The Spectator.

VOL. XV. HAMILTON, C. W., FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1866. NO. 154.

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 Hote 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 sereet, 2nd door west of James treet.

Hamilton, August 17th, 1865. d198-1y

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 during the evening.

References:—Hon. J. Skead, M. L. C., R. W. Scott, Alex. Workman, W. A. Ross, W. H. Cluff, H. J. Friel, Esquires, Ottawa, Rev. S. G. Stone, Brockville.

Hamilton Feb. 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-tj

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

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General Produce and Commission Merchants, Stratford, Canada West. Orders promptly attended to. Wholesale dealers in grain, flour, peas, Wool, pork, butter, hides, with ample storage.

E. R. SULLIVAN, W. J. IMLACH.
August, 1864 d-1y

RICHARD HAIGH,

Bookbinder and Blank Book Manufacturer, Paper Bag and Box Factory, "Spectator" Block, Main Street, Hamilton, C.W.

November, 1864. d149

H. D. STOVER,

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

January, 28th, 1865. d25

A. F. FORBES,

STOCK BROKER and General Agent. Agent for the Life Association of Scotland—Unconditional. Marine Agent for the British America Assurance Company of Toronto, and Agent for the Fire Branch of the Home and Colonial Assurance Company, Limited, of London, England.

☞ Office, North East corner of James and King Streets, Hamilton, C. W.

February, 1865. d51-1y

AGENTS.

HENRY GRIST.

DEPARTMENTAL and Parliamentary Agent Quebec, transacts business with the Crown Land and other Government Departments: takes out patents for inventions Drafts, and takes charge of Private bills during the Session, &c., &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada or elsewhere.

References—Richard Juson, Esq., Hamilton, Messrs. Rice, Lewis & Son, Toronto, Wm. Mercer Wilson, Esq. Simcoe, F. H. Lynch-Staunton, Esq., Saugeen, R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co., Hon. Alex. Campbell Kingston.

March 5, 1855 d5

LAND AGENCY.

THE Sale of Lands in the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, negotiated.

References, by permission to the Officials of the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and the Editors and Proprietors of the Hamilton "Spectator," for particulars address.

E. PEARSE,
County Treasurer's Office
Peterborough, C. W.
Peterborough, C W. Jan. 1, 1866. d1-tf

INSURANCE.

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

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES

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

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

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

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

PROFITS divided every five years,

WILL. THOS. THOMPSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

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HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL,
No. 19, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
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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

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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.

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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 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. d463m1aw

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 xperience 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

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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 ther isk. 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!
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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

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

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, 1866.

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

PRINTING.

THE "SPECTATOR"
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING OFFICE,
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A Large Number of Fonts
OF THE
LATEST STYLES OF JOB TYPE,
HAS NOW THE MOST
PERFECT FACILITIES
FOR THE EXECUTION OF
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Reports of Public Institutions, such as Banks, Insurance Companies, Railroads, &c.
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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
PAMPHLET WORK,
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Coloured and Fancy Printing.

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

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

LITHOGRAPHIC
ESTABLISHMENT.

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

Executed in the Very Best Style of the Lithographic Art.

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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, eb. 22, 1866 d44

TWO BILLIARD TABLES.
FOR SALE.

PHELAN'S best in good order, all complete. Inquire at the "SPECTATOR" OFFICE

Hamilton, June 12, 1866. 140-1m

Latest by Telegraph.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

Further by the "Jura."

NEW YORK, June 28.

The following is the speech of the Emperor of Austria to the Common Council of Vienna, on the 14th, referred to in the foreign news:—

"I receive this manifestation from the city of Vienna with great satisfaction. I have done everything in my power to preserve the peace and liberty of Germany, but it has been made impossible in all quarters for me to do so. This is the most arduous period I have experienced since my ascension to the throne. I now resort to the sword with confidence in God, my good right, my valiant army and the co-operation of my faithful subjects; but I must in especial express my fullest satisfaction with the unanmity and attitude of Vienna, notwithstanding that considerable sacrifices have been already been imposed upon the capital by the stoppage of business, and the want of employment for the population. The most exemplary order prevails here in comparison with the other countries, and I cannot sufficiently express my recognition of this fact."

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says:

The Russian force concentrated in Southern Poland will take up such a position as to eventually be at the disposal of the Czar.

It was positively stated at Copenhagen that Sweeden, Norway and Denmark had concluded an offensive and defensive treaty of alliance.

It is stated that the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, withheld the passports of Baron Von Werther, the Prussian Ambassador, until the Prussian Government released Councillor Lesser who was arrested in Holstein.

It was reported that a large Austrian army had been carried suddenly to the Bossian frontier, the Italians having probably given the Austrians reason to fear an attack on Hungary.

It was also rumored that the Italian troops had made a movement in advance on the Mincio.

HANOVER, June 15.

The Prussian forces are marching into Hanover from Hamburg and Minden.

A Royal order has been issued prohibiting all further traffic in the districts of Hamburg Lunenberg and Hopenstorf, thus closing the Northern Hanoverian frontier.

The Prussian proposals for an alliance, in accordance with which Hanover should observe neutrallity, has been refused by the King.

Hanover has also positively rejected the principal points of the Prussian proposals for a more closely united confederation, especially those articles of the Prussian project which refer to the military organization, and the question of a German fleet.

The Hanover troops were retiring to Gottingen for concentration there with the Austrian Kalik brigade and the Bavarian army.

Garibaldi, accompanied by Gen. Fabrizi, Abbanez and others, after inspecting the regiments of volunteers assembled at Como, will proceed to Bari and Barletta to review the volunteer troops in those towns. It is stated that he has addressed a letter to the King, begging him to give the command of a division of volunteers to Gen. Pallaviacini, who commanded the troops at a Aspromonte where Garibaldi was wounded in the foot.

VIENNA, June 16.

The *Neuefrei Presse* of to-day asserts that Prince Gortschakoff has sent a circular to the representatives of Prussia abroad, stating that upon the slightest violation of neutrality by France, Russia will abandon her present neutral attitude.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., June 27—A severe thunder shower prevailed here to-day, the lightening struck the buildings owned by the New York Ice Company, setting them on fire and completely destroying them. The total loss will amount to $90,000.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The steamer North American, from Rio Janeiro on the 3rd, has arrived.

Business at Rio was completely suspended owing to the news of the English monetary crisis. Several failures had occurred, and no business would probably be transacted until further advices were received from Europe.

The Ministry had been beaten on the vote on the budget, and the meeting of both chambers was to take place on the 8th of June.

River Platte advices say that no engagement had yet taken place but a battle was expected soon between the allies and Paraguayans, much sickness prevailed among the allies. The Vice President of the Argentine confederation has resigned the office of acting President.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Since the first case of cholera in Elizabeth, N. J., noted a few days since, there have been twenty additional cases, with nine deaths. The infected districts has been placed under charge of the Police, who have barricaded the street, and burned the bedding and clothing of the patients.

The disease has been checked, and no new cases reported for three days.

Two cases of cholera are reported in Jersey City.

The *Post's* money article says, gold is lower to-day in consequence of speculative movements. The Java's news being also less unfavorable than anticipated. A stimulus is given to short sales for future delivery. The Stock market is without any special points of interest. Government securities are held at higher rates, but there is little business.—Foreign Exchange dull, 60 days' bills quoted at 108 to 109 for bankers; ditto short-sight 110¼ to 110½.

WRITING NEWSPAPER ARTICLES.

[From the North British Review.]

It is not enough to think and to know. It requires the faculty of utterance, and a peculiar kind of utterance. Certain things are to be said, and in a certain manner; and your amateur article writer is sure to strengthen in any manner but the right. Perhaps of all styles of writing, there is none in which excellency is so rarely attained as that of newspaper writing A readable leading article may not be a work of the loftiest order or demand for its execution the highest attributes of genius; but whatever it may be, the power of accomplishing it with success is not shared by "thousands of clever fellows.' Thousands of clever fellows, fortified by Mr. Thackeray's opinion, may think they could write the articles which they read in the morning journals: but let them take pen and paper and *try*.

We think it only fair that professional authors should have the credit of being able to do what other people cannot. They do not claim to themselves a monopoly of talent. They do not think themselves capable of conducting a case in a court of law as cleverly as Queen's counsel, or of getting a sick man through the typhus fever as skilfully as a practised physician. But it is hard that they should not receive credit for being able to write better articles than either the one or the other; or, perhaps it is more to the purpose to say, the briefless lawyers and patientless medical students who are glad to earn a guinea by their pens. Men are not born article-writers any more than they are bo n doctors of the law, or doctors of physic, as the ludicrous failures which are every day thrown into the rubbish baskets of all our newspaper offices demonstrate past all contradiction. Incompetency is manifest in a variety of ways; but an irrepressible tendency to fine writing is associated with the greater number of them. Give a clever young medical student a book about aural or dental surgery to review, and the chances are ten to one that the criticism will be little else than a high-flown, grandiloquent treatise on the wonders of creation. A regular "literary hack" will do the thing much better.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Legislature of New Brunswick met at Fredericton on the 21st inst. His Excellency the Governor delivered the following speech:—

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—

The Address of the Legislative Council to Her Majesty the Queen, on the subject of the Union of the British North American Provinces, agreed to during the late session, was duly transmitted by me to England, to be laid at the foot of the Throne, and I am commanded to inform you Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the same very graciously. The adoption, and the reception by me for transmission to Her Majesty of this address, led to events which rendered it, in my opinion, expedient to dissolve the then existing General Assembly. I have now much satisfaction in resorting to your assistance and co-operation at the earliest possible moment, although I regret that it should be necessary to call you together at a period of the year which must, I fear, render your assembling a matter of much personal inconvenience to some among you.

Her Majesty's Government have already expressed their strong and deliberate opinion on the Union of the British North American Provinces under one Government as an object much to be desired. The Legislatures of Canada and Nova Scotia have formed the same judgment, and you will now, shortly, be invited to express your concurrence with, or dissent from, the view taken of this great question by those Provinces.

You will have learnt with satisfaction that the mad attempt of a band of Fenian conspirators to invade the neighboring Province of Canada has met with signal and merited failure. You will have rejoiced to perceive that the people of the British-American Provinces are, in every quarter, alike firmly resolved to resist and to repel any attack on Her Majesty's authority and dominion, and you will, I am confident, deeply lament the loss of those brave men who have fallen in the discharge of their sacred duty.

Information having reached me, which left no room for doubt, that an invasion of the Province by a considerable band of armed and well organized marauders, was seriously contemplated, I lost no time in taking such measures, in conjunction with Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope and Major-General Doyle, as appeared to me necessary to meet the emergency. These measures, I rejoice to say, were perfectly successful, and the contemplated attack, which was at one time imminent, was abandoned as a hopeless enterprise.

You will, I doubt not, concur with me in the expression of gratitude for the promtitude with which the aid of Her Majesty's Naval and Military force was rendered on that occasion, and the magnitude of the scale on which it was afforded. Whilst, however, all immedate danger of an attack on the frontier of New Brunswick appears to have terminated, it is requisite that a very strict vigilance should still be exercised with regard to those who may endeavor to revive such projects, or seek to excite disaffection within the Province. It will be for you to consider whether, under such circumstances, precautions similar to those which have been adopted by the Imperial Parliament and by that of Canada, should, for a limited period, receive your sanction.

It appeared to me expedient, while the frontier was menaced with invasion, to call into active service a considerable force of the Provincial militia. I have to express my entire satisfaction with their conduct while under arms, and I rejoice to be enabled to believe that the efforts which, for the last five years, I have unremittingly made to effect improvements in the condition and efficiency of that force have not proved wholly useless.

It will be for you to consider whether the termination of the provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States of America will render necessary any considerable alteration or modification of the revenue laws of this Province. I trust that an arrangement may, ere long, be again concluded which will secure, both to the United States and the British Provinces, the mutual benefits which are likely to ensue from commercial intercourse between the two countries, on a just and a satisfactory basis.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of ehe House of Assembly,

The employment for a considerable period of an armed force upon the frontier has rendered necessary unusual expenditure for military service, but I am happy to be able to inform you that there is every prospect that the expenditure of the year will, notwithstanding this unlooked for outlay, be covered by the revenue received.

The account of the past and the estimates of the expenditure for the current year will immediately be laid before you.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The question which you are now called together specially to consider is one of the most momentous ever submitted to a Colonial Legislature.

Your deliberations will, I doubt not, be undertaken with a due sense of the importance of the interests they involve, and the solemn responsibilities which by your decision you incur and will, I trust, be conducted with a sole view to the interests of the community at large. That the determination at which you come may be one calculated to promote the welfare and happiness not of this Province only, but of all Her Majesty's subjects throughout the whole extent of the wide-spread dominions of the Queen on this continent, is my earnest hope and prayer."

Immediately after the passage of the address to the throne, it is understood that confederation resolutions will be submitted, and delegates in conjunction with those of Canada and Nova Scotia will be sent to England forthwith.

At the recent dinner of the Royal Geographical Society in London, Sir Henry Rawlinson expressed his belief that there are not a dozen members of the House of Commons who know where the Bay of Fundy is!

The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia have both signified their intention of respecting private property at sea in the coming war. As neither of them possesses navy enough to do anybody much harm, the sacrifice is not as great as it seems, but it is, nevertheless, unquestionably an indication, and a valuable one, of the advance of civilization.

A dreadful accident is reported from Rome. At a sale of the effects of the late Marquis and the late Marchioness de Paolucci, the floor of the auction chamber, which was on the fourth storey, gave way, carrying with it nearly sixty persons. The weight of the fallen mass broke down the lower floors to the very basement. Four persons were drawn out dead and horribly disfigured, and more than forty were more or less seriously hurt

La Jonrnal de Québec says:—The project of shortly establishing a Naval College at Quebec is spoken of; and it is said that the Imperial Government will furnish a vessel, the outfit and necessary instructors. Cadets who pass their examination will obtain certificates which will entitle them to commissions in the Royal Navy. This may be considered as a decided step towards the creation of a British American Navy, the formation of which was permitted last year by an Act of Imperial Parliament.

Professor Agassiz has got as far as Rio Janeiro on his way home, and intends a halt of some weeks in the Brazilian capital. By way of relaxation he has prepared a series of lectures, in the French language, describing the progress and results of his labors on the Amazon. The first of the course was read at the Imperial College on the 8th of May. He said that the prevalent opinions of the sterility and insalubrity of the Valley of the Amazon were unfounded, and that he looked forward to see it the home of twenty millions of civilized people. He spoke well of the Emperor, who was there to hear him, and left everybody who could understand the lecture, highly pleased with it.

THE LATE ROYAL WEDDING

Speaking of the incidents of the late Royal Wedding, an English paper says of the

SCENE IN THE CHURCH.

Behind the Queen, who was dressed in deep mourning, with bonnet and shawl of the simplest fashion, stood the Duchess of Wellington and the Duchess of Athole, in attendance upon the Queen, and habited likewise in black. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duchess Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Prince Arthur took their places on the second row of seats immediately behind her Majesty. Such, it will be remembered, was the arrangement of the bridal guests when the ceremony actually commenced. Despite the sombre costume of her Majesty and her ladies in attendance, it was pleasant to observe the Queen taking a warm and affectionate interest in the ceremony, and to see her Majesty looking so well. From the Queen's presence the eye irresistably wandered down the two lines of faces to see how time and circumstance treated some of those whose names are household words in English history. Mr. Gladstone looked fresh and brisk and cheery as if overnight there had been no badgering debate on the duchies and Italy, lord Russell, falling somewhat into the sere and yellow leaf, conversed as crisply with the Countess Apponyi as if no unpalatable advice could possibly have been tendered by England's Prime Minister to the Cabinet of the Austrian Emperor. Lord Derby seemed in excellent ease, and utterly unconscious of the pile of marble behind him, erected to the memory of his ancestor Elizabeth Countess of Derby, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Ossory, and grand daughter of James, Duke of Ormond. Lord Granville was as blithe and fresh as if in an hour afterwards he expected to be—what probably enough he was—lord president of a council of bridesmaids. Even Lord Clarendon looked smiling and happy; though, as Shakspeare says, "time has worn him," his lordship was as cheerful as if at the back of the joy-guns firing upon Kew-green we were not every instant in expectation of hearing that dread roar which is like to set Europe in a blaze.

THE DEPARTURE—THROWING THE SLIPPER.

On the green, as soon as the royal party had left the church, the peopl got up an impromptu fair. They danced to the music of harps and trumpets, they kissed in and out of the ring, they shot for nuts, they threw sticks at cocoa-nuts, they listened to nigger minstrels, they drank beer, and ate ginger-cakes, and made themselves generally ridiculous and very happy. But a great many of them patiently lined the road until the departure of the royal couple, and while they were waiting they caught sight of the Princess Mary at one of the windows of the south wing, and they at once broke into a cheer and gave her to understand by expressive signs that they wished her all possible happiness and prosperity. And then the Princess Mary, with gentle violence, pulled the Princess of Wales to the window that she might share in the ovation, whereat the people shouted the more and danced for very joy. The carriages were ordered for a quarter past four, and before half-past the Princess Mary was taking her leave of her happy home. Here is ground upon which we do not venture. Those moments, strangely mingled of joy and sorrow, are not to be laid bare to the public gaze. But when the Prince of Teck—who, in the excitement of the moment, had all but forgotten his hat—entered the carriage, which was drawn by four greys, ridden by postilions in magenta jackets and white hats, he stood up, and, extending his hand to his bride, assisted her into the landau, amid the cheers of thousands, who half wept with her as she smiled them her thanks through fast welling eyes. The precisians anticipated that there would be no such "vulgarity" as slipper throwing. The precisians were wrong. From the porch, out of hands high born and lowly born, from hands royal and hands menial, came a very shower of slippers as the carriage moved away, and, with marked consideration for the people lined the route, very slowly. All round the Green, under the triumphal arch, and even to Kew Bridge, the cheers were kept up by the crowd; and then at length the walk was quickened to a trot, and the Princess Mary was with her husband on the way to Ashbridge, the seat of Earl Brownlow, near Berkhamstead, Herts, where they pass the honeymoon.

REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE OF GOLD WATCHES FROM THE COUNTRY.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says the question so long agitated, "What becomes of all the pins?" now sinks into insignificance beside another inquiry of more serious moment, "What has become of all the gold watches?" Formerly, with both well-dressed ladies and gentlemen, a gold time-piece was considered an indispensable requisite, but since the greedy tax-gatherer's eye was caught by their glitter, and imposed a tax to be paid by the wearer at the rate of one dollar for a watch worth under $100, and two dollars for over that sum, they have disappeared, at least from the inventories of wealth returned by their respective owners to the revenue officers.

A late return to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows the extent of this *surprising disappearance*. By this return it appears there are throughout the entire country but 6,654 gold watches worth less than $100, and 1,242 of over that sum. Massachusetts has only nine worth over $100, and 38 of less value than $100, a sum total of 47 gold watches in the rich old Bay State; in all New England there are 13 watches worth over 100, and 79 below that figure—a total of less than 100; New York has 885 below, and 201 above that figure; New Jersey, 4 below, none above; Pennsylvania, 1,146 below, 156 above; Maryland, 873 below, 91 above; Virginia, 167, 2; Kentucky, 237, 196; Tennessee, 162, 77; Ohio, 46 none; Indiana, 220, 36; Illinois, 4; none; Michigan, 1, none; Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, not one of either class; Missouri, 1,546 worth less than $100, and 320 over $100; California, 859 over, 211 under; Oregon, 288, 28; Nevada and Colorado, none; Nebraska, 19, 2; Utah, none; Washington Territory, 2 above; New Mexico, 35, 39; Montana, none. Commenting upon these disclosures of the revenue office, the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"Thus we have only 7,896 gold watches left, out of all the thousands that were owned before the war; and some States have not a single specimen. Rhode Island, the home of the wealthy Senator Sprague, has not one of the yellow treasures, even of the most inferior description. Connecticut has not one, and her late patriotic Governor sports, it is fair to infer, only a silver bull's-eye of the antique pattern. And Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, and the other blanks? Alas! we have no answer. Vermont has two, but they are worth less than one hundred dollars. Only two gold watches of any description in all Vermont! In Michigan there is one. Who is this fortunate man? Will not some Historical Society in that bereft commonwealth give us the name of this fortunate gentleman who still retains his yellow time-piece? Strange to say, Missouri heads the list, and has been the least 'spoiled' by the threatening tax-gatherer."

THE PETERBORO RIFLES.—Major Poole of the Peterboro Rifles, at the reception accorded to the company on their return home, acknowledged their gratitude to the people of Kingston. The *Review* reports him as follows:—In Kingston they had been received most kindly and hospitably, and both officers and men treated in a manner they will not easily forget. The mayor, the commandant, and other leading men of Kingston, had complimented the Volunteers from this county in the most flattering terms, as was shown by an address they had received, a portion of which he proceeded to read. He again thanked the Mayor and corporation for their kind address, and assured them that in the words of the Commandant, when duty called, they would be found "ready, aye, ready."

THE CROPS IN EUROPE.

The Mark-lane *Express* of the 4th inst. says:

"The late fine rains and warmer weather have already done much good throughout the country, and the fears which began to be entertained for Spring corn and the crop of grass have been dissipated by the beneficial change. The financial panic, however, continues to show its fatal effects in occasional disasters, and the corn trade has felt its influence along with every branch of commerce, the high rate of discount operating seriously against large transactions. Prices have, however, upon the whole, been pretty well maintained, and with great doubts as to the peaceful issue of the proposed Conference, there have been but few forced sales. America, it is clear, will send us next to nothing; last year's produce here was below an average. About 250,000 head of cattle have fallen by the murrain in Great Britain. Ireland seems now invaded by the dreaded pestilence. Foreign stocks of wheat are not heavy, and whatever was left of the better harvest of 1864 must now be pretty well used up. Happily our numbers have not been thinned by cholera. The nation grows in population and prosperity with great rapidity, and though the agricultural branch has suffered heavily, and this has been followed by a monetary crisis, very pressing for a time, a nation that pays annually nearly seventy millions in taxation without difficulty will not long feel the pressure of a few extra millions. As to France, peace or no peace, the markets have everywhere been rising, notwithstanding the most favorable change in the weather, and large sales at Marseilles have been made at full prices for Italy. Belgium and Holland note a steady advance; and though Germany, immediately threatened with war, at a time of financial difficulties, shows forced sales on lower terms for ordinary wheat, Dantzic does not give way for what is fine and suitable to the British market."

THE CROPS IN THE STATES.

[From the June Report of the Department of Agriculture.]

WHEAT.—From an actual analysis of statistical returns, with due regard to the usual average product and present losses of each State, the prospect on the 1st of June was for seven-tenths of a crop. With favorable weather and absence from casualties before harvesting, the indications point to three-fourths of an average. The total yield of wheat in Ohio and Indiana appears to have suffered most from winter killing. A prospect of 34 per cent of a crop of winter in Indiana is sufficiently discouraging. An increase of four-tenths of the average growth of spring wheat will afford some relief, and ought to bring up the average to half a crop. Ohio is reported at four-tenths for winter wheat, with two and a half tenths more for spring wheat than usual. A very little better prospect for winter wheat than Indiana, and not quite so large an increase of spring wheat, will give about the same result—half an average crop Illinois, now our greatest wheat growing State, promises seven-tenths of a crop of winter wheat. As the spring wheat which is the main dependence for a crop in portions of the state, is nearly as good as usual, at least, three-fourths of a crop should be expected in this State. In Wisconsin the winter crop is reported at a sixth and one-third tenths, with one and three-fourths more spring than usual, which should secure three-fourths of an average crop for this State. In Iowa the appearance of winter wheat is nine-tenths; breadth of the latter sown, twelve and one-eighth tenths. This should give at least an average crop for Iowa. In Pennsylvania the wheat crop is eight-tenths. In New York winter wheat is eight and four-ninths tenths; spring wheat nine and three-fifths tenths, or about eight-tenths for the crop as a whole. In Missouri a prospect for a full crop of winter wheat is reported with one-half tenth or 5 per cent more than the usual breadth of spring wheat, looking nearly as well as usual at this season of the year. Kentucky is reported at five and two-thirds of a tenth; Michigan seven and a half of a tenth. Minnesota ten and five-ninths of a tenth for winter wheat, and nine-tenths for spring wheat; Kansas fourteen and one-third of a tenth for winter and twelve-tenths for spring wheat. In New England, except Massachusetts, a full growth of spring wheat is sown, looking better than an average in Maine and a fraction larger than an average in other States. Winter wheat, when it is grown at all, has suffered to the extent of one and two-thirds, and in Vermont and Connecticut three-tenths. New Jersey is placed in the same list with New York and Pennsylvania at eight tenths, and Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia will each average about six-tenths The section west of the Mississippi, comprising Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, taken together, promise more than an average crop of wheat.

WINTER RYE.—The winter rye shared the fate of the wheat, but in a less degree. The injury was greatest in Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Michigan and Indiana. Deleware, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont came next in order. Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota are the only States above the average, while Missouri and New Hampshire are reported at ten-tenths.

WINNER BARLEY.—Ohio promises not more than one-half a crop; Vermont six tenths, and Connecticut, Iowa and Illinois eight-tenths; New Hampshire and Massachusetts ten-tenths; Kansas thirteen-tenths; Nebraska fifteen-tenths. The average will be about eight and a half tenths The spring barley, while varying in promise in different States, will average ten-tenths.

OATS.—The average of this crop is larger than usual in nearly all the States. The appearance of the crop is in Indiana eight-tenths; Illinois eight and a half; Ohio and Michigan eight-tenths; in other States ranging from nine-tenths to thirteen-tenths. In Rhode Island, Kansas, and Nebraska it is above the average. The crop indicates an average yield.

POLICE COURT.

BEFORE HIS WORSHIP THE POLICE MAGISTRATE.

THURSDAY, June 27, 1866.

ASSAULT.

John Jackson was charged with having committed an assault on Mary Smith, between eleven and twelve o'clock on Tuesday evening on Bold-street. The prisoner strove to prove that he made a mistake, and knocked at the wrong house, and that Mrs. Smith abused him with her tongue prior to the assault. The case was adjourned, as there are several witnesses, who will be examined this morning.

FIGHTING.

James Sullivan was charged by A. B. Harris with fighting on the street. He was bound over to keep the peace in the sum of $50, and two sureties of $25 each. For a similar charge (fighting at the depot), preferred by Thos. Sylvester, he was fined $5 and costs.

DRUNK AND ASSAULT.

Mrs. McLaughlen, for the above charge, was dismissed, no evidence appearing against her.

KEEPING FEROCIOUS DOG.

W. T. Ecclestone was brought up by Mrs.S.A. Hughes with keeping a ferocious dog. It was clearly proven that the animal had bitten the complainant's little girl.

The case was left over for the consideration of the Magistrate till to-morrow morning, as to whether he should send it to the Recorder's Court.

John Wytte was brought up by Constable Rousseau on a charge of vagrancy. He was discharged; but the case was recorded against him, in the event of his ever making another appearance on a similar charge.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—An accident almost too terrible to conceive occurred a fortnight ago at some iron works near Rotherham, England. An old man named Turner fell into a blast furnace used in the manufacture of pig iron, while it was at what is called "full heat." A young man who was engaged in feeding an adjoining furnace did not see Turner fall in, but heard a cry of "Oh!" and on turning round was horrified at seeing what had taken place. He at once raised an alarm, and some workmen came to render assistance, but all that could be seen of the poor old man was one arm and a leg—or something like those limbs. An attempt was made to smother the fire, and the remains of the deceased were grappled for with boat-hooks. At length from the burning mass the incomplete skeleton of the deceased was brought out. His legs and arms were burned entirely away, and not a single atom of flesh was on the body. The general belief of the workmen is that the deceased was wheeling an iron barrow, when he lost hold of the handle and was precipitated into the furnace through the feeding hole. An inquest has since been held, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned.

The Spectator.

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

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1866.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

OTTAWA, June 27.

The great event of every session of our free Parliament is the budget speech of the Minister of Finance. It is the occasion upon which the policy of the administration is formally announced; and the number of interests and of individuals who are intimately interested in the character of that policy, always commands for the budget speech a degree of attention accorded to no other. The speech delivered last night was not an exception to the general rule. People looked forward to it with a great deal of interest. Notwithstanding the extraordinary prosperity of last year, and the established fact that the revenue was greatly in excess of the ordinary expenditure, the large exceptional outlay caused by the Fenian excitement in the first instance, and the Fenian outrages subsequently, had led persons to feel some doubts as to whether the government would not find it necessary to propose certain important changes in the fiscal policy of the country. Rumors as to what those changes would be were rife for a day or two; as they have been on every previous occasion just before the budget speech, and a very natural feeling of anxiety pervaded the public mind to hear what proposals the administration had resolved to submit to Parliament.

If the interest before the speech was great, the interest during and after its delivery was still greater; and I am sure the public mind of the country will by this time be much excited by the magnitude of the changes proposed. An impression had generally obtained that the policy of the Government would be, in the meantime at any rate, and until confederation takes place, to make as few changes as possible, none if that could be accomplished, in our customs or excise duties. And under ordinary circumstances I have no hesitation in believing that that that policy would have been adopted. But the circumstances are extraordinary. Although last year we had a surplus of a million and a half of dollars over the ordinary expenditure, the military preparations and movements of the last few months had absorbed the large portion of that and had left us with but between three and four hundred thousand dollars to carry to the credit of the Province. This year the Government has wisely resolved to take such a vote from Parliament as they may reasonably expect will meet the entire military expenses of the year, about a million more than the estimated expenditure of last year. The exceptional circumstances which tended to largely increase our imports last year no longer prevail to the same extent; while besides the item of militia, there are certain other additional changes rendered necessary in consequence of the operations of the civil service Act, and the removal to Ottawa. These things justified Mr. Galt in anticipating this year a deficit of about a million of dollars. Thad sum had to be made up in some way; and it became Mr. Galt's duty, therefore, to enquire whether he would seize the opportunity of adopting a broad liberal system of finance, basing the entire fiscal policy of the Pravince upon a firm and well recognised principle, in accordance with the views of the people of England and in sympathy with those of the Maritime Provinces; or whether, deferring for a time the adoption of this view, he should by some temporary make shift, tide over the present difficulty. I am bound, in candour to say, that opinion is much more divided on this point than upon the abstract merits of the proposals submitted by Mr. Galt. The dissatisfaction which prevails at all times when changes in the tariff are proposed, which, in the very nature of things, must prevail on such occasions, is somewhat enhanced by the consideration, that being on the eve of great political changes, when the entire Provinces of British North Americo will meet in Council to decide the future policy of this northern half of the Western Hemisphere, there is some prospect that then again further changes must undoubtedly take place This view was seized upon last night by Mr Brown in his extraordinary declaration that the truce of parties was at an end, and that henceforth, because of this budget, the old party lines must be reestablished; and this morning it is the common argument of the assailants of the budget, and of some who, because of peculiar interests among their constituents, would have preferred that it had not been submitted on the eve of a general election.

I do not share in this feeling. It seems to be that the occasion was an appropriate one for the declaration of great principles, and the adoption of a sound policy of finance. The same interests, the same state of circumstances which must govern the Confederate Legislature in the formation of its commercial policy, prevail now. The necessity forced upon us by the new national development which the last few months have brought upon us, forces itself equally upon all the Provinces. That new development is the result of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, Throwing us more than ever upon our own commercial resources; and the recent attacks upon our frontier which have brought to our minds with terrible force, the truth which as a public writer, I have for the last ten years in my own feeble way sought to impress upon the Canadian people, that to be free we must be prepared to defend our freedom. These important influences, in the presence of which the Canadian Parliament is called for the first time to legislate, demanded that we should choose between the American idea of finance and that freer and more advanced system which has made England prosperous and is being steadily copied by all European countries. In making the choice we have to bear in mind that our position renders it essential that the ties which bind us to the mother country must, if we would perpetuate the connection, which God forbid should ever be severed, be strengthened by the strong ties of commercial sympathy, as well as by a common nationality and a common allegiance. It is fortunate for us that the moment is an opportune one, in so far as the condition of the United States is concerned, for making the choice. When the policy of incidental protection was inaugurated in 1858 the United States was probably the lightest taxed country in the world. The twenty per cent. duty imposed at that time, was no greater protection to our infant manufactures against the manufacturing industry of the Americans than is their own oppressive system of taxation to-day, even if we adopted the principle of absolute free imports. And I am satisfied therefore that while we remove burdens which have been a source of annoyance to the people of England, and have afforded the strongest arguments to the anti-colonial politicians and writers there, we do so without injury to the growing manufacturing industry of the country.

There is no doubt that frequent changes in the fiscal policy of the country tend to the derangement of trade and mar the success of its industrial interests. But changes nevertheless must from time to time, in the very nature of things, take place. The important thing to be considered is that changes should be based upon some well defined principle, and not be mere fortuitous, chopping and carving such as has too often prevailed in the past. It is above all things important that in a new country like this the fiscal policy which is to govern it, should be so clearly defined, that no changes, within that general policy, and promotive of it, could have serious influence, or be charged with breach of the public faith to any interest which may grow up in the Province. The merit of Mr. Galt's budget speech is that it lays down this general principle; the further merit of it is that the general principle is one which accords with the views of our brother colonists, with whom we are about to enter into political partnership, and the still further and greater merit of it is that it draws closer the sympathies and interests which bind us to the Parent stem. That any serious departure from it will be rendered necessary under Confederation is in the highest degree improbable; and that it should be affirmed now, instead of in twelve months hence, when all parties, by a kind of common consent, foresaw that it must take place, is certainly no fair ground of objection to it.

The position assumed by Mr. Brown is one which deserves consideration; but that consideration must be bestowed upon it in a separate letter. That he opposes the budget is only what every one knew beforehand that he would do. In the present temper of the member for South Oxford, no suggestion which his great rival, the Minister of Finance, could have made, would have been acceptable. It does not become me, a Conservative, to advise Reformers as to their course; but it cannot be concealed that the occasion is a proper one for them to decide whether they are to assume a position of personal servitude to that gentleman, or whether, asserting their own independence, they will accept principles of finance which they have always held to be in the true interests of this country.

THE NEW U. S. TARIFF.

The committee of Ways and Means in the United States Congress having agreed upon the new Tariff Bill it has lately been made public.

Wool is divided into three classes. Class first comprises all kinds of clothing wools, that is merino, mestizao, down clothing wools and wools of such character as are usually imported from Great Britain, Cape of Good Hope, Australia, New Zealand, Russia and Buenos Ayres. Upon all such wools of the first class the value of which at the place from whence they were last exported shall be 32 cents per pound or under, the duty will be 10 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 10 per cent ad valorem. Upon wools of the same class whose value at the place of exportation shall exceed 32 cents per pound, a duty of 12 cents per pound will be levied and 10 per cent ad valorem.

Wool ot the second class consists of combing wools, that is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and also the hair of the Alpaca goat and other like animals. Upon this class the duty will be 10 cents upon all such wool as shall not exceed 32 cents per pound in value at the place of exportation, and 10 per cent ad valorem, and 12 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem upon all wool exceeding 32 cents in value.

The wools of the third class are carpet wools and other similar wools, such as native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, and including all such wools as are usually imported from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, and Syria. For wools of this class whose value at the place of export shall not exceed 12 cents per lb. a duty of 3 cents per lb will be imposed, and a duty of 6 cents upon all which shall be worth more than 12 cents per lb. On woollen cloths, woollen shawls and all manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool, a duty of 50 cents per lb will be imposed, and an *ad valorem* tax of 35 per cent. On flannels, blankets, felts, woollen hats, balmorals and woolen or worsted yarns not exceeding 40 cents per lb. in value, a duty of twenty cents per lb., valued at above 40 cents per lb., and not exceeding 60 cents, thirty cents per lb; valued at above 60 cents and not above 80 cents, fifty cents per lb, and so on. On ready-made clothing of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, or worsted, except knitted goods, 50 cents per lb, and in addition thereto 40 per cent *ad valorem* will under the new tariff be imposed.

On all manufactures of cotton goods except jeans, twillings and the like, a duty of 5 cents, per square yard on unbleached will be imposed, and of 5½ cents on bleached. Unbleached cotton jeans, drillings, bed ticking, &c., will pay 6 cents per square yard, and bleached goods of the same kind 6¼ cents, and if colored, 6½ cents per square yard. Spool thread is charged 6 cents per dozen.

The duty on hemp under the new tariff will be as follows: On seines or nets made of flax or hemp thread, yarn or twine, completed or in parts, valued at not over 75 cents per pound, 15 cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, 35 per centum ad valorem; valued at over 75 cents per pound, 25 cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, 35 per centum ad valoram. On fish lines of linen, or twines of linen suitable for fish lines, valued at $2 50 or less per pound, 40 cents per pound and in addition thereto, 35 per cent ad valorem; valued at over $2 50 per pound, 60 cents per pound, and in addition thereto, 35 per centum ad valorem.

The duty on copper ore will be 15 per cent ad valorem, on copper in pigs ingots or bars, 5 cents per lb., on copper sheeting, &c., 6 cents per lb., on old copper 3 cents per lb, and on copper in plates, rods, pipes, and all other manufactures of copper, 40 per cent ad valorem.

On spirits valued at not over 25 cents per gallon, a duty of 4 cents per gallon will be levied; on spirits valued over 25 cents and not over $1—75 cents per gallon, and over $1 an ad valorem duty of 25 per ct. in addition.

Cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, of all kinds pay an import duty of $8 per box, and in addition thereto, an ad valorem tax of 50 per cent.

A tax of $2 per barrel will be levied upon mackerel; $1 per barrel upon herring, pickled or salted; $3 per barrel on salmon, and $2 per barrel upon shad or any other pickled fish.

We shall upon a future occasion continue to notice such other portions of the new tariff of the United States, which are likely to affect Canadians. With such a tariff, however it is not probable that our business relations with the people of the United States will be very extensive.

NAVAL ITEMS FROM HALIFAX.

The "Britomart" gunboat arrived at Halifax a few days since, from England, *via* Madeira and Bermuda. The gunboats "Heron" and "Charger" were expected hourly, and it was said that all three vessels would be sent to Montreal for Lake service. The "Gannet" and the iron-clad "Favorite" still remain at Halifax. The "Barracouta" had arrived at Bermuda when the "Britomart' left. It is said that the iron-clad turret-ships "Wivern" and "Scorpion" are under orders for the North American station.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

So far as we can gather there seems to be no room to doubt that the war so long impending in Europe has at length commenced The Federal Diet having agreed to Austria's proposition for a mobilization of the Federal army, Prussia thought proper to construe this action on the part of the Diet into an act of hostility, and has flung down the gauntlet to all Germany. Prussian troops were at once moved into Hanover and into Saxony, and there is no doubt that as the occupation of the latter Kingdom is of the utmost importance to Austria, inasmuch as the people are altogether friendly to that Empire and as it intervenes between the two grand armies of Prussia, one of which occupied at last accounts the line of country between the rivers Elbe and Saale on the northern frontier of Saxony, while the other occupied Lusatia and Silesia—General Benedek, the Austrian commander, would advance at once with his army of 350,000 men from the position which he occupied near the Erzgeburgh mountains and occupy Dresden, the capital of Saxony, the troops of which Kingdom would immediately act in conjunction with the Austrian commander. General Benedek's object will probably be to outflank the northern army of Prussia if possible, and interpose a force between it and its base. With the exception of the long mountain chains which mark the boundaries of Saxony and part of Bohemia, and a small range of hills which form the water-shed of the latter territory, both these countries are very level and free from forests or other obstructions, and exactly the place in fact for fighting upon an extensive scale.

The conduct of Prussia in thus so haughtily treating the German Diet seems very peculiar. One would have imagined that she would have been disposed to make friends with as many of the German States as possible. Can it be that Louis Napoleon and Bismark have arrived at an understanding, and that the minor Provinces of Germany are to be divided between France and Prussia, the former extending its northern boundaries, by annexing Nassau, Darmstadt, Baden and the other small States of the south; while Prussia absorbs Hanover, Brunwick and the States of Hesse? It is impossible to speculate, however, on what may or may not be the result of the war now commenced. Of one thing we may be nearly certain, namely: that both nations will come out of it poorer and we trust wiser than they were when they went into it. Never was there a war less calculated to elicit the sympathies of the world than this. There is no great principle involved—there is no effort to obtain an enlarged freedom, or to break down the power of tyranny and wrong. When the Western powers combined together and sent out their armies and fleets to war against the autocrat of Russia there was a multitude of generous feelings and sentiments called into being. We were fighting the cause of the weak against the strong—of Right against Might—as well as preventing an attempt to menace our Indian empire. But this fight between Austria and Prussia is merely the old vulgar oft repeated story of two strong men who, having combined together to rob a weak neighbour, fall out and fight over the division of the plunder. And while we cannot refrain from feeling some little sympathy for Austria, inasmuch as she seems to have acted by far the more generous part of the two, Britain can have but little real sympathy for either nation, enemies as both have alike shown themselves to that freedom and enlightenment of which she is the foremost champion.

We do not believe that the war will be a very long one, on the contrary, it seems almost impossible that it can be. Both Austria and Prussia are enabled to place large armies in the field to commence with, but they have little to fall back upon when they are exhausted. More especially is this the case with Prussia, where the war is decidedly unpopular with the masses of the people, and volunteering is almost entirely out of the question, and where, in the event of an extreme conscription, popular disturbances would be certain to follow. There is no country in the world which possesses less recuperative power than Germany, nor is there a country which exhibits so many traces of the evil effects of long continued and constantly recurring wars. She started foremost in the race of civilization, she was a great and mighty nation when the existence of the little island of Britain was only a sailor's tale, and long before the Norman Conquest her wealth and military power, her political system and her social institutions were known and admired all over the Western world. And yet to-day we find the condition of Germany to be a most melancholy one. Every city and town which the traveller enters seems slumbering in lethargy, the people apparently devoid of all enterprise, alike hopeless and careless of the future. But every city and town, aye, and every insignificant hamlet has its history of a seige or battle, while every river in Germany can be pointed to as having at some time within the last two hundred years ran red with human blood, and almost every plain has been the scene of some terrific battle. She has been in fact for the past two or three centuries the battle field of Europe. It was in Germany that Frederick the Great won his laurels, and there it was that Napoleon at a later period, won golden crowns of victory from red-handed war. The traces of war have been graven upon the face of Germany in such deep wrinkles as would take many years of peace to efface. But no real effort has ever been made to cultivate the "flowers of peace" in the German Faderland. To gratify the ambition of a few the well-being of many has been sacrificed. Nations already in a bankrupt condition have been rendered still poorer by the maintenance of standing armies; the able-bodied men of the country have been forced into the army, andwomen have been compelled to perform the agricultural labor and other manual work, while their sons and husbands and brothers were going through an everlasting and useless military parade.

A year or two ago we saw the whole German nation engage in one of the wickedest and most unjustifiable wars that ever disgraced the human race, a conflict which was in fact nothing but brigandage on a large scale. Now, we see them after two years of peace, rush once again to arms, and the result will be a few more warlike traces upon the face of the German land and a heavier burthen of taxation round the necks of the down-trodden people. Upon such a quarrel Britons can but look with sorrow and contempt.

UNFAIR.

We notice that the Collector of Customs in Montreal received payment for duties at the old rates until eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, at which hour he received instructions from headquarters to levy the higher duties. In so doing he unquestionably acted rightly. In Hamilton, on the contrary, the Collector deemed it his duty to take notice of the newspaper reports of the change in the tariff, without waiting for instructions from the proper quarter. This is a manifest injustice to the merchants of our city who have to compete with those of Montreal.

LATEST FROM OTTAWA.

(Special to the Spectator per Montreal Line.)

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, 28th June.

A large number of the members left town to-day for their homes, only a small number going on the Upper Ottawa trip to-morrow.

Dr. Tupper and Mr. Archibald of Nova Scotia, had an interview with the Ministers last night and this morning,

The Cabinet Council held to-day reported that the Nova Scotian came to urge as early as possible, a conference of gentlemen in England with a view to accelerating the consumation of confederation. Dr. Tupper and Mr. Archibald's mission will doubtless have the effect of hastening the proceedings relative to the scheme as far as Canada is concerned. They left Ottawa today in company with Mr. Galt and other members.

One of the oldest and most enterprising lumbermen on the Ottawa—Rinaldo McConnell was accidentaly drowned a few days ago in Mattawa river.

The body of an unknown woman was found yesterday on the Ottawa river near Buckingham.

ESTIMATE

Of the Total Expenditure of the Province of Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1867, for the undermentioned Services.

SERVICE.		TOTAL.
Interest on Public Debt		$ 3,635,750 00
Charges of Management		69,500 00
Sinking Fund		200,000 00
Redemption of Public Debt		2,570,500 00
Premium, Discount and Exchange		20,000 00
Civil Government		521,600 00
Administration of Justice, East		431,500 00
Do West		350,000 00
Police		45,600 00
Penitentiary, Reformatories and Prison Inspection		220,800 00
Legislation		452,000 00
Education, East, Do West		570,500 00
Literary and Scientific Institutions		14,800 00
Hospital and Charities		324,500 00
Geological Survey		20,000 00
Militia		1,500,000 00
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics		64,000 00
Agricultural Societies		108,500 00
Immigration and Quarantine		62,400 00
Pensions		42,500 00
Indian annuities		40,200 00
Public Works and Buildings		726,700 00
Rents, Insurances and repairs do		40,000 00
Roads and Bridges		109,000 00
Ocean and River Steam Service		305,500 00
Light House and Coast Service		116,000 00
Fisheries		25,000 00
Redemption of Seigniorial Right		200,000 00
Seigniorial Indemnity to townships		60,000 00
Culling timber		75,000 00
Railway and Steamship Inspection		10,500 00
Municipalities Fund, West		104,300 00
Indian Fund		140,000 00
Miscellaneous		150,000 00
Collection, Management and other charges on Revenue:—		
Customs	$330,000 00	
Excise	120,000 00	
Post Office	595,000 00	
Public Works	295,000 00	
Territorial, including special Funds	152,000 00	
Fines and Forfeitures	7,000 00	
Stamps	20,000 00	
Minor Revenues	1,000 00	
		1,520,000 00
		14,846,650 00
Refunds are not included in the estimate for collection of revenues, and may amount, in all, to		100,000 00
		14,946,650 00
Less Redemption of Public Debt		2,570,500 00
		$12,376,150 00

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

Our mails by the "Java" not having arrived, we are unable to form much idea as to the feeling in England with regard to the late invasion of Canada. The telegraphic summary received from New York yesterday is so meagre and so evidently concocted for the American market that it is of little value. All we get is an extract from the London *Times* warmly eulogising the conduct of the Federal Government. As usual the *Times* is profoundly ignorant of everything that is going on upon this continent. Of one thing we may be certain, that whether the United States authorities are disposed to do their duty or not, whether the London *Times* may think the Fenians "entitled to thanks" or not, the British Government and British people will not allow us to be kept in a constant state of alarm and disquietude by these fillibusters.

The London *Standard* says: "The United "States Government has thus far been very "tardy in the matter of attempting to check "the invasion. That even one thousand "armed robbers could cross into Canada "from Buffalo is shameful, especially shameful when we remember that several hundred Federal troops are stationed in the "neighborhood, that a Federal ship of war "[the Michigan] has been stationed at the "very point of crossing, that Buffalo has several regiments of militia and a large police "force. The United States Government has "had time to throw 20,000 men upon the "threatened line since the beginning of Fenian arrivals in Buffalo.

"The Fenians who gathered in that city made no secret of their intentions, paraded the streets held meetings, dragged baggage waggons and army waggons through the public thoroughfares, marched out, formed an organised front and passed across the river, using as means of transportation, canal and tug boats, and skiffs, readily furnished by Yankee "sympathisers." All these things have but one explanation—the open friendship of Edwin M. Stanton for the Fenian movement. Stanton's unmitigated hostility to everything British is well known."

The *Standard* expresses the conviction that the Canadians will do their duty as becomes Englishmen and Christians, and adds that there is a serious account to settle with the United States.

The Liverpool *Courier* says, at this juncture we would commend to the brotherhood the careful study of Mr. Gladstone's speech at the Liverpool Philiharmonic-hall in which he promised the land pirates of America the most condign punishment if they dared carry fire and sword into the peaceful homes of the Canadians.

That the "Damascus" conveyed but a very vague and confused account of the affair to England, seems evident from the following extract from a Liverpool paper, the editor of which should rub up his geography, and ascertain whether Fort Erie is in Canada or the States. Our contemporary says:

The Fenian invasion of Canada has at length begun; but it does not appear to be a very formidable affair, or one that will involve much trouble in its repression. On the 31st ult, we learn in a brief telegram, but the dispatch is vague and unsatisfactory—the brotherhood crossed the Niagara and captured Fort Erie and a small village near Buffalo; but as both places are on the United States side of the border, it is not easy to understand Fenian tactics. Did the invaders come from Canada, and is their mission the subjugation of the United States? This, however, can hardly be the case when we find the Federal troops marching to the frontier to preserve neutrality, not to drive the enemy into the Lake. There is a further report that on the 2nd inst, an engagement occurred at Ridgeway between the Fenians and the volunteers —we presume the Canadian volunteers—but the result, as usual with the operations of the brotherhood, is unknown. The whole affair is an inextricable confusion, and we must await the receipt of more definite intelligence before we prepare to surrender Canada to the Irish Republicans as an equivalent for their oppressed country.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS IN CANANDAIGUA.

INDICTMENTS FOUND BY THE GRAND JURY.

Indictments have been found by the Grand Jury against the majority of the Fenian prisoners at Canandaigua charged with a breach of the United States neutrality laws. Their cases were to be brought before the Court either yesterday or to-day.

CITY NEWS.

THANKS.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of some very fine strawberries from Mr. Wm. Davis of Stoney Creek. They are the first we have seen anywhere this season.

PASSED THROUGH.—The wing of the 16th Regiment [regulars] which for some time past has been stationed at London, passed through this city at 10 a.m., yesterday per Great Western Railway *en route* for Grimsby, for the purpose of engaging in rifle practice.

BOY LOST.—Yesterday afternoon information was given to the police in this city, that a little boy about two and a half years old, had strayed from Reid's Tavern. He is a son of Mr. Wm. Terryberry's of the Township of Glanford, and had on black pants, white jacket and straw hat.

GRAND PICNIC AT YORK.—We notice that a grand pic-nic is to be held on the farm of Mr. A. A. Davis at York to-day, in honor of the York and Caledonia rifles. The festivities are to commence at 12 o'clock precisely. No business will be transacted in York after that hour.

MORE EMIGRANTS.—At one o'clock yesterday afternoon the steamer Norwegian arrived in this city with 300 Norwegian emigrants on board, *en route* for Michigan, Wisconsin, and other parts of the States. They left at ten o'clock last night per train on the G. W. R. They are a robust healthy looking people.

VICTORIA PLEASURE GROUNDS.—The attendance last evening at these grounds were scant, notwithstanding, the facilities for amusement were complete. Those who were present could not help enjoying the spirited game of croquet, and the heart cheering music of the Cornet Band, which discoursed several of its most pleasing airs, not to speak of the swings, gymnastics, and other amusements at the discretion of visitors

NEARLY RUN OVER.—Yesterday morning as a lady was crossing Hughson street, near Prince's Square, accompanied by her two children, the youngest of whom she had by the hand, a carter drove furiously up and almost run over the little boy who was following after. Too much carelessness is exhibited by carters and others running their horses in public places where pedestrians are continually crossing.

THE PORT OF HAMILTON.—The arrivals and departure of vessels at this Port during the past few days have been light. Yesterday the brig Liverpool from Cape Vincent, the schooner Almeda from Cleveland, loaded with coal, steamer Kingston and Grecian from Montreal, are reported inwards by the customs department. The outwards are the Grecian for Montreal, with passengers and merchandize, the brigs Liverpool and Minerva Cook, loaded with square timber, bound for Garden Island.

A CHARGE ON A DOG.—A member of the 13th battalion named McKellar, complained at the office of the Chief yesterday morning that Samuel McNair, (who belongs to the Home Guard) had charged on a favorite little poodle belonging to him on the evening previous. McKellar stated that his and McNair's dogs were fighting, when the latter brought out his rifle, "charged bayonets," and stabbed his (McKellar's) dog in the ribs, and afterwards ran into his house for a revolver, with which he despatched the "poor little innocent," which in the meantime was borne from the scene by its indignant master. The case will doubtless be investigated this morning.

DURING yesterday the market presented a very animated appearance. At an early hour there was a large number of farmers in with produce, and there appears to have been a greater variety than we have noticed for some time past. We noticed a fine supply of currants, 5c per quart; gooseberries, 10c; strawberries, 20c; cabbage plants, 12½c per hundred; celery plants, 62½c do; cauliflowers, 50c per hundred; green peas, 37½c per peck; potatoes (new), 12½c to 20c per quart, do old 87½c to $1 per bu; beets (for greens) 12½c per peck; eggs, 10d per doz; beef 10 to 12½c per lb, and 15c for prime cuts; mutton 10 to 12½c per lb, by the carcase 7 to 8c; fresh pork $8 per 100 lbs; dried ham 15c per lb; calves heads, scalded, 50c each; sausages 12½c per lb.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—It will be seen by our advertising columns, that the annual general meeting of the Board of Trade will be held on Monday next. The election of office-bearers and Council for the ensuing year will take place, and other matter of importance be brought forward. The usefulness of the Board is so well established that we think every merchant in the city should be a member of it. There are a good many expenses which can only be provided for by the small annual subscription from each member, and we hope to see the membership largely augmented at the approaching annual meeting. Those desirous of becoming members should at once send in their names to the Secretary.

SLIGHT MISTAKE.—Jackson Fort, a colored man, who has been detained in custody for the past three days on suspicion of having stolen a brass musical instrument found in his possession, which he protests to having purchased from Mr. Brewster, of Simcoe, was further remanded yesterday morning, a reply not having been received from that gentleman endorsing his statements. He became very much excited at the close of the court on being informed as to his destiny, with rolling eyes and distended nostrils, exclaimed—"See heah, massah constable, me's prepared to swear dat me got dat musicer ob massa Brewster ob Simcoe," and seizing a book which was lying on the reporter's table, he raised it to his head, smacked his lips with an air of conscious innocence. The Court burst into an uproarous round of merriment, as it was a copy of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, upon which he had lavished his token of affection. He was locked up.

PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN VOLUNTEER RIFLE COMPANY.—According to notice a meeting of the members of this company was held in Mr. Daniel Black's saloon James Street last evening, for the purpose of effecting the further organization of the company. Major E. O'Reily who has been appointed to take command of the company, was called to the chair, and after a few remarks expressive of his pleasure in accepting the honor conferred on him, stated that he entertained no doubt that there was material in connection with it to form the best company in this part of the world. The officere oft he company are:—Major F. Reilly, Captain; Jos. McCready, Lieut: Mr. J. Powess, Ensign; Sergeants:—1st W. Monk; 2nd W. Woodhouse; 3rd G. Newbold; 4th G. Locke; Corporals:—1st H. Nash; 2nd C. Williams; 3re G. James; 4th R. Lanaway The Captain elect then prepared a roll which was signed by 44 men who were present at the meeting. We understand there is a large number who intend to join the company, but could not possibly be present last evening. There is not the slightest doubt but that the P. C. O. will prosper.

IMPORTED STOCK—FINE SHEEP.—We had the pleasure, on Monday, of inspecting a magnificent flock of sheep arrived in our port per steamer Achilles, on the 12th, which left London on the 12th May. The flock is part of a selection of fifteen rams and twenty ewes from the very best Lincoln and Leicester breed that England can produce. They were selected by Mr. Jos. Kirby, of the firm of Kirby and White, of Milton, county of Halton, C. W. They are still detained at Point Levi, in compliance with an order in Council prohibiting the importation of sheep We may add that they appear to be in excellent condition, notwithstanding the long sea voyage; and that they are pronounced by some of the best judges of stock in this district to be the finest lot of sheep ever brought to this port. As a proof we need only mention the fact of the live weight at fourteen months old being 280 lbs. At the same age, six of them clipped 104 lbs. of clean washed wool. We cannot praise too highly the spirit of enterprise which prompted this importation, and we hope it may be imitated by many of our farmers. We may add that a sample of the wool, measuring twenty inches in length, can be seen at our office.—Quebec Chronicle.

The Very Latest.

MIDNIGHT REPORT.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The *Commercial's* money article says railroad stocks are dull; prices however are fairly sustained, and the bulls show no disposition to throw away part of their load overboard at a loss, while money remains so abundant. Governments are stronger. There is no special enquiry for 5-20's, but holders decline to sell round amounts at present quotations, in expectation that the redemption of one year certificates will cause an advance in the price of bonds 5-20's of 1862 are ⅛ better; 7-30's are unusually firm, first series have advanced ½c, and third series ¼c; second series sold at 103½ to 103⅝.

Gold is hesitating owing to the uncertainty reported from Washington, whether Congress will impose the new duties upon goods in bond. The supply is at present held in few hands who express the utmost confidence in being able to carry up the premium to about 160.

Money is without change.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Flour active and advanced 10 to 15c. Wheat active and advanced 3 to 3½c. Sales at 1 74 to 1 74½ for No 1, 1 06 to 1 13 for No 2. Corn active at 54 to 54½c for No 1, 53 to 53½ for No 2. Oats dull at 32 to 32½ for No 1, and 30 to 30½ for No 2.

Provisions dull. Freights active at 12 to 12½c for corn to Buffalo.

Receipts—6000 bbls flour, 16,000 bushels wheat, 235,000 bushels corn, 570,000 bushels oats.

Shipments—7500 bbls flour, 29,000 bushels wheat, 163,000 bushels corn, 126,000 bushels oats.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A shark was recently caught off the Australian coast, the stomach of which contained a snake and a cheque book. This is the only time we have heard of a shark carrying his cheque book with him.

A Parisian has conceived the notion of opening an exhibition, at ten centimes a head, to show a million of money spread out in gold pieces. He thinks he will have a rush of visitors, as the curiosity to know what a million is like is universal.

The *N. Y. Daily News* says that the American Government has already intimated to the Canadian authorities that they do not wish the Fenian prisoners to be punished! It is equally true that in future Lord Monck will send his daily bill of fare to Washington for approval.

At Ascot Races, the Princess of Wales wore a silk dress of pink and white in medium-sized checks, a white lace shawl, and pink bonnet—sufficiently small to be fashionable, and yet large enough to be a bonnet, and not merely a bit of lace—with pink ribbons, and a *bouquet* of lillies of the valley drooping from the top.

The Bohemians are unpleasantly in earnest; every man, old or young, is to take the field against Prussia if she invades Bohemia. They intend to try close quarters as an antidote against the needle gun, and are making very long-reaching tools, poles with scythes on them, which mow down everything, taking off three or four heads at a time.

THE Southwestern Railway Company of England, possesses a monster engine named Colossus. She has been built to draw a train of eighty loaded waggons eighty miles in three hours, each loaded waggon weighing about ten tons. It can drag nearly one thousand tons from London to Southampton with almost the speed of a bird flying.

The "Gladiateur" is the new style of apology for a hat, at present all the rage among the ladies. It was originated by the *lorettes* of Paris. It consists of about 50 cents' worth of braid, woven into the shape of a puckered pancake, and ornamented with vegetable devices of the mushroom order. Price, $10. Its principal advantage is in the delicate and refined appearance given to its modest wearer.

It is understood that Dr. Hellmuth will leave for England in the China, on Saturday next, returning to his duties as Rector here about the latter part of August. The Archdeacon will take with him the sincere good wishes not only of the congregation at St. Paul's, with which he has been so fortunately connected, but of the community at large.—[London Free Press.

THE New York *Tribune*, alluding to the new tariff of the United States says: "We judge that this tariff will raise the present rates of duty about twenty-five per cent. in the average. Probably, it will, for a year or two, diminish not only our imports but our receipts from Customs. In fact, we must import fewer goods for a while, or sink into national bankruptcy.

An ingenious mechanician of Lyons has applied the principle of the Jacquard machine—that is, the changing of cards differently perforated to produce different patterns—to a musical instrument, the changing of cards producing different tunes It is odd that the idea was never thought of before. His first essay has been with an harmonium. It will figure at the Great Exhibition.

A remarkable tusk or horn of the mammouth has been exhibited at Cowbitt-wash, on the Spaulding and March line of railway. This tusk, which measures ten feet two inches in length and twenty-two inches in circumference at the thickest part, was found ten feet below the surface in excavating for gravel for the Spaulding and March Railway at the pits at Heeping St. James. It is believed to be the tusk of a mammouth, many specimens of which have been found at various times in different parts of England.

A correspondent writing from Augusta, Ga, says that a negro was recently arrested there for some trivial offence, upon whom, on being searched, was found a regular African *obi* charm, or *fetich*. This charm consisted of a human finger hideously wrinkled and shrivelled, and garnished with a multitude of finger and toe nails, sacred rags, and the like, all evidently of inestimable value in the eyes of the porsessor, who begged piteously for the return of his treasure. It is not often these cases occur, but whenever they do come to light, betray the fact of the belief in this idolatrous amuletry being far more general than one would suppose.

Several desirable appointments on the staff at home will become vacant in the course of the autumn. Lieutenant-General Sir Sydeney Cotton and Sir Robt. Garratt give up the northern and south-eastern districts on the 1st of October, in consequence of their promotion to their present rank. Sir Robert Walpole's period of staff service expires about the same time, and the Chatham command will be at the disposal of the Horse Guards. The cavalry brigade in Ireland and infantry brigade in the same country will be open, as Major-Generals Key and the Hon. A. Gordon will have completed their time in September.

IN THE GOLDEN AGE OF GIRLHOOD.—Preserve the beauty of the teeth with SOZODONT, and then, when the hair is silvered and the eyes dimmed with years, the mouth will still reveal two glittering rows of unsullied ivory.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

Trains leave Hamilton for Suspension Bridge at 9.50 a.m., 3 00 p.m., 7.25 p.m., 2.30 a.m.

For London, Windsor, &c.—9 a.m., 3.10 p.m., 5.35 p.m., 2.15 a.m.

HAMILTON AND TORONTO.

Hamilton to Toronto—7.10 a.m., 9.50 a.m., 3-20 p.m., 7.25 p.m.

Toronto to Hamilton—7.15 a.m., 12.55

BIRTH.

At Hespeler, on the 24th inst., the wife of Geo. Hespeler, Esq., of a daughter.

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS.

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

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

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS.

Revolvers! Rifles! Revolvers!

H. WATROUS,

Will offer for Sale at the

Royal Hotel, Hamilton,

FROM

Friday Morning, June 29th, to Saturday 2 o'clock, P.M.,

REVOLVERS and RIFLES at the following unprecedented low prices:

No. 2 Smith & Wesson, large size		$13 00
No. 1½ do	do	12 00
No. 1 do	do	10 50
National 6 shooter		11 50
Elliott's 5 do		8 00
Elliott's 4 do		8 25
Star 4 do		8 00
No. 1 Large Pond		10 00
Colt's 5 shooter, 4 in		7 00
Breech Loading revolvers		7 00
Colt's Revolving Rifle		25 00
Ballard's do		25 00
Wesson's Breech Loading do		22 00
Breech Loading Pocket Pistol		3 00

The suspension of duties and the high price of gold enables me to sell at above prices. Now is the time to order before duties take effect again on the 7th July.

All orders addressed to H. WATROUS, Ogdensburg, N.Y., will be promptly shipped from Prescott at above prices. Collections made on delivery.

H. WATROUS.

Ogdensburgh, June 27, 1866. d154

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

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 accident, 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. Ellangown Castle by Moonlight.—John McWhirter, Artist.
2. The Departure of the Gipsies from Ellangown—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

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

Wanted,

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

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

June 22, 1866. d148-4i*

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS.

W. G. CRAWFORD & CO.,

Commission & Insurance Agents, Exchange & Stock Brokers,

ROYAL HOTEL BUILDINGS,

MERRICK STREET, HAMILTON,

Agents for Great Western Life Insurance Co., New York.

National Travellers' Accidental do., do.,

North American Lloyd Steamers do.

Australia Pioneer Line Sailing Vessels do.

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

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

MISSISSIPPI, G. W. Furber, commander, and MERRIMAC, E. Van Sise, 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

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

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

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

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

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

ALEXANDRE'S

KID GLOVES

ONE CASE JUST OPENED AT

ROBERT ROY & CO'S.

June 22, 1866. 148 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, 1866. d147td

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.

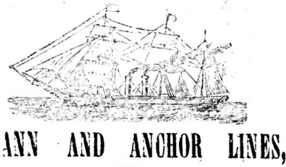
Bank and other references given when required

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

Hamilton, June 14, 1866. 142tf

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.

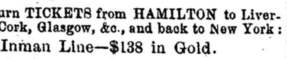
Return TICKETS from HAMILTON to Liverpool, Cork, Glasgow, &c., and back to New York:

☞ 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. d149-12t

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.

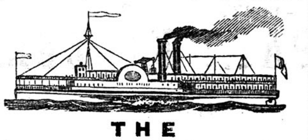
THE Creditors of the Insolvents are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned, James street, Hamilton, on WEDNESDAY, the eleventh day of July next, at eleven o'clock, forenoon, for the public examination of the Insolvents, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

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.

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

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

FRENCH AND GERMAN
WINES.
Direct Importations,

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

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

CLARET,
SAUTORNES,
RHINE WINES,
SELTERS WATER.

Also a suppiy of the celebrated

Champagnes duc de Montebello.

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

T. W. GOERING.

Hamilton, June 10, 1866. 140-6i

MOLSON'S
INDIA PALE ALE
AND
XXX PORTER.

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

IN PRIME CONDITION,

A large stock, both in Wood and Bottle.

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

ANGUS SUTHERLAND,

CENTRAL GROCERY:
King St., 3rd door west of McNab St.

Hamilton, May 12, 1866. d113tf

RILEY'S HOTEL,
DUNDAS.

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

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

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

Omnibuses to and from the Train.

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

P. B. RILEY.

Dundas, 4th June, 1866. d133-1m

Fresh Salmon!

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

Packed in Ice!

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

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

A. FRASER & Co.

Quebec, June 14, 1866. 144-3w

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

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

June 12, 1866. 140-1m

RARE CHANCE
TO MAKE MONEY!
AGENTS WANTED

In every town and village of Canada,

For the sale of L'Extincteur

OR,

PATENT PORTABLE FIRE ENGINE.

For further particulars apply to

C. L. LEVEY,
MONTREAL.

June 15, 1866. d143-tf

TENDERS
For Heating St. James' Cathedral.

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

EDWARD GOLDSMITH,
Vestry Clerk.

Toronto, June 15, 1866. d143-6i-3aw

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

Wanted,

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

JOHN COURTENAY,
No. 8, King Street, Hamilton.

June 19, 1866. d145-6i

NEW ADVERTISEM'S.

LADIES REQUIRING
Black Lace Shawls or Mantles,
ARE INVITED TO INSPECT AN
Elegant Assortment, Very Cheap!
AT
JAMES F. KIDNER'S
Millinery and Mantle Store on James Street.

Hamilton, June 25, 1866. d150

Great Bargains
IN
BLACK GLACES AND GROSGRAINS,
AT THE BAZAAR.

STANBURY & COX

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

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

A Choice Lot of Beautiful Colored Dress Silks

Hamilton, June 23, 1866. d149

TAILORING and OUTFITTING
DEPARTMENTS,

A. MURRAY & Co.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR
New and Select Stock

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

ENGLISH, SCOTCH & CANADIAN TWEEDS.

Terms very Cheap for Cash, and

A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED.

King Street, June 22, 1866.

STRAW GOODS.
A Large Lot of Straw Hats,

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

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

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

Black and Colored Lace Shawls,
AT GEORGE JAMES'.

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

Hamilton, 16th June, 1866. d113

Munro & Henderson
HAVE NOW RECEIVED THEIR FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
COMPRISING ALL THE VARIETIES OF
CLOTHS, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, AND FANCY COATINGS

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

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
ALWAYS ON HAND.

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

Hamilton, April 11, 1866. d86

1866 SPRING STOCK 1866
OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS
HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

COLIN MACRAE

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

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

THE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
IS REPLETE WITH A CHOICE STOCK OF

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

—ALSO—

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

With the usual Trimmings for a Furnishing Business.

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

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

COLIN MACRAE.

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

NEW SHAWLS
JUST OPENED AT
D. McKAY'S,

☞ *CALL AND SEE THEM.* ☜

11 JAMES STREET, May 15th, 1866. d83

DR. A. M. ROSEBRUGH,

OCULIST & AURIST, 278 Yonge St., Toronto.

Will be at the residence of Dr. J. W. Rosebrugh, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 16th and JULY 14th.

June 12, 1866. d139w23

HOMŒOPATHIC
Preventatives for Cholera,
AT DR. VERNON'S,
JAMES STREET............HAMILTON.

May 24, 1866. d123

NEW ADVERTISEM'S.

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.

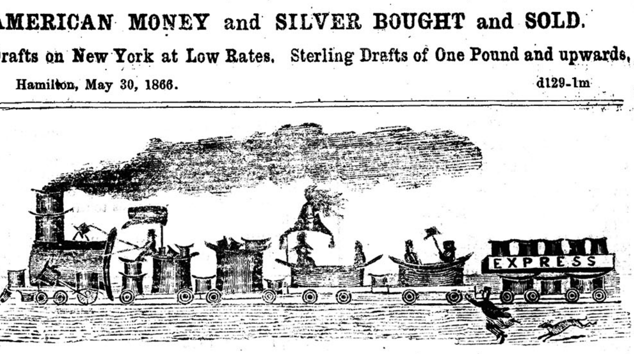
New York Central Railroad,
Grand Trunk do do
Lake-shore and southern Michigan Railroad.

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

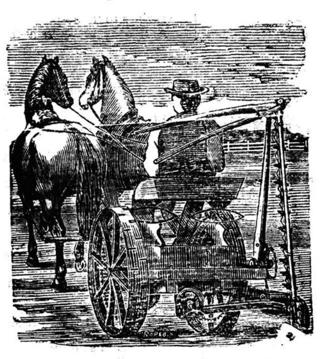
GENTS' SILK AND FELT HATS. Also YOUTHS AND BOY'S HATS AND CAPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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 with 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,	Howard,	Alex. Haggard,	Old Street,
Andrew Hardow,	Raleigh,	John Campbell,	Oxford,
William Williams,	Dover,	Colvin Ruthven,	Oxford.

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

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

☞ All orders attended to promptly.

L & P. SAWYER.

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 northwest corner of Hughson and Tyburn (sometimes called Maiden Lane) streets, then running along Hughson street in a northerly direction, 140 feet more or less, to an Alley in a westerly direction, the distance of 80 feet more or less, thence in a southerly direction parallel with Hughson street, 140 feet more or less, to Tyburn street, thence in an easterly direction along said Tyburn street 80 feet more or less to the place of beginning.

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

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

Conditions of Sale.

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

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

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

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

JAMES DUNNE, Vendors Solicitor.
Wm. LEGGO, Master.

June 14th, 1866. d142-1-a-w

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of MICHAEL BROWN, an Insolvent.

SALE OF LANDS.

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

On THURSDAY, 12th day of July, 1866,

At the hour of twelve o'clock, noon,

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

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

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

F. M. WILLSON,
Official Assignee

Hamilton, April 12, 1866. d87-3m

Commercial Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 66.

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

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

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

By order of the Board.

C. S. ROSS,
Cashier

Commercial Bank of Canada,
Kingston, 25th May, 1866. 127-3awtd

GORE BANK.
DIVIDEND No. 56.

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

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

By order of the Board.

W. G. CASSELS,
Cashier.

Gore Bank,
Hamilton, May 29, 1866 128td

J. J. MASON,
SUCCESSOR TO
F. M. WILLSON,

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

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

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

F. M. WILLSON,
Official Assignee

Hamilton, May 22, 1866. d121-tf

T. N. BEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
JAMES-STREET, HAMILTON.

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

Hamilton, May 31, 1866. d129

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.
Notice is Hereby Given,

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

WM. IRVINE,
Sec. H. B. T.

Hamilton, May 18, 1866. d118

IMPORTERS

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

J. S. GARRETT,

Agent for LLOYDS, The Liverpool Underwriters Association, and The Association of Underwriters of Glasgow.

February 22, 1866 d44-1

WANTS.

WANTED!

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

Peterborough. April 4, 1866. d108 tf

COOK WANTED.

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

Apply at the Royal Hotel, Hamilton.

May 1, 1866. d103-z

Tailors Wanted.

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

JOHN D. GORDON,
Bothwell, C. W.

April 30th, 1866. d100 tf

Moulders Wanted

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

E. & C. GURNEY,
J. STEWART & CO.
COPP BROS.,
D. MOORE & CO.

Hamilton, Feb. 8, 1866. d33

TO LET.

Desirable Residence.

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

GEO. S. PAPPS.

Hamilton, March 30, 1866. d76-tf

TO RENT.

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

MOORE & DAVIS,
Hamilton.

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

April 24th, 1866. d98-tf

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
STORES TO BE LET.

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

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

Hamilton, 26th May, 1866. d125

TO LET
A STORE AND DWELLING
IN WELLINGTON SQUARE,

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

CHARLES HALES.

Wellington Square, June 2, 1866. d181-12i

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.
J. McMICKEN " Windsor.
H. J. CREIGHTON, Esq., 124 Pearl Street, N. Y.
I. 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

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 Surragate 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

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 City Auditor of St. Louis has absconded, leaving many creditors in the lurch. He has also left *three wives* to mourn his absence.

The Fenian "President" Roberts is again organizing. Another attack on Canada is contemplated. "Gen." Sweeny is to be "left out in the cold."—*Chicago Journal.*

The Imperial Government of France has followed up some concessions of a fiscal character already made to Canada, by reducing the duty on ships from 20 to 2 francs per ton, a reduction which must greatly assist the shipping interests of British North Americh.

A Frenchman, on arriving in England and finding himself utterly unobserved, no official dodging his steps, no mayor demanding his business, felt sad and lonely, and exclaimed that he was no more taken notice of than if he was a little dog.

A singular case has just come before the French tribunals. A young girl eleven years of age attempted successively the life of her mother and sister for the sole purpose of drinking their blood. The child has been examined by competent physicians, and proved to be attacked by the strange mania of anthropophagy. Her extreme youth leads the physicians to hope that her cure may be accomplished.

An extraordinary reptile has arrived in England from Australia, which seems to be more nearly allied to the pre-Adamite Saurians than anything before discovered. It possesses enormous claws and teeth, which enabled it to cause great destruction to the natives, while its almost impenetrable skin shielded it from their rude weapons. The body is perfect, with the exception of one claw torn off in the final contest.

One of the most illustrious physicians in Germany is making no small sensation by affirming in the newspapers that there exists now in Germany such germs of disease, that if war should break out it would inevitably lead, in conglomeration of large masses of men, obliged to suffer from fatigue and insufficiency of food, to the most terrible epidemic of cholera ever witnessed.

There are only thirty-three villages, towns and cities in the States of Alabama and Mississippi in which postmasters regularly appointed and duly sworn in, are to be found. The Mobile (Alabama) *Times* urges the people of that State, not yet provided with mail facilities, to seek out at once some one, either male or female, who can take the oath, and act as postmaster, and thus secure to themselves the privileges enjoyed by other sections of the South.

Colonel Macdougall, Adjutant General of Militia, has prepared his report on the present condition of the militia force of Canada. The document presents in figures the number of men available at the recent call for frontier defence, shows that the Fenians have, in a sense, been benefactors to the country. "By uniting," he says, "all classes," and by the opportunity afforded of its military organization, they have given the Province a proud consciousness of strength, and have been the means of obtaining for it in England in particular, and before the world at large, that status and consideration as a great people to which, by the magnitude of its resources and by the spirit and intelligence of its population, it is justly entitled." The report proceeds to recommend several alterations, and additions in the present militia regulations, among which the following deserves notice:—

That all exemptions from militia service should be expunged from the Act of Parliament; and that every individual man in the community, within the prescribed limit of age, who is not born on the rolls of the balloted men of the service militia of the volunteers, should pay a certain tax in money each year towards the militia expenditue; and it is worthy of consideration whether this tax should not be fixed by a sliding scale according to individual means.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HAMILTON MARKET REPORT.

Spectator Office,
Thursday, June 28, 1866.

The deliveries of wool during yesterday were very light compared with other days of the present week. There was not more than 5,000 lbs. in the whole market. In the other articles there are no alterations worth noticeing.

The prices paid for wool were 37½c in bills and 38½c in silver.

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.

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 28, 1866, 2.30 p.m.

Flour, small receipts; market quiet with trifling sales; rates unchanged.

Grain.—Wheat nominal. Peas in fair demand. Oats quiet.

Provisions.—Pork dull, with only small sales. Butter neglected.

Ashes.—Pots steady; Pearls receding.

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 20 to 6 40; 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 40 to 5 42½; Pearls 7 80 to 8 00.

Gold in New York at 12 o'clock 153½.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, June 28.

Stocks—Stronger. Money on call at 5 per cent.

Gold opened at 154 and closed at 152½.

Cotton—Unchanged.

Flour—Receipt 10189 bbls. Market opened rather more steady, closed dull; sales 9000 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 75 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 opened rather more steady, closing dull; sales 300 bbls at 8 65 to 10 25 for common, and 10 20 to 13 75 for good to choice extra.

Grain—Receipts wheat 3963 bus. Market opened steady, and closed dull; sales 7,500 bush good Chicago spring at 2 20, and 4,000 choice white Kentucky at 3 30. Rye quiet; sales 3,800 bush State at 1 30. Barley dull. Receipts corn 60,594 bush; market 1 to 2c lower with only a moderate enquiry; sales 66,000 bush at 85 to 88c unsound new mixed Western, 88 to 90 sound do, and 66 damaged new Orleans. Oats dull and 1 to 2c lower, at 54 to 56 for new Western.

Provisions—Pork firmer and moderately active; sales 9450 bbls at 31 62 to 31 75 new mess, closing at 31 87 cash and 29 50 to 30 old do. Beef inactive.

LATEST MARKETS.

Flour closed dull.

Wheat closed dull.

Corn closed 1 to 2c lower with only a moderate inquiry.

Pork closed firmer and moderately active, new mess 31 87 cash.

Lard closed steady at 19¼ to 22½.

Business Notices.

COUGHS AND COLDS.

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

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!

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

The Great English Remedy

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS

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

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

TO MARRIED LADIES

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

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

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

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

Sole Agent for Canada and the United States

JOB MOSES, Rochester. N. Y.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, General Agents for Canada.

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

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

Batchelor's Hair Dye!

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

REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS.
for Restoring and Beautifying the Hair.
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.

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

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

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

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N.Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

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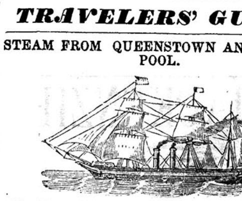

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March 30, 1866 d74-6m

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

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.

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

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

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J. W. MURTON,
General Passage Agent, No. 9 James st.
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TO AND FROM
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, LONDON AND CORK.

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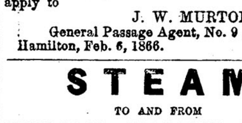

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Hamilton, mch. 21, 1866 d68-6m

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May 29, 1866. d128-w21-4m

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

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CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - - - - - £2,000,000 *STERLING.*

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.

FARM STOCK INSURED.

☞ *LOSSES BY LIGHTNING MADE GOOD.* ☜

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

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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 priviliges 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,	A. TODD,
Clk of Private Bills, L. Council	*Chf. Clk. Private Bill Office L. Assembly.*

Ottawa, Feb. 23, 1866.

BOOKS, &c.

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

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ILLUSTRATED.

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It will Contain the First Half of

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NEW STORY,

GRIFFITH GAUNT,
OR, JEALOUSY;

And numerous other Contributions.

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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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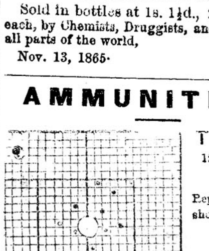

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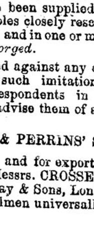

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MAGENTA, ROSEINE, FUCHSINE,

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

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

ALSO,

SCARLET PASTE,

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

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
Aniline DYE Merchants and Drysalters,
19a, Coleman Street, London.
Mills and MANUFACTORY—BERMONDSEY
N.B.—Prices greatly reduced.
June 7th, 1865. d136

MEDICAL

CHOLERA.

A Certain Cure for this Disease 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, Dysenter Toothache, etc., *there is nothing better than Pain Killer.* I have this hour recovered from a severe attack of the Sick Headache, by using up two teaspoonfuls, taken at thirty minutes intervals, in a wine glass full of warm water.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Respectfully yours,
A. P. WOODWARD.

Dear Sir:—I feel that it is a duty I owe to suffering humanity, that I should give a relation of the great benefits I have derived from Perry Davis's Pain Killer. Last summer I had the misfortune to have lost two of my children by that dreadful scourge, the cholera, and in all human probability should have fallen a victim to the pestilence myself if a kind Providence had not provided me help in the hour of need. I first became acquainted with the Pain Killer whilst travelling on the river with my husband. A gentleman passenger had some with him which he recommended in the highest terms as a remedy for cholera. I thought no more of it at the time, but the same night I was attacked by the 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, Cositiveness, 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.

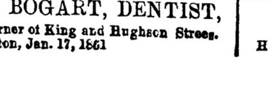
WE, the undersigned, having used Mrs. Lewis' invaluable Cough Syrup, beg to recommend it to the public for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, measles, Whooping Cough, Inflamation on the Lungs of long standing, &c., and especially for Croup and Scarlet Fever

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

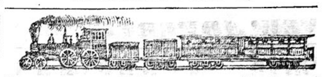
DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY!



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

RAILROADS,



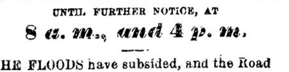
Oswego and Syracuse Railroad

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.

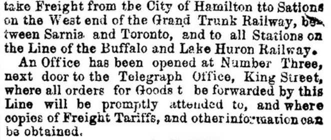
IN order to meet the wishes of the Merchants Hamilton, arrangements have been made to take Freight from the City of Hamilton to Stations on the West end of the Grand Trunk Railway, between Sarnia and Toronto, and to all Stations on the Line of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway.

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-e

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 Trad 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 o Arms will be furnished upon application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N.Y.
Moore & Nichols, Agents,
No. 40 Courtland St., New York.
April 23rd, 1866. d97

ENGRAVING.

Engraving and Designing on Wood

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

THE BEST STYLE
OF THE ART,
PROMPTLY, AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

McKEON & CO.

Office—Corner King and James Streets, Hamilton, C. W.
February 27th, 1866. d49t

FOR SALE,

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

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

For terms and particulars apply to

MOORE & DAVIS,
House and Land Agents
Hamilton, May 29, 1866. d128tf

AMERICAN INVOICES
DISCOUNTS.

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

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

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

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

ROYAL

SHAVING, SHAMPOOING AND HAIR-DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT,
JAMES STREET, HAMILTON

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

The Baths are being all renewed and refitted, and after Wednesday, ne 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

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DAILY SPECTATOR
IS
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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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.

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

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WEEKLY SPECTATOR
FOR COUNTRY CIRCULATION,

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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" subsequent, " 2c
Weekly, 1st insertion, per line 10c
" subsequent, " 4c

Money Letters sent by mail if registered will be at the risk of the Publishers.

☞ 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.