.—Pork dull, and only saleable at some decline. Butter, no demand.

Ashes.—Pots unchanged; Pearls neglected and lower.

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 70 to 6 80; No. 1 Canada wheat 6 70 to 6 90; Do. No 1 Western none. Do. No. 2 do. 6 25 to 6 50; Bag Flour 3 60 to 3 75.

Wheat—Canada 1 45 to 1 50, Western 1 45 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 37½ to 5 42½; Pearls 7 90 to 8 00.

Gold in New York at 12 o'clock 155¾.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, June 27.

Stocks dull and steady. Money on call 5 per cent. Sterling Exchange dull.

Gold opened at 155½ and closed at 155⅞.

Cotton dull at 38 to 40c for middling.

Flour—Receipt 4211 bbls. Market more steady for sound medium grades; sales 7000 bbls at 6 20 to 7 40 for superfine State; 7 30 to 8 50 for extra State; 8 55 to 9 80 for choice do; 6 20 to 7 40 for superfine Western; 7 45 to 9 50 for common to medium extra Western; 8 55 to 10 00 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Canadian flour rather more steady; sales 8 65 to 10 15 for common, and 10 20 to 13 75 for good to choice extra.

Grain—Receipts wheat none. Market quiet and firm for prime parcels. Rye quiet at 1 07. Barley dull. Receipts corn 20,300 bus. Market more steady; sales 90,000 bus at 86 to 90c for unsound new mixed Western; 91c sound do; 79c for damaged New Orleans; 97c for Western yellow, and 88½ for shipping mixed to arrive. Oats a shade firmer at 55 to 58 for new Western.

LATEST MARKETS.

Flour closed quiet and rather more steady for sound and medium grades.

Wheat closed quiet and firm for sound parcels. Corn closed steady.

Pork closed firmer and more active; new mess 31 50, cash. Lard closed heavy at 19¾ to 22½c.

BUFFALO MARKETS,

Buffalo, June 27, 1866.

Flour—Quiet. Sales yesterday 50 bbls XX Michigan at 13 00. Quoted at 10 00 to 10 50 for X State; 10 75 to 11 00 for fancy do; 10 50 to 12 for Western spring; 12 00 to 14 for white Canada and Western, and fancy brands do at 14 50 to 17.

Wheat—Dull. But little offered. No. 1 Milwaukee club nominal at 2 25; white Michigan at 2 70 to 2 85. Sales 1500 bush Milwaukee on p. t.

Corn—Opened dull, but became more active towards the close. Sales 3000 bush No 2 mixed Western at 70c, and 60,000 bush No. 1 do at 71c.

Oats—Dull. Quoted nominal at 46c for Western and 50c for Milwaukee.

Rye—Quiet. Last sales of No 1 Western at 95c.

Barley—Nominal. None offered. Market bare.

Barley Malt—Quiet at 1 10 to 1 25.

Peas—Dull at 1 10 for choice Canada.

Beans—Quiet at 1 25 to 1 50, as to quality.

Mill Feed—Quoted at 18 00 for coarse, 20 00 fine, and 26 00 for finished per ton.

Seed Buckwheat—Retailing at about 1 50 to 1 70 as to quality and quantity.

Provisions—Quiet. Sales of heavy mess pork at 33 to 33 50; sugar cured hams at 21, do canvassed 23c; shoulders 15½c; lard at 23c; dried beef 21c.—Courier.

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, Hysteries 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.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, New York

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.

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.

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.

Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

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 tot he 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.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

What Did It?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby, complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17.—She told them plainly that she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

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.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

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.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N.Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

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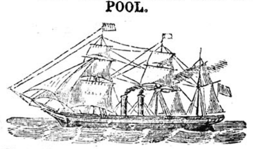

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will sail *from Liverpool* every TUESDAY, from *Queenstown* every WEDNESDAY, and from *New York* to *Liverpool* direct every Wednesday.

Steerage Passage from New York $30, to New York at low Rates, payable in Currency.

Passengers forwarded to Paris and German Ports at very low Rates.

For Passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, New York, or to

F. M. WILLSON,
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March 30, 1866 d74-6m

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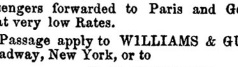

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Leaves NEW YORK from Pier 47, North River, every SATURDAY, and LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY of every week, calling at Queenstown each way.

The size of these Steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodation and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

The accommodation for steerage passengers are large, and plenty of deck room is allowed, whilst the fare is of the best quality, well cooked and ample.

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.

Passage from New York to Queenstown or Liverpool—CABIN, $90; STEERAGE, $30, in currency.

For Tickets, special Berths, and all information, apply to

J. W. MURTON,
General Passage Agent, No. 9 James st.
Hamilton, Feb. 5, 1866. 30-d6m

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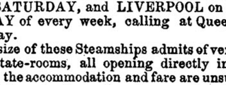
TO AND FROM

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, LONDON AND CORK.

TWO STEAMERS WEEKLY!

via NEW YORK.

THE INMAN LINE



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THE RATES OF FARE are equally as Low as those of any other Line.

RETURN TICKETS granted at greatly reduced rates.

CHOICE STATEROOMS, or Single BERTHS promptly secured; and all information furnished, by applying to the Company's Agent,

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Hamilton, April 20, 1866. d94-6m

1866 1866

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Hamilton, mch. 21, 1866 d68-6m

DR GUY'S ENGLISH CHOLERA REMEDY.

HAS no equal for the prevention and cure of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, &c. should be in every house; don't wait till it is absolutely required but get it. For sale, wholesale by LYMAN, ELLIOT & Co., Toronto, R. WINER & Co., and T. BICKLE & Son, Hamilton, and retail by all Medicine Dealers.

See pamphlets and testimonials.

May 29, 1866. d128-w21-4m

BEAUTY.—Auburn Golden, Flaxen and Silken CURLS produced by the use Prof DeBreux's FRISER LE CHEVEUX One application warrantee to curl the most straight and stubborn hair of either sex into wavy ringlets or heavy massive curls. Has been used by the fashionables of Paris and London, with the most gratifying results.—Does no injury to the hair, Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, $1. Descriptive Circulars mailed free. Address BERGER, SHUTIS & Co., Chemists, No. 285 River Street, Troy, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States, d117

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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Hamilton, May 24, 1865. d23-1y

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Accumulated Funds in hand exceed £5,000,000. - - - *Annual Revenue exceeds* £2,500,000.

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Moderate Rates of Premium and Liberal Settlement of Losses.

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☞ *LOSSES BY LIGHTNING MADE GOOD.* ☜

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

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DIVISION of PROFITS every *FIVE* years, to Policies then in existence *two* entire years.

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GEORGE A. YOUNG, Agent.

OFFICE:—Royal Building, Corner of James and Merrick Street.

Hamilton, Feb. 5, 1865. d

APPLICATIONS.

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PARTIES in Canada West intending to make application to the Legislature for private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privilges or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the 53rd and following Rules of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively, (which are published in full in the *Canada Gazette,*) to give TWO MONTHS NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object,) in the *Canada Gazette,* and also in a newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties affected, sending copies of the first and last of such notices to the private Bill Office of each House.

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

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

Ottawa, Feb. 23, 1866.

BOOKS, &c.

"An Argosy doth ride our roaring Strand,
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

CHARLES READE'S

NEW STORY,

GRIFFITH GAUNT,

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June 7th, 1866. d136

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☞ Any Consignments with which he may be favored, will meet with the most prompt attention.

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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.

The Condemned Novice.—A narrative of real life. By Mrs. Bray.

James Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh. With a Portrait.

An April Sunset.—By Astley H. Baldwin.

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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. d110-1y-1aw

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A NEW DOMESTIC DISCOVERY!

Cannot be wasted, and is a preservative of Furniture from the injurious effects of the common article now in use, as it creates no dust, and requires comparatively no labour.

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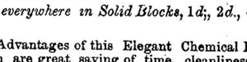

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Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers in all parts of the world,

Nov. 13, 1865. d1y-171

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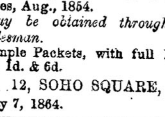

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DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Wadding to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 milimetres. Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Deane's, Tranter's Adams' and other Revolvers.

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August 18, 1865. d198-26i-eow

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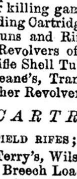
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE!!



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L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringements of their rights.

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⁂ Sold Wholesale and for export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay & Sons, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Nov. 13th, 1865. d271-1y

DAY & MARTIN'S REAL JAPAN BLACKING,

97 HIGH HOLBORN LONDON.

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

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES IN CANADA AND THE COLONIES.

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.

⁂ Orders through Mercantile Houses.

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 may be 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, Dysente 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 cholera 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 with 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.

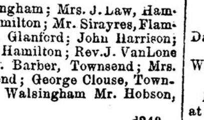
WE, the undersigned, having used Mrs. Lewis' invaluable Cough Syrup, beg to recommend it to the public for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, measles, Whooping Cough, Inflamation on the Lungs of long standing, &c., and especially for Croup and Scarlet Fever

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.

October h, 1865. d240

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY!

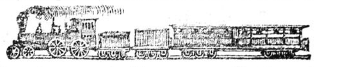


DR A. BOGART, DENTIST,

Office, Corner of King and Hughson Streets.

Hamilton, Jan. 17, 1861

RAILROADS,



Oswego and Syracuse Railroad

PASSENGER TRAINS

WILL

LEAVE OSWEGO & SYRACUSE DAILY

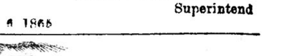
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, AT

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 6, 1866



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 tto 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 t 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 d75-8

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 is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared 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 modern style, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. Gentlemen can rely 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, the 17th, will be open to the public.

J. J. BURNS.

Hamilton. 12th Jan., 1866. d11

ESTABLISHED 1846.

THE SPECTATOR

HAMILTON, C. W.

PUBLISHED

DAILY AND WEEKLY

At the Office, Princes Square,

CORNER OF MAIN AND HUGHSON STS

THE

DAILY SPECTATOR

IS

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS:

SENT by Mail, One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Three Months, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents for Six Months, and Five Dollars for twelve months. delivered in the City by carriers at 12½c a week, or $6 00 per annum, payable strictly in advance.

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.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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" sobsequent, " 4c

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☞ No Unpaid Letters will be taken out of the Post Office.

THE SPECTATOR

IS THE BEST and most widely circulated Journal published West of Toronto, and the only paper receiving the entire Telegraphic Reports of the Associated Press. 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 of Hamilton render it a most desirable paper for the residents of these localities.

T. & R. WHITE,
Publishers

Hamilton, Sept. 1866.