The Spectator.

VOL. XV. HAMILTON, C. W., SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1866. NO. 155

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 Hoie 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 street.

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 duringthe evening.

References:—Hon. J. Skead, M. L. C., R. W. Scott, Alex. Workman, W. A. Ross, W. H. Cluff, S. 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. d196-

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 Gardenor 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. d216

JONH F. McCUAIG,

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

March 10, 1864. d1y

DR. FERGUSSON,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, &c Office and Residence, Gore Street. Consultation hours from 8 to 10 a. m., 12 to 2 and 6 to 9 p. m

Hamilton, May 31, 1866. d129-tf

CHAS. FOSTER,

Merchant Tailor, south side of King Street, Hamilton, keeps constantly on hand a choice selection of Ready-Made Clothing all manufactured under his immediate inspection, by the very best workmen.

Parties furnishing their own cloth can have it either cut or made to order, on the shortest notice.

☞ Give him a call before going elsewhere.

June 8, 1861. d94-1y

SULLIVAN & IMLACH,

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

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

RICHARD HAIGH,

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

November, 1864. d149

H. D. STOVER,

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

January, 28th, 1865. d25

A. F. FORBES,

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

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

February, 1865. d51-1y

AGENTS.

HENRY GRIST.

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

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

March 5,1865 d5

LAND AGENCY.

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

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

E. PEARSE,
County Treasurer's Office
Peterborough, C. W.

Peterborough, C.W. Jan. 1, 1865. d1-tf

INSURANCE.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1825.

WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES

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

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

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

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

PROFITS divided every five years,

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

CANADA BRANCH

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

B. H. LEMOINE, Esq., Cashier La Banque du Peuple.
JOHN GREENSHIELDS, Esq., Merchant.
ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., Advocate.

MANAGER FOR CANADA,
W. M. RAMSAY.
INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES:
RICHARD BULL

Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Head Office, Montreal, or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada.

AGENT FOR HAMILTON,
JAMES BANCROFT, Commercial Bank.
April 23, 1866. d96

Fire Insurance.

HOME AND COLONIAL

Assurance Comp'y, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000 STG. In 40,000 Shares of £50 Sterling Each, with Power to Increase.

£1,000,000, STERLING, ISSUED.

CHIEF OFFICES 89 CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

CANADIAN BRANCH:

HEAD OFFICE—Merchants' Exchange, Montreal, C. E.

LEGAL ADVISER—Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q.C., M.P.P. Messrs. Taylor & Bros., MANAGERS.

RISKS taken at as Low Rates as charged by any 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. d463mlaw

Wonderful but True.

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

Address in confidence, Madame Gertrude Remington, P. O. Box 297, West Troy, N. Y. d117

MR. A. F. FORBES

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO LISTER'S BLOCK, corner James and King William streets.

Hamilton, May 9, 1866. d100

$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with $15—Stencil Tools. No 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

INSURANCE.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO'PY

OF CANADA.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED A. D., 1849.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, - - - $1,743,520.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

PRESIDENT:
HON'BLE JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON
VICE-PRESIDENT—J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
MANAGER AND SEC'Y—J. S. CROCKER, Esq
ASSISTANT SEC'Y—DONOUGH O'BRIEN, Esq.

All Losses, both Fire and Marine, settled with the greatest liberality and promptitude.

HAMILTON OFFICE in Wentworth Chambers corner of JAMES and MAIN streets.

J. D. PRINGLE, Agent.

COMMERCIAL UNION

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICES 19&20 CORNHILL, LONDON E C.

CAPITAL—2,500,000l. STERLING—FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

FIRE DEPARTMENT:—Rates moderate, and proportionate to 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!

Capital £1,000,000 stg.

DIRECTORS:

Chairman,—William Workman, Esq., President City Bank.

Jno. Redpath Esq., Vice-President Bank of Montreal.	B. H. LeMoine Esq., Cashier "La Banque du Peuple."

Alexander M. Delisle, Esq.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE:

104 *St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.*

Insures all descriptions of Property against loss or damage by fire.

Farm Property insured.

Life business transacted with Liberal conditions at Low Rates.

ARCH'D McKEAND,
Agent.
2 King Street West.
Hamilton, 7th Dec., 1865. d293-tf

HARTFORD FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL - - - $1,000,000.

ESTABLISHED IN 1810.

CANADA BRANCH:

A. B. CHAFFEE, General Agent, Montreal.

THIS Company continues to insure all classes of Property at rates commensurate with the risk.

ARCH'D McKEAND,
Agent.
2 King Street West.
Hamilton, 7th Dec., 1865. d293-tf

LANCASHIRE

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital, $10,000,000.

ALL CLAIMS Liberaliy 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, 1865.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

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

King street West,

will be promptly attended to by

D. DEWEY.
May 4th, 1866. d107

PRINTING.

THE "SPECTATOR"

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING OFFICE,

HAVING RECENTLY BEEN

REFITTED

WITH

A Large Number of Fonts

OF THE

LATEST STYLES OF JOB TYPE,

HAS NOW THE MOST

PERFECT FACILITIES

FOR THE EXECUTION OF

JOB PRINTING,

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

IN THE VERY

BEST STYLE OF THE ART,

AND AT

Exceedingly Reasonable Prices

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

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

BOOK AND JOB WORK

Enable them to execute all orders with

GREATER SATISFACTION

Than any other Job Office in the City.

Particular Attention is Paid to

PAMPHLET WORK,

AND TO

Coloured and Fancy Printing,

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

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

LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT.

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

Executed in the Very Best Style of the Lithographic Art.

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

ORDERS IN BOTH DEPARTMENTS

OF

Printing, Lithographing and Bookbinding

RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

ADDRESS,

T. & R. WHITE,

SPECTATOR OFFICE.

Hamilton, June 26, 1866. d151

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.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Officia news from El Passo has been received by M. Romero, the Mexican Minister up to the 1st instant. The defeat of the French at Hemosello Romera, is fully confirmed.

NATHESSA, MISS., June 28.—A ire here this morning destroyed four stores. Loss $100,000.

PORTLAND, ME, June 28.—A severe hunder storm passed over this vicinity yesteday afternoon. At Windham a lady 30 years old was instantly killed, a girl of 13 fataly, and an old lady slightly injured by a thunder bolt while sitting together.

NEW YORK, June 78.—The *Heald's* Rio Janieto correspondent gives the detils of the battle of Estara Bellaiso between the Paraguayans and the allied army. It apears the Paraguayans, instead of falling ack from Humaita, as the allies confidently expected awaited the approach of the latter, and br a bold and sudden dash gave a sever blow to them; but reinforcements arriving, the Brazilians finally retrieved the day, ot, however, without the loss of a batter of artillery captured by the Paraguayans eay in the fight. The fight was a very severe oe. More than a thousand mounted allies hac arrived Corriente from the field The Parguayans still resolutely held their fort, and severe battle was anticipated. All their waweese's had been converted into floating itteries with the exception of five, which aretept as transports and despatch boats. The Brazilian fleet had left the Parana and takeup its position above the Tres Bocas in th Paraguay river.

Some of the news report the watern the latter river as falling.

Financial matters in Brazil were nimproved.

The steamer Brooklyn was coaling aBuenos Ayres for St. Helena, with the Aciral on board.

The Juniata was ordered from Montedeo to relieve the Brooklyn, and the Shawmt to relieve the Shamokin. The Kansas at ontevideo.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The morning pers state that the discussion on the Niagara rip Bill has proved that measure to have ore friends than it was previously supposeto have. It will pass. The Commitee amdment making the consent of the State of ew York necessary, will probably be strickenut.

Several New Yorkers are here to look ter the appointment of naval officer of New ork city. Gen. Sickles is being pressed fohe position.

The House Committee on Foreign Afrs will bring forward their reports on the Mican question and the Fenian affair. Aegards the latter, the will report adverselto the proposed repeal of the neutrality ls, and so far as learned they are also oppos to any endorsement of a Mexican loan.

Rumors of Cabinet changes are again bng revrved. This time the places of only alan and Speed are to be made vacant.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant has accepted the sition of second Vice-President of the Washgton National Monument Society, whichas until his death filled by Lieut.-Gen. Scot

NEW YORK, June 29.—The New York H's money article says the loan market is eaat 5 to 6 per cent. with exceptional transacts at 4. Stocks quiet; governments quiet ad there is an active investment demand espially for 6's of 1865.

Railroad shares are firm, Erie being st active.

Nearly forty thousand dollars worth of ton was destroyed by fire this morning ine upper stories of a store house on Stone str. The cotton was owned by Wall & Pinckn, who were insured for $60,000.

CINCINNATI, O., June 29.—The building the north-west corner of 4th and Main strec occupied by Charles Owen, jeweller, R. Barnes tailor, and E. Menchall, book deal was partially consumed by fire last evenin Loss about $20,000.

CLEVELAND, June 29.—McConnell, the murderer of Mrs. Colvin in Olmstead, Ohio, las spring, has been found guilty of murder ir the first degree.

POLICE COURT.

BEFORE HIS WORSHIP THE POLICE MAGISTRATE.

FRIDAY, June 29, 1866.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

A colored boy named Joseph Gaskin was brought up on the charge of annoying the school on Henry street. Fined $2 or 21 days imprisonment.

DRUNKENNESS.

W. O'Neil, who was picked up by Constable Anderson and Martin in a beastly state of intoxication the evening previous, was discharged.

ASSAULT.

William McDonnell, one of the parties to the assault committed on Thos. Sylvester, at the station of the G. W. railway, on the 19th inst., was brought up to answer to the charge.

Several witnesses were examined, but the evidence not being sufficient to warrant His Worship in disposing of the case, it was adjourned till this morning, when another witness will be examined for the defence.

Robert Gray was arraigned on a charge of assaulting James Lunny. It would appear from the statement of the defendant that he had ordered complainant off his premises a couple of times, which, however, did not have the effect of making him "move," therefore he gave him a "start" by "pushing" him, which was the ground of the charge. Case dismissed.

The adjourned case of Jno. Jackson, who was charged with committing an assault on Mrs. Smith, was disposed of by the prisoner being fined $5.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Charles Lunny was brought before the Court at the instance of John Sheddin on the above charge. Robert Gray, however, appeared as prosecutor, and this evidently grew out of the former assault case. The prosecutor was evidently anxious to have Lanny punished, stating that the horse had been kicked twice in the hind leg, and that defendant had frequently abused the animals in the stables.

His worship dismissed this case also doubtless fully understanding the spirit of the evidence.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

Thomas Stevens, was arraigned on charge of Detective Harris, of having complicity with the fight in the rear of the Central School, on Sunday evening last. He was in company with a crowd of "roughs" on the corner of King and McNab streets, prior to the "row," at which meeting the arrangements were nearly perfected for a second "conflict," when the sudden appearance of the police made a general scatter. Notwithstanding his protestations of having "done nothing," he was bound over to keep the peace in the sum of $50 and two sureties of $25 each.

VAGRANCY.

Kitty Reid, Ellen Reid and Kitty Cummins, were arrested by constable Cox for vagrancy. Fined $2 or 21 days in gaol.

MISERLY FOXES.—A remarkable accumulation of game and other animals was discovered a few days ago, by the shepherd of Corriemuckloch, near the top of the rock Glen, Perthshire, in a recess of the dam which apparently had been recently frequented by foxes. The hole or den contained upwards of 106 head of grouse, 35 mountain hares some partridges, four lambs, a young kid, &c. The large store of game and lambs appeared perfectly fresh, and had only been lately captured. The district in which the discovery was made has for some time past been completely overrun by foxes, and the ravages they have committed among both sheep flocks and game are beyond calculation.—*Scottish paper.*

Our Mails by the "Java."

Our mails by the Java having arrived, as usual we give a full summary of European news, which is just now more than ordinarily interesting.

THE COURT.

On the evening of the 13th, the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Helena, Louise and Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, left Windsor Castle for Balmoral. The Royal train was provided as usual by the London and North Western Railway company and on this occasion, as an additional precautionary measure, the whole of the carriages were placed in communication with the guard's vans by means of the electric system lately adopted. Her Majesty arrived at Aberdeen at noon next day, and posted from thence to Balmoral, where she arrived at 4 p. m. The royal party will not remain in Scotland more than two or three weeks at the furthest.

THE FENIAN RAID UPON CANADA.

The nature and extent of the Fenian raid into Canada were very imperfectly understood in England at the time of the Java's departure. In the House of Commons on the night of the 15th inst.,

Mr. J. Lowther asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether Her Majesty's Government had received any information respecting the rumoured invasion of a portion of British America by an armed force, which was reported to have entered from the United States.

Mr. Cardwell—I have received a despatch from Lord Monck dated the 1st inst. in which he says:

"A body of 600 hundred Fenians entered this province this morning. They crossed the Niagara river at Black Rock, near Buffalo, in the State of New York, and established themselves in the village of Fort Erie in Canada. I am now occupied in taking measures for meeting the emergency."

In a private note Lord Monck mentions that by the next mail he expects to send a satisfactory account of the reception given to the Fenians. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Darby Griffith asked the right hon. gentleman whether any account had been received showing a desire on the part of the American Government to carry out in a fair spirit their International obligations in respect of this raid of the Fenians.

Mr. Cardwell—I have communicated to the House all the official information on the subject in my possession. I have no reason to doubt that all the accounts which have been familiar to everyone are perfectly true.

The general impression seems to be that the Federal authorities of the United States are entitled to much credit for the energy which they displayed at the eleventh hour. Of the action of the Canadians, even the London *Times* has a good word to say. It congratulates them upon the promptitude they displayed and expresses its sympathy with the loss they have sustained in crushing this "miserable act of brigandage."

It adds: We may trust that this will be the last Canadian blood that will be shed in such an ignominous struggle. But it will not have been without some adequate benefit that the Canadians have thus had an opportunity of exhibiting in the most unmistakeable manner their loyalty and their discipline. We have not the slightest indication of any sympathy with the Fenians on Canadian soil. That they would receive, indeed, any extensive support could not for a moment be supposed; but there are considerable numbers of Irish in some of the Canadian cities, and it would have been nothing to surprise us if when an armed force of Fenians had actually made its appearance on Canadian territory, a few persons had been found to display a certain sympathy with the movement. Nothing of the sort, however, seems to have appeared, and the Canadians will be able for the future to appeal with justice to their conduct on this occasion in proof of their sincere desire to maintain the advantages of their connexion with Great Britain.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The correspondents of the leading Engish journals have hurried off to the continent post haste with a view of being in n time to chronicle the opening scenes in hat bloody drama now about to comnence. General Benedek, the Austrian ommander whose order prohibiting any ewspaper correspondents to accompany is army, appeared in the *Spectator*, s made an exception in favour of r. W. H. Russell of the London *Times*, ho will report the movements of the Ausan army for that journal. At last acunts there seemed to be a race between istria and Prussia for the possession of esden, which will be a most important int. Just south of the city lies the ound which the wars of Frederick made ious, and which ever since has been koned an impregnable position. An y once established in it could not be odged without a long campaign. If ssia gets it, she will have her grasp on neck of Saxony, and that ill-fated king- may once more have cause to et its proclivity toward Austrian alhes. It must be admitted, however, t all probabilities point to the seizure spermanent occupation of this region he Austrian forces.

IE PLAN.5 OF THE CAMPAIGN.

e Prussian plan of the campaign has b kept very secret. The army of Prince Ferick Charles was concentrated at Mau when last heard from. The king wabout to leave Berlin and assume coand of the army.

s the plan of Austria, no doubt, to attasilesia, thus driving the Prussians to acce on Dresden. The moment the Prans crossed into Saxony, it is belithat Benedeck's troops on the Bohen frontier of Saxony would at once mon Dresden. The Austrians will tht they use the railways, gain considerable advance upon the Prussians, and rethe Saxon capital first. Benedek wiobably attempt to carry the war intxony, and Southern Bradenburg, bee the line between the Bohemian fro and Berlin is shorter by that route tha Silesia, and Berlin is supposed to be ibjective point. The plains of Saxonyo afford favorable ground for the celeted Austrian cavalry. The movemenowever, is too little advanced to dev fully the plan of either army.

THONDON TIMES ON THE SITUATION.

Tondon *Times* of the 15th instant says:

Tlar has now begun in earnest. Prussas not hesitated to take the vote of tlankfort Diet as a declaration of hosts on the part of the States which suppd the Austrian proposal. We learr telegraph that yesterday the Prus entered Saxony on the one side and over on the other. Hanover has but vn strength on which to rely, and we at surprised to learn that its troops wereating to effect a junction with the s Austrian force which has lately retirom Holstien. It is probable that Prusill not have much difficulty in ovoring the Hanoverian kingdom. It lies fray from the main strength of the Aan alliance, shut in by the Prussian trchy, and having for its other neighs the little States which interest or feased to vote on Thursday against the Aan proposal. Before the Confederhas time to muster its forces, Hanowill probably be overrun and occupand its resorces placed at the dispo the conquerors. Count Bismarkvs the value of promptitude.—His rsaries, perpaps, thought he woulw them to begin. The first blow expected from Vienna, and the Statese Austrian alliance appear to have ned that Prussia would wait until their vote at Frankfort was followed by some military act. Prussia has, however, lost not a moment in seizing what lies in her path, and has probably taken her enemies unprepared. From this time the resources of the Northern States of Germany may be said to be in her hands. Hanover will be subjected by force, and it is possible that the prospect of German union may make the people acquiesce without much resistance. The little States whose groups voted for Prussia at the Diet, such as the Mecklenburgs, Oldenburg, and the Free Cities, will have no choice but to follow the fortunes of their leader. Roughly speaking, then, we may say that the strength and resources of Northern Germany will be matched against those of the South, headed by Austria.

It is the first move in this great contest that was made by Prussia yesterday. The crossing of the Saxon frontier brings the largest military levies that have ever taken the field in Germany into necessary and probably immediate collision. As soon as Field-Marshal Benedek learns by telegraph that the enemy has begun operations, he must at once put his great army in motion. Leipsic and the northern part of the Saxon kingdom will no doubt be seized at once by the Prussians, but the Austrians, having but a few miles to advance and the railway at their service, will establish themselves at Dresden. Thus we see once more that ill-fated region once more the battle-ground of great Powers. Benedek is probably not sorry that the enemy have given him a justification for entering Saxony. He will now be bound to protect the capital of a weak ally, and in performing this duty he secures the best possible position for operating against the enemy.

THE ARRIVAL OF GARIBALDI IN GENOA.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing from Genoa on the 11th inst., says:

When yesterday morning it became generally understood that Genoa was to have the honor of being the first city to welcome Garibaldi, a crowd collected on the quays and everywhere in the vicinity of the harbor, and the greatest excitement prevailed during the whole day. At 6 o'clock in the evening a special supplement to the *Movimento* was published, stating positively that Garibaldi would embark that night, and calling upon the people to give him a hearty reception. There was no need to make such an appeal twice. The crowd swelled to large proportions, the theatres were deserted, and the street running along the harbor was completely blocked. Still, as hour after hour passed and no steamer was sighted, the mob gradually became reduced, until at 12½ there could not have been more than 2,000 or 3,000 persons present. The National Guard mustered in considerable force, and its band kept playing Garibaldi's hymn (wretchedly out of tune) half a dozen times over. The entrance of the steamer into the harbor was the signal for another performance of the hymn, and also for the departure from the quay of a boatful of the chief civil officers of the city. These returned shortly afterward amid tremendous cheering; but where was Garibaldi? Without deigning to give a reply to this earnest question, these high functionaries passed rapidly on, looking as grave as if the fate, not of Garibaldi alone, but of the whole country, depended on their maintaining an awful solemnity of demeanor. From this strange conduct many gathered that the general had not arrived, or at all events that, if arrived, he did not intend to land until daylight, and accordingly took their departure. The National Guard, too, began to drop off. Those, however, who took the trouble to look about them, observing that the men who held the torches remained still at the water's edge, and gazed fixedly into the darkness beyond, suspected some *ruse* (Garibaldi hates these ovations), and remained. Their patience was quickly rewarded, for within five minutes another boat rowed swiftly into the glare, and almost before people had time to cheer, Garibaldi was on shore. Immediately came a tremendous rush, which nearly had the effect of precipitating the General and all around him into the water; but by dint of hard fighting on the part of the few National Guards who were left, he passed safely into the Custom House. Here a number of gentlemen formed round Garibaldi, linking their arms about one another's bodies so as to make a strong circle, and in this manner slowly, and with great difficulty, forced a way through the mob which had collected afresh, and greeted their gallant visitor with frantic shouts and equally frantic attempts to get near him. The procession through the streets had in it something of the grotesque; in front walked men with flaring torches, and others carrying nondescript flags; behind these came a confused posse of the National Guard; next the body guard, close to which marched a fellow with an enormous fat wax candle, who kept dropping hot wax down the neck of one of the devoted band in a way that will cause him to remember the scene vividly enough for the rest of his life. Around seethed a dense mass of the excited populace, screaming and pushing in every direction, if only to get a look at their beloved hero. In the midst of all this uproar marched Garibaldi as calmly as if he had been taking an afternoon promenade in the silence of Caprera, his fine face flushed and relaxing now and then into a charming smile as some intruder more vigorous than the rest pressed closer upon him. Garibaldi looks in most robust health, and, so far as I could discern, his lameness has entirely disappeared; indeed, his whole frame seems to be full as fresh and vigorous as before he received his unfortunate wound. So well does he appear, that but for his grizzled hair one might easily mistake him for a young man. He was dressed in his usual simple fashion of a red shirt and a hanging paletot; he also wore a low crowned black hat. When at last he reached the Hotel of the Four Nations, and bowed from a balcony to the people below, their enthusiasm knew no bounds; they shouted "Eviva Garibaldi!" at the top of their voices, and never ceased their clamor until he took his departure for Milan by the 5 o'clock train. Thence he will proceed to inspect the volunteers stationed at Como, Lecco, and Bergamo, &c.

A letter from Italy given in the *Courier de Marseilles* states that the command of the Austrian naval force has been given to Admiral Tezethoff, who commanded the Austrian squadron sent to the Baltic two years since. The Admiral on hoisting his flag published a very warlike order of the day from which it is inferred that the Austrian Admiral is resolved to measure his strength with any Italian ship which might attack him.

BREACH LOADING RIFLES.

In the House of Commons on the 15th inst Colonel Annesley asked the Secretary of State for War, what was the present position with reference to the supply of breech-loading rifles to her Majesty's land and sea forces, and if he could state how soon any would be issued.

The Marquis of Hartington stated that the conversion of Enfield rifles into breech-loaders was proceeding. Orders had already been given for the conversion of about 20,000; and it was expected that between 40,000 and 50,000 would be converted this year The issue of the converted arms was expected to begin in about two months.

Mr Baillie asked what was the cost of the conversion.

The Marquis of Hartington did not know exactly, but he thought about fifteen shillings for each rifle.

STEEL BOLTS vs. IRON CLADS.

On the 15th inst., a most interesting experiment was made at Portsmouth, with a view of testing the resisting powers of the iron-clad turret vessel Royal Sovereign. H.M. iron-clad Bellerophon, mounting 10 enormous 300pounder Armstrong guns, ran up to within 200 yards of the Royal Sovereign and clearing away one of her guns prepared to fire point blank at the turret ship. At 3 o'clock p.m. the royal yacht Osborne, with the Lords of the Admiralty on board, joined company with the Bellerophon and Royal Sovereign, and by that time a large fleet of yachts of every size with government and private steamers were cruising on the windward side of the iron monsters. All the necessary preparations being completed the first shot was fired. It was a 300-pounder conical headed and made entirely of steel, powder charge 43 lbs., distance from gun to target 200 yards.

The shot struck the edge of the plating next the gunport, broke away a jagged piece, 12 inches diameter, from the outer or 5½ in. armor plate, bent back and fractured the inner, or 7½ in. plate, bulged in the wooden backing and inner skin, and passed into the turret, smashing the wooden skeleton gun [mounted in lieu of the turret's gun which had been removed] into a thousand splinters, but falling on the floor of the turret, two-thirds broken up, and without doing any interior damage to the turret. Three nuts and bolt ends were broken off the massive "bearing" ring which runs round the turret, top, and to which the plates are bolted, by the shock of the shot's impact. None of the cross battens were disturbed, nor was any of the water spilt out of the seamen's mess tins, placed on the turret floor—thus proving the turret was immoveable under the tremendous shock to which it had been subjected. After the turret had been thoroughly examined the winch handles were manned to ascertain if any of the machinery was disarranged, when it was found that three men could rotate the turret as freely in every respect as before it was fired at.

The next shot instead of being aimed at the gunport was aimed at the spot on the turret where the armor plating was only 5½ inches in thickness, decidedly the weakest point. This shot struck at the junction of the two plates and drove in the broken pieces 12 in. into the backing, about 12 inches from the upper edge of the plate and turret. Here the shot turned upwards and remained lodged in the wooden backing the head of the shot just showing itself at the upper edge of the turret in the wood backing behind the armor plate. Seven more bolt ends and nuts were broken off the marriage rings by the impact of this shot, and several smaller nuts in other parts of the inner skin of the turret were also broken off. The plate next to the one struck was started outwards 8 in.; in fact, all the plates the upper fastenings of which were loosened by the flying off of their bolt tails and nuts were started more or less. The winches were again manned and the turret again found to move as freely as ever.

The last shot was fired at a chalk mark upon the ship's deck. It was a magnificent shot, striking directly in the centre of the chalk mark. It merely scored the deck and upper collar-plating up to the face of the turret where it gouged out a piece of armor plating nearly two feet in length, 9 inches wide, and 3½ inches deep. No other damage was done.

The important fact now remains in the result of this somewhat costly trial, that no amount of pounding from shot could possibly disturb the equilibrium of the Royal Sovereign's turret's base. The success of the turret over the 12½ ton gun is immense in its importance, and the last shot fired upon the deck proves the value of coned or defective surfaces in warding off shot blows. The "Royal Sovereign" will go into dock immediately and be repaired after her rough treatment.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Great Eastern was to sail to-day (the 30th) from Valentia with the submarine cable The fleet will consist of the Great Eastern, the war-ship Terrible, the screw steamers Medway, Albany and William Cory. The shore end will be taken aboard the William Cory, and the Medway is to carry a portion of the old cable. When the ends of the cable shall have been joined at Valentia, the fleet will sail, taking care to keep away from the previous route; so that the cable will not be crossed, thus destroying the electrical current. It is said that the fleet is to be most thoroughly equipped, that faults discovered in the machinery last year have been remedied, and that the paying out and picking up machinery is the product of the best mechanical skill of Great Britain. The mariners show good pluck in their repeated attempts, for which they deserve credit; it would seem that they were more confident this time than ever before, previous difficulties and disappointments having only served to make them more determined to succeed, while they take advantage of their dear experience to correct faults which it has shown. Among the appliances prepared are the 'double drums' of the hauling machinery, entirely new, and calculated for a strain of sixteen tons, worked by steam-engines of forty horse power; dynameters carefully adjusted with weights and scales to show the exact strain to which the cable is subjected; grappling ropes, twenty miles in length, made of the same strands as the cable; buoy ropes for temporary use, &c., &c. The management of the Great Eastern is entrusted to Captain Anderson, as before, assisted by Captain Moriarty at the compasses. Mr. Beckwith again has charge of the ship's rigging. The renowned Mr. DeSauty is superseded by Willoughby Smith as electrician. Mr. Canning and Mr. Clifford are responsible for the handling of the cable.

MINATURE OF THE QUEEN FOR MR PEABODY.

A facsimile of the most precious gift with which Her Majesty has honored Mr. Peabody is now on view in Mr. Dickinson's Gallery Old Bond Street. The picture is half length and will be 14 inches long nearly 20 inches wide. Her Majesty sat for it dressed in the only robes of state which she wore since the death of Prince Albert. This was a black silk dress, trimmed with ermine, and a long black velvet train, similarly adorned. Over her Mary Stuart cap is the demi-crown, with the Koh-i-noor and one black jewelled cross, presented by Prince Albert, forming her only ornaments. To complete this portrait Her Majesty gave Mr. Tilt several long sittings and has now expressed her unqualified approval of the water colour shown at Mr Dickinson's. This, however, is but the commencement of the process. The portrait is to be done in enamel by Mr. Tilt, on a panel of pure gold. In these enamel paintings, to bring out all the brilliancy of their colours, they have to be burnt in a furnace at least five and generally six times. The heat to which they are subjected is so intense as to be only short of that which fuse gold, and the most exquisite care is necessary neither to let the picture heat too soon nor, above all, cool too rapidly, as in either case the enamel would crack. So large an enamel portrait has never been attempted. It is therefore found necessary to build a small heating furnace especially for the execution of this work. It will take about six weeks to complete all the processes, when the picture will be mounted in a most elaborate and massive chased frame of pure gold, surmounted with the Royal crown enamelled on the same metal in colours. Altogether it will form a gift worthy both of Her Majesty and of the gentleman to whom she presents it. In fidelity of portraiture the likeness is not to be surpassed, and of course it was not till after many long sittings that such perfect success was accomplished. After being submitted to the Queen on its completion it will be forwarded to Mr. Peabody, who intends to deposit it where it may be seen in a large institution which he founded in Boston.

BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY.

The half-yearly meeting of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company was held at the London Tavern on the 15th inst., Mr. Rawson in the chair

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said, as the company had leased its line to the Grand Trunk Company, it could hardly be considered to have any separate existence. He thought, after the lucid speech of the chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway Company regarding their affairs, and the report of the directors, which they had in their hands, it was unnecessary for him to make any further observation, or do more than simply move the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

Mr. C. Holland, a director, seconded the motion, and, in reply to Mr. Moxon, explained that although they had £16,831 placed to the credit of revenue, it was not in cash, and was, therefore, not at present available. There were many items of expenditure for renewals and other matters charged to their account by the leasing company to which the directors had not agreed. They were, however, in negotiations for an amicable settlement of the disputed items, and he hoped the matters in dispute would not remain much longer unsettled. The directors were bound to do all they could for the bondholders, and so soon as the cash was available they would at the proper time pay the coupons.

The Chairman stated that at the last meeting the 1st of August had been fixed upon as the day for the payment of the interest on the bonds. Four trustees would be appointed for the bondholders with a view to protect their interests, and to deal with the funds available for interest. If the directors could get all the money that was due to them they would have enough in hand to pay the interest on the £500,000 bonds. They had advanced £12,000 towards the Buffalo bridge, which would be available when the present political agitation was set at rest. He had reasons to believe, from a communication he had received that morning, that an endeavour would be made shortly by the Grand Trunk officials to settle the disputed items of account between the two companies.

The report was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors concluded the proceedings.

SHIPPING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

A return has been received, containing a variety of information respecting the vessels employed in the trade of the United Kingdom. From this return, it appears that 31,986 British vessels, representing a tonnage of 9,623,420, entered inwards, and 31,184, representing a tonnage of 9,725,223, cleared outwards, in the year 1865; whilst the foreign vessels entered inwards numbered 24,101, with a tonnage of 4 694,454, and cleared outwards 24,796, with a tonnage of 4,843,683, in the same period.

The Spectator.

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

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1866.

THE BUDGET SCHEME.

It would be manifestly unfair to criticise too closely the proposals submitted by Mr. Galt in his speech on Tuesday night until the fuller discussion which will take place upon them when Parliament reassembles, will enable us to understand more clearly the views of the Finance Minister upon some points on which difference of opinion exists as to his intentions. There are one or two cardinal objections, however, which have been urged, rather to the mode in which the proposals have been brought down, and the rapidity with which they have been enforced, which may be noticed in a few words.

It is claimed, and claimed with much plausibility, that in view of the speedy accomplishment of Confederation, it is unwise at this time to make any changes in the commercial policy of the country. It is assumed that so soon as the Confederate Parliament assembles, it will be necessary to review the fiscal policy of British America with a view to the adoption of a bold independent system of finance suited to the exigencies of the country, and that as changes in the tariff invariably and necessarily tend to the derangement of trade, that derangement is aggravated by the practically double change now proposed, a change immediately and the prospect of a change within twelve months. Under ordinary circumstances this objection would have been fatal to the prospects of the Minister of Finance. The importance of a settled policy in the interests of the commerce and industry of the country, a policy which would have the merit of being based upon some well defined and clearly recognised principle has been frequently pointed out in these columns; and unless the finances of the country absolutely imposed upon the Government the necessity for change of some kind, we should have felt strongly the duty of opposing any alterations in the meantime.

But the circumstances are extraordinary. It spite of a year of unusual prosperity, and the prospects of another of almost if not quite as great prosperity, the Finance Minister finds himself in the presence of a certain prospect of deficit, and forced to make some arrangements to meet it. This is the result, not of any act of administration, not of any circumstance within the control of the government, but because of acts which have already brought serious consequences to the country, and imposed upon it, in a more serious form, the national duty of defence. It is not the fault of the Canadian government or the Canadian people that this fenian outrage has cost us over a million of dollars for defensive purposes; it is not their fault that during the coming year we must be prepared to spend for military purposes a million and a half instead of half a million as heretofore. The temper of Parliament and the country alike recognises the imperative duty for this large expenditure; and the certainty that the circumstances which have in the past year so largely contributed to swell our imports will not to the same extent prevail this year, leaves Mr. Galt with the certainty of a deficit of about a million of dollars if no changes were made.

This point has to be borne in mind in the consideration of the question whether the adoption of changes in our commercial policy is expedient at this moment. But for it their could be no difference of opinion on the subject; and we are quite sure that the government, to whom changes of the tariff are always a source of annoyance and embarrassment, would have greatly preferred to have avoided the proposition of them. The necessity of change existing, the only question is whether it would have been better simply to tide over the difficulty by some makeshift expedient, or at once to adopt a bold policy which the public opinion, not only of Canada but of all the provinces of British America, has clearly indicated as that which in the altered position of affairs on this continent should be adopted. Under any circumstances, let it be remembered, we have fixed upon us the necessity for some alterations now; so that the argument that the change involves a double charge within the period of three months, is answered by the irresistible logic of hard facts and by that necessity which knows no law. The point really for consideration is how this double change can be best rendered innocous; and we have no hesitation in saying that the bold policy announced by Mr. Galt is most likely to accomplish this object, much more likely than would a few mere temporary changes, which must either have been wholly abandoned when the Confederate Parliament meets or so altered as to completely neutralise their effect. All parties, as we have pointed out, admit that when Confederation is accomplished, the commercial policy of the United Provinces must undergo revision. All parties admit that that policy will be in the direction of a more liberal system; to use Mr. Galt's expression, in the direction of the European system. Why not then adopt that system now, when changes are forced upon us? It is wrong to assume that the Confederate Parliament will, simply for the love of change, alter this system. It is wrong to assume that simply for the love of change it will, at the instance of the Lower Provinces, attempt to subvert a system which has always prevailed there, and our apparent opposition to which was one of the standard arguments of the Anti-Confederates. We are simply, changes being a necessity of our financial position, adopting such a change as will most likely prevent the necessity for further change, and thus avoid that very difficulty which the opponents of Mr. Galt's budget seem to apprehend.

There is another point which ought not to be overlooked. As we have pointed out, the public opinion of the country has, by a kind of common consent, accepted the certainty of change in our fiscal policy as one of the first acts of the Confederate Parliament, and has indicated pretty clearly in what direction that change will take place. So universal is this opinion that it is almost equivalent to an announcement twelve months in advance of the policy of the Confederate Government. We venture to believe that nine merchants out of ten, if asked what that policy would be, would have indicated almost precisely that which Mr. Galt has now announced to the Canadian Parliament. The tendency of this foreknowledge of coming changes is to give undue advantages to capital, to those merchants who are engaged in very large enterprises, to the prejudice very often of the smaller trader. In the interests of all, and as a matter of justice to all, it is better that this long notice should not be given; and, for that reason, we cannot but think that the Government has acted wisely, when called upon to face the financial difficulty which our increased militia expenditure has brought upon us, to adopt at once the policy which, under any circumstances, must have been adopted in a few months.

The same argument holds good against another objection which has been made in some quarters, viz.: that the new duties should have been put in force in a moment, without the advantage of an hour's notice to any one. To adopt any other plan is to do unequal justice. It is said that when, in 1862, Mr. Howland found it necessary to make some alterations in the duties, and failed to bring them into force by a resolution of the House, nearly a fortnight elapsed between their announcement and their final adoption. One house in Montreal made $100,000 in the difference between the then existing and proposed duties. That money came out of the pockets of the consumer, and did not go to the revenue. It was a profit made by the individual speculator. Now, clearly, that is a state of things which, in the interests of the public, ought not to be permitted. So far as the consumer is concerned, the moment an increase in duties is announced, he is called upon to pay the increased price for the article upon which it is imposed, and it is only fair that the increase should go to the revenue.

As we have said, we notice these two prominent points simply. In some details, as we understand them, the tariff is objectionable. But until the appearance of Mr. Galt's official report of his own speech, we forbear any comment.

CITY NEWS.

Our Young Folks.—This illustrated periodical, so full of interest to boys and girls, is received from the publishers, Messrs. Ticknor and Fields, Boston.

Musical Entertainment—That well known and justly celebrated blind performer on the Irish pipes, Mr. C. Ferguson, intends giving an entertainment in St. James' Hall, Wednesday evening, July 4th. The lovers of Irish melody should not fail to attend.

Erratum.—A mistake occurred in the paragraph of yesterday's issue, acknowledging the receipt of some strawberries from Mr. Davis of Stoney Creek. Instead of reading "first' it should have read "finest" we have seen any where this season.

Court of Inquiry.—A Court of Inquiry for the purpose of investigating the conduct of Colonel Booker at the Ridgeway affair, and called by his request, will assemble at the Royal Hotel on Tuesday morning next at ten o'clock. The Court will consist of Lieut.-Colonels Dennison, Shanley and Chisholm.

Pigs and Geese Running at Large.—We have been informed that there are a great number of pigs and geese running at large on the eastern commons of this city. Would it not be well for the proper authorities to see to the matter. Geese maybe free-commoners, but they are a great nuisance to those of our citizens who have gardens with frail fences.

Boat Race on the Bay.—Once more the fleet little "Lily" is victorious, and her former opponent the "Bee" has been compelled to succumb. A capital race took place between the two boats on Thursday evening, from Phelan's boat house to Rock Bay. The "Lily's" crew consisted of Messrs. Angus and Pavey, the "Bee" was manned by Messrs. Greening and Sterling. Time 11 minutes. The "Lily" is owned by Mr. Bastien.

Obscene Language.—We have been informed by one of the constables that it is becoming quite a practice for boys, while at play, to use very indecent language, and act in a most disorderly manner generally.—Those in the habit of assembling at the corner of East Market and Victoria Avenue for the purpose of playing base ball, are reported among the number; also those who practice the same pastime on the commons near Mr. Cherrier's residence. It will have to be stopped, and "'twere better it were done quickly."

A Magnificent Display of Roses.—We would call attention to the magnificent collection of roses on exhibition to-day at the seed stores of Messrs. Bruce & Co. The collection has been made by members of the Hamilton Horticultural Club with the view of ascertaining if it would be desirable to have separate, distinct exhibitions of roses, inasmuch as the Horticultural Exhibitions for the month of July have heretofore been held too late for the bloom of roses, and hence this most beautiful branch of floraculture has seldom or never been there represented. We advise every body to visit Messrs. Bruce & Co's to-day.

MR. M'GEE'S SPEECH.

We publish this morning a report of the speech delivered by the Hon. T. D. McGee on the occasion of Mr. Galt's motion for an indemnity for the unauthorized expenditure for militia purposes. Reference has already been made to this speech in our editorial columns, and we are sure our readers will be glad to see a full report of it.

DEATH OF A VOLUNTEER.

We regret to announce the death this morning, at two o'clock, of Private James Morrison, of No. 3 Company, 13th Battalion.

We understand he will be buried on Sunday afternoon with military honors.—Members of No. 3 Company are requested to meet this evening in the Drill Shed at half-past seven.

MOMENTOUS ENTERPRISE.

To-day if nothing unforeseen has occurred, one of the most momentous enterprises which has ever been attempted will be commenced. On this day the Great Eastern will leave Valentia with the Atlantic Cable, and the third and we trust a successful effort will be made to unite Great Britain with British America. Every caution which science can suggest, or mechanical skill afford, has been adopted to secure the success of this great work, and millions upon millions of British hearts will hope and pray for balmy skies and tranquil seas during the next few weeks in order that the attempt may be made under the most favourable circumstances.

If the Great Eastern leaves to-day according to appointment, we may hope to hear of her arrival somewhere about the middle of next month, and the Royal assent to the scheme of confederation will in all probability be among the earliest messages which will be brought to us by the Ocean telegraph.

United States Tariff on Wool.—The Ways and Means Committee in Congress were in session nearly all day on Wednesday, on the tariff bill. Wool, they divide into three general classes, viz: clothing, combing and carpet wool. The rates they fix are as follows—Ten per cent ad valorem and ten cents per pound specific, on wool valued at less than thirty-two cents per pound; twelve per cent ad valorem and ten cents per pound specific on wool valued at over thirty-two cents per pound, and six cents per pound specific on cheap wool, now paying from three to eight cents.

HON. MR. McGEE, THE VOLUNTEERS, AND THE FENIAN RAID.

[Specially reported for the Montreal Gazette.]

Ottawa, June 22nd.

In committee of the whole House, Mr. Shanly in the chair, on the expenditure occasioned by the late Fenian raids:

Hon. Mr. McGee said: Mr. Chairman, I do not rise to object to the somewhat wide and discursive range of this discussion—for the motion before the committee being to grant an indemnity to Government for the unforeseen expenditure imposed on us by the late Fenian raids upon our frontier, it is natural that the discussion should take a wide range. Still it ought to be limited by considerations of discretion and of public policy and while I object to no man's latitude within the rules of order, it seems to me that this is not the time—that in the present state of our information this is not the place, to try the merits or demerits of particular officers, whether volunteers or regulars—to accuse where we cannot examine the accused, or hear evidence on his behalf, to hear indictments read where we cannot give judgment. (Hear, hear.) I therefore join fully in the sentiments of those honorable members who have deprecated discussion as to the conduct of individual officers; not that I doubt the right of this House to enquire into the conduct of our military expeditions, or to censure any officer in a clear case; but because there is a time for all things, and this is clearly not the time for this thing. Nor can I overlook, Mr. Chairman, the remark, the unfortunate remark—a remark which I am sure he did not well weigh before he made it—of the hon. member for Glengary (Mr. D. A. McDonald) when he spoke of our volunteers as being even in part a floating population—"here to-day and away to-morrow." (Hear, hear.) From personal knowledge in some places, and from trustworthy information from others, I am satisfied that my hon friend was very far in error, in making such a statement. In the city I have the honor to represent, in part, I know that the volunteers were composed of our very best men—that the rank and file were all men of reputable and industrious habits; men whose time at the busy season was worth to them $1, 2, 3, and 4 a day, but who cheerfully served in the ranks and for the defence of the frontier, for a quarter dollar a day, and rations. [Cheers.] In many cases 20 and 30 such men left a single establishment, with hardly hands enough to work it at the lowest minimum point, and frequently where their men were in the ranks the employers were officers leading them on, and setting them an example in the prompt discharge of every duty. [Cheers.] Our volunteers were, in fact, the flower of our population, and the greatest regret one can have in relation to those we have lost is, that they were not fairly pitted against worthy foes, that it was the flower of our population, against the outcasts and outlaws of the great cities of the United States. The life of one of our men was worth, in any sane man's judgment, the lives of a dozen of those opposed to them; the hope and love that clung about those heroic youths of the Queen's Own—and the brave 13th Hamilton Battalion, had no offset, whatever on the other side; there was no one to miss the homeless and characterless wretches who invaded us, except, perhaps, their vagabond companions who might miss them from some guilty rendezvous in their lawless haunts. There was no doubt as to their *status* where they came from, and there were not wanting leading organs of opinion who advised us not to spare them on American account. Our volunteers had shown by their conduct in camp and on billet what style of men they were; wherever they had been quartered they were beloved by our people, who at every point parted from them with regret. In Cornwall, for example, where with a short intermission there have been several companies stationed since early in March, during those three months there never had been but one volunteer in the guard-house, and he had served some time in the Federal army and was demoralized, out of Canada, not in it. [Hear, hear.] The member for Glengarry, who was from that neighborhood, ought not to have overlooked that fact; it is true our young volunteers are not millionaires but their all is in Canada, and their conduct under arms reflected the highest credit upon them. Instead of seeking for flaws in individual character—instead of civilians sitting in judgment upon them from "the Home Guard" point of view of the hon. member for Brockville (Mr. Chambers)—instead of exhibiting that very domestic kind of patriotism, which as was said of a kindred species of charity, "Never by any accident went abroad from its own fireside—(laughter)—let us look at what they did do, as well as what they did not (hear and cheers). Don't be always fault-finding; don't be always indulging in John Bull's special weakness—self-depreciation. (Cheers.) Wherever our brave fellows caught sight of the enemy—who hugged the line, as the sailors say of hugging the shore—they attack with an *elan*, with a dash which promises gloriously for the future defence of Canada. (Loud cheers.) We must all remember, sir, that our native force is of very recent date; a plant of recent growth; that this generation of Canadians have been dandled in peace and prosperity—have never before the first of this month heard an angry shot fired.—(Hear, hear.) We can all remember, a few years back, when our people, accustomed to the clock-like precision of regular troops, used to sneer at the militia as an awkward squad, who could neither keep step nor line; who, to use an Hibernicism, "didn't know how to handle their feet." (Laughter.) But within five years, since the affair of the Trent in 1861, it was astonishing to see how spontaneously and how steadily the military spirit of the country had risen; until now the difficulty with the Government was not how to get men enough, but how to refuse thousands not needed, without offence to their zealous patriotism. (Hear, hear.)—The hon. member for Brockville, from his Home Guard point of view, had ventured an opinion which no Canadian should permit to stand on the threshold of his mind—which no Canadian representative should harbor for one second—that this country has something in it inherently indefensible. I am not, as a civilian, giving my opinion against that of the hon. member; but I will say to him, that it is a fact, that three millions of a people armed, united, and brave, have stood their own, on the map of Europe, in the midst of the greatest military empires of modern times unconquered and unterrified for many centuries, There is no power in the new world any more than the old which can take 3,000,000 of people, living unitedly on their own soil, by the neck, however gigantic the arm of the aggressor. (Cheers.) Sir, I was glad to see—though by no means surprised to see—from the very first day of the session, that this duty of maintaining the integrity of our own institutions and the inviolability of our territory, we were all as one man; that there were no two sides to the House. However we may differ on matters administrative or legislative, on this ground we stand together without a shade of difference of opinion.—(Cheers.) On the first day of the Session the House armed us with the extraordinary powers we asked for, for the preservation of the internal peace of the country; on the first call of the Government for 10,000 volunteers in March the people gave us 14,000, and when we asked more recently for 20,000 they gave us 35,000; and the people will now as cheerfully pay, as this Parliament will unitedly impose, the new burthens arising from the very considerable bill we had to pay for repelling the recent invasion of our soil. The necessity for that expenditure, Mr. Chairman, has not been questioned during this discussion, if it can be called a discussion, and not a commentary where we are all on one side as to the main matter; but without violating either personal or official confidence, the House would probably wish to have my views as to the reality and extent of the danger against which the Government had to take precautions in March and more active measures a few days ago. (Cries of hear, hear.) Although exact information as to the given quantity of force arrayed against us, at a given time, time and place was difficult to be got at, (and we ought always remember this in judging the conduct of either of the civil or military authorities in the days of action); although the nature of the Fenian organization lent great uncertainty to its movements, numbers and resources, still we had all along sufficient general knowledge of the plans and movements of the New York republics—both the republic of the dry goods deliverer, Mr. Roberts, and the other establishment—derived from Fenians themselves, and from other sources, to enable us to estimate the seriousness of the danger to our frontier population. I [illegible] had—none of us ever had—a moment's thought that these people could make a permanent lodgment in Canada; we all [illegible] clearly understood that they might as well go to war with Great Britain—or Canada with Great Britain at her back—as I might go, to-day, to the Elbe duchies to mediate between Prussia and Austria; but our information did lead us to believe that much more serious damage than has been done, ea[illegible] west, might have resulted from this conspiracy against us, founded and fostered in the United States. If they had really advanced a day's march into the country, their punishment would have been much more severe, while our loss would have been commensurate; but though many among us may regret that our brave fellows, regulars and volunteers, could never fairly get at them—still, in our calmer moments, it ought to be a cause of Christian congratulation to us all, that we were delivered of this incubus, with so little loss of life on our part. [cheers.] But the danger was formidable, not only from its predatory and uncertain nature, but from the fact that it was one vast secret society underlying a military, or quasi-military outside organization. Mr. Chairman, this house knows my horror of all secret societies—even where their objects are good, for I do not admit, I cannot admit, that the end justifies the means. I am irreconcileably opposed to all such societies—to secresy *per se*, as an instrument of reform or benevolence in a free country; but when a joint stock murder and plunder association, like Fenianism, envelopes itself in sworn secrecy, and draws large numbers into its ranks, for such purposes, it becomes an anti-social and anti-national danger, not to be trifled with. Such secret societies are the devil's parody on Gods authority, with their oaths and orders, and hierarchies and missionaries; they interest so many in their machinery by patenting their silly self-importance; they clothe uneasy mediocrity with mysterious titles of honor; they so entwine themselves about the core of poor human nature, that it is difficult if not imposible, thoroughly to eradicate the evil. Like some weeds, this evil can only be exterminated by cutting up the roots, casting them into the fire and scattering the ashes to the four winds. The danger of such an organization to the peace of States was well illustrated in this late instance—for neither we, nor the United States Government, could at all times tell how far and at what points the international relations of the two countries were to be imperilled by these secret conspirators. [Hear, hear] It was not war these people made; it would be a gross abuse of words to call it war. War had its laws and observances—thanks to the civilizing influence of Christianity—no less than peace; war had its protests, its ultimatums, its declarations—its code no less than peace. These people had no war-making power; they were mere pirates on sea, liable to be strung up like dogs; on land—any man might strike them down, as the common enemy of the human race. [Loud cheers.] In addition to the secresy, another element of serious consequence in the danger against which we had to provide, was the unmistakable patronage which it received from a portion of the American press and people. I quite agree, Sir, in all that has been said, as to the prompt action of the America authorities when they did move, though some of us may have thought they should have moved some days earlier. [Hear, hear.] We all knew that an officer of the standing of General Meade, with such a reputation to lose, would never quibble with his orders and I believe none of the superior officers of the United States did so. But it cannot be concealed that influential organs of American opinion cheered on the marauders; that many of the American people furnished them gratuitously with arms and supplies, that our assailants were themselves largely made up of Americans, and that inferior officers of the United States, both civil and military, sympathized and fraternized with them. This being the well-known relation of the Fenians to the minor American authorities, for many months before the crossing at Fort Erie, it is to be regretted, for the sake of our exchequer, that the proclamation of President Johnson did not come before rather than after the invasion of Canada However, I repeat, when they did move they moved decidedly; though it is really a little too much for their organs to tell us at this time of day, that we owe impunity from invasion to their eleventh hour intervention. [Loud cheers, again and again repeated.] When a benefactor has done a kindness, so to boast of it relieves the beneficiary from all obligation; but I venture to assure those who so indecently taunt us with being the recipients of their favors, that we in Canada cannot admit that we exist under an American protectorate—[cheers]—and that nothing which has occurred, or is likely to occur, certainly no trouble the Fenians can give us, is in the least degree calculated to send us for shelter under their ægis [Renewed cheers.] I have said the American backing it formerly got was one of the elements in the composition of Fenianism, charged full of important consequences. According to the *precis* of its history, published by Mr. Stephens some time since, the American Brotherhood received in cash, from its organization in 1857 until 1861, but $10,[illegible] or a couple of thousand dollars a year, while from '61 till the secession of the Roberts-Sweeney faction, the receipts in five years were $450,000, or $90,000 a year. The period of the financial success of the Brotherhood—the only true test of its manual strength—was precisely coincident with the American civil war! [Hear, hear.] And two-thirds of the prisoners in our hands, and of those who had escaped back to United States, were well known to have seen service in the civil war; some on the Southern, but the great majority on the Northern side. How account for this? Because these men, and a thousand more who will never answer at any early roll-call again. were recruited under the avowed contract, "help us now, and when the South is subdued, we will help you to assail England." Orations and placards and editorials bore that burthen; they wanted a cry, and they stole a green cloak; they wanted a cry and they took up the Irish cry. [Laughter and applause.] All the wild rhodomontade of "having an account to settle with England," indulged in by Americans, has gone to encourage and recruit the ranks of Roberts and Sweeney. They have nursed [illegible]armed demagoguery, in disregard of all [illegible], into strength and audacity; let them take [illegible]d it does not change suddenly front, and [illegible]e them trouble in their domestic affairs. [illegible]e Americans have some of the childish folly of young people, but they are not insensible to generous emotions, and we know on good authority that at Washington the effect effect of the instantaneous response to our [illegible]t call, in March, was almost ludicrous—[illegible]n persons so intelligent as members of Congress are by courtesy supposed to be, [Laughter] could not believe that we had a Government here who could call out the militia, or a militia that would turn out even if they were called. [Laughter.] Sir, the United States have work enough on their hands already, without quarrelling for the Fenians with Great Britain; there is a barrier of blood-shed which all the rains of Heaven will not wash out for fifty years to come, between the North and the South. They cannot afford to quarrel with England, nor with us, and it cannot be our interest or theirs to keep up feelings of enmity and estrangement, or to allow an irresponsible, lawless, organization to keep up such a state of feeling. [Cheers] The defensive measures for which we are now asked to pay, the bill, I hope, Mr. Chairman, may satisfy the last sceptic in England as to our colonial self-reliance. It ought even to satisfy, or make ashamed, those two gentlemen of the Royal Artillery, Captain Bolton and Mr. Webber, who have written and printed a book to prove that Canada only held on to the connexion for the material advantages [illegible]he could squeeze out of the mother country, especially in the way of defences. It is to be regretted that gentlemen wearing Her Majesty's uniform should have been found capable of such injustice to so many of their fellow-subjects; but the news by this time ringing through every house in England will vindicate us sufficiently from all such calumnies. [Cheers.] But the most valuable consideration of all which we received for the bill we have now to pay was the self-instruction it imparted. Even sham battles had their use as military exercises, and this little campaign against the Fenians has practically taught us the defensive topography of our country; the points of concentration open to an enemy; the necessity of certain defensive works at rallying, cardinal points; with all the indispensable detail of camp life, as to sanitary arrangements, the commissariat service, and a hundred and one other things necessary for men under arms to know, and for a government to provide for its men. [Cheers.] But above all, recent events had taught every Canadian this—that the strongest base for our defence was in the unanimity of our own people. For several days the enemy were within easy access of our people at several points; artful appeals, public and private, were made to Canadians to join them but we have yet to learn the name of one man known in our community who threw in his lot with the marauders. (Cheers.) Let me say, Sir, that this I think is the most gratifying fact of all; and let me add, that any one who would sow seeds of dissensions among us—any one who would make embittered distinctions between regulars and volunteers—or between section and section, or creed and creed, is worse than a Fenian, and more dangerous far than any outside enemy. (Loud cheers) I speak in the presence of gentlemen who have all influence in their own districts—some of them very great influence; and I beseech them to remember that we may want this unanimity again—and to ask their earnest efforts to discourage anything which would tend to weaken or destroy it. (Hear, hear.) We all know in this House if you take six men from this side and transfer them to the other, they count twelve against the side they leave. We cannot afford, by insult or intolerance, or local oppression, to lose a man out of Canada; and I trust the dangers we have passed may teach us all the wisdom of mutual concession and conciliation, the better to fit us to face any dangers that may come. (Cheers.) Sir, I cannot sit down without congratulating the House on the excellent spirit manifested in their dealings with this whole class of subjects, without thanking them for their kind attention—which I shall best requite by now taking my seat. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

☞ Peaches are now selling on Broadway, New York, for a dollar each!

☞ The Montreal Volunteer Fund is now over $140,000.

☞ Dr. Day has failed in his endeavors to introduce trout into the rivers of India.

☞ The two hundred thousandth edition of Martin Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy is announced.

☞ H.M. ironclad Pallas has arrived at Spithead from Maderia, to which island she had been on an experimental trip.

☞ An old lady died last week at Barney's River, Pictou county, Nova Scotia, who was the mother of 17 children, of whom 14 survive her; 104 grand children, of whom 83 survive; and 13 great-grand children.

☞ Dr. Craven's "Prison-Life of Jefferson Davis" is selling so rapidly that all the printing-presses of Carleton, publisher, are taxed to their utmost to keep the supply within gun-shot of the demand.

☞ On Monday last Mr. Archibald Cameron, a respectable farmer of the Township of Egremont, while in a state of intoxication, swallowed a quantity of arsenic. He died the following day, after lingering in great agony for several hours.

☞ Some idea of the moral status of the Fenian leaders may be derived from the following extract from a Washington despatch to the New York *Herald*: Col. Felix O'Byrne, who arrived here yesterday with resolutions on the Fenian question, has been arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. He was examined this morning, before Mr. Barnacle, when some amusing scenes took place. The case stands adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

☞ The Mount Forest *Examiner* says: While a large party of men were at work on Wednesday last raising a large log barn, on the farm of Mr. John Perry, Luther, and while raising the last log, by some mischance the end slipped, and swinging down with fearful force, struck three young men standing beneath, jamming two of them against a stump, and fearfully bruising them, and breaking the arm of the third. One of the two most injured, one George Scott, has since died, and the other, Mr. Grieves, is not expected to recover.

☞ The Fort Erie correspondent of the New York *Times* says: "It appears that the Fenians calculated on the desertion to their ranks of all the Roman Catholic soldiers in the British army. But never was calculation so ill-founded. Not a man but has expressed his desire to punish the maurauders, and this is the unanimous feeling of two regiments, three-fifths of whom are Roman Catholics. Your correspondent does not know that he has anything more of consequence to communicate, except that on making known the object of his visit, he was honored as your representative, by the most polite and generous hospitalities. Whatever may be the feelings in regard to those portions of the press which sympathised with the Fenian invaders, all unite in praising the spirit of fairness and moderation which, during this contemptible fracas, has animated the New York *Times*."

JEFFERSON DAVIS ON FENIANISM.

The following are Mr. Davis's opinion of Fenianism as given in Dr. Craven's book. Mr. Davis said:

"The present Fenian movement for Ireland was a farce to make angels weep. The last attempt was in 1848, when the population of Ireland was more than a million larger—the movement originating at home, and all Europe was in a convulsive and volcanic condition. History gave no example of an oppressed race that had accepted exile, returning with success to liberate their native land. The aristocratic refugees of the French Revolution, indeed, got back to their country, but only under the swords of a combination in which England, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and the German States were enlisted, with their whole military resources. It was a mere catch-penny clamor of designing demagogues in its cis-Atlantic aspect; nor could he see that in Ireland there was organization, or even a vigorous purpose to accomplish the object proposed. England's control of the sea was absolute, at least so near home, against any less combination than the navies of France and America. To land men or arms in any sufficient quantity in Ireland, would require some desperate sea fights by navy with navy, and a transport fleet, costing, for vessels and their equipment, not less than some hundreds of millions.—The men engaged in this matter must be either fools or rogues. He had no special cause to love England, nor dislike her; but such impracticable and pigmy threatenings of her Empire would be ludicrous, if not too sad. Against the rocks of her coast, storm-clouds of a thousandfold the Fenian power had dashed with a clamor of waves and mists of spray, but the next morning the sun shone bright again, the air was calm, and only in a shore strewn with wrecks, could evidence be found of any past commotion."

RED RIVER ITEMS.

From the Nor-Wester.

By the way of St. Joe we hear that the Sioux in that neighbourhood report the killing of fifty families of Americans near the Yellowstone.

We hear that some Saulteaux at the Portage attempted to rob some of the Americans there, and in the fight which ensued, one of the Americans (Salmon) was shot in the breast the ball glancing round the ribs, and breaking his arm, another American received a stab.

The prices of fur has this spring ranged higher than we ever knew them before on account of the brisk competion which arose from the presence of large St. Paul buyers.—There has been a very fair yield of all kinds of fur, with an excessive catch of one kind (the lynx.) Of prairie fur especially, there have been good returns, owing to the fact that the Sioux traded principally with us and not with the forts on the Missouri as formerly.

All is now bustle and excitement in the neighborhood of the town of Winnipeg, training horses, choosing oxen, mending carts, repairing canoes, everything and everybody getting ready for a trip somewhere, some for the Saskatchewan mines, some for Rainy Lake mines, other for St. Paul. Boats too are being launched for their far off trips to Cork, to the Long Portage and to various places on Lake Winnipeg. Horses, oxen and boats are in good demand showing that transportation will be as great if not greater this year than any previous one.

VONUNTEERING IN BINBROOK.

On the evening of the 25th inst, the third meeting for the purpose of forming a Rifle Company was held in the Town Hall, Hall's Corners. The requisite number of names being obtained they proceeded to appoint their officers, in which appointments the most perfect unanimity prevailed. Mr. John Brown, jun., was chosen Captain; Mr. James Rice, Lieutenant' and Mr James Hoey, Ensign. A committee was then appointed to confer with the proper authorities with regard to the company being regularly inspected and *Gazetted*.

Dr. Biggar, a graduate of the Military School, very kindly offered his services to drill the company until other arrangements can be made, for which the thanks of the company were formally tendered and the offer gratefully accepted.

After God Save the Queen had been discoursed from the Harmonium by Mr. Thomas Bayley, and three cheers being heartily given for the Queen, the meeting dispersed.—Com.

The Very Latest.

MIDNIGHT REPORT.

New York, June 29.—Despatches announcing the arrival at Queenstown of the monitor Miantonomahah, with the vessels accompanying her, have been received at the navy department. The passage was made in 11 days and 10 hours. The average run per day was 168 miles. The progress was very uniform. The heavy weather did not appear to affect her either in speed or in rolling, for while the other vessels were lurched about, and their progress checked by heavy gales, she went along comparatively undisturbed and unchecked.

The Monongahela arrived at St. Thomas on the 19th inst.

New York, June 29.—Gold is extremely scarce to-day, and the borrowing rate is ¼ per cent in favor of the lender. At the four o'clock board gold closed at 154⅝.

Chicago, June 29.—Flour active. Wheat quiet at 1 73 to 1 74 for No. 1 at the opening, but closing nominal at 1 71 to 1 71½ for No. 2 Corn firm at 54½ to 55¾c for No. I, and 52½ to 53c for No. 2. Oats dull at 31½ to 32c for No. 1 and 29¼ to 30c for No. 2. Highwines dull. Mess pork 32 00 to 32 25. Freights active. Receipts 4,800 bbls flour, 11,500 bus wheat, 106,000 bus corn, 72,000 bus oats. Shipments, 7,300 bbls flour, 30,000 bus wheat, 330,000 bus corn, 90,000 bus oats.

Suicide in Vienna.—During the month of April there were sixty-five attempts at suicide at Vienna, thirty-six of which ended fatally. Forty-seven of them were committed by men, fifteen by women, and three by children from nine to fourteen years of age. Twenty-two persons hanged themselves, fifteen drowned themselves, eleven took poison, five cut their throats two shot themselves, and seven died of self-inflicted stabs.

A Monster Dinner Party.—Last week, Messrs. Allsopp & Sons, the bitter-beer magnates of Burton-on-Trent, gave a feast to their people on a colossal scale. Eight hundred of the men, women and children in the employ of that firm were brought up by special train from Burton to the Crystal Palace, where they dined, and were taken home again when the holiday was done. We believe that the bitter-beer brewers of Burton-upon-Trent have no share in the great brewing monopoly which afflicts the land, that they own no public-houses, and that they earn their enormous profits by the simple and legitimate method of brewing a good article and selling it at a fair price.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

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 eave 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

NEW ADVERTISEM'S.

Henderson's Auction Rooms,
No. 65 Yonge Street.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE
OF A LARGE STOCK OF
Plumbers' Materials, Gas Fittings,
BELL HANGINGS, &c.

THE Subscriber is instructed to sell by public auction, without any reserve, at the above rooms, on

Tuesday and Wednesday,
The 3rd and 4th of July,
A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK
OF
PLUMBERS' MATERIALS, GAS FITTINGS, BELL HANGING, &c.,

Consisting in part of steam condensers, slide gas valves, Star cooking range, Houson's hydraulic rams, iron pumps, Gothic cistern pumps, brass double action pumps, deep well pumps, copper pumps, copper sinks, porcelain urinals, marble wash basins and stands, copper foot baths, pumps cylinders, counter scales, self-acting water closets, gas regulators, brass safety valves, locomotive oil cups, Wright's patent filters, water closet valves, basin cocks, beer pulls, brass counter cocks, closet valves and couplings, lamp holders, fountain jets, gas couplings and tubing, iron anglo valves for greenhouse pipes, three way hopper and pantry cocks, hose branches, gilt hall lamps, gilt pendants, chandeliers in great variety, gilt harps and globes, gas cooking stoves and furniture, gas hall and parlour stoves, test gas metre, silver reflectors, lead baths cased with walnut, gong bells, silver shower baths, fancy brackets, coal oil and fluid lamps, nurse lamps and kettles, assorted burners, registers, kitchen ranges, bronze ornamental screen for steam coil, colored glass lamps for gas, 2, 3 and 4 inch soil pipes, wire baskets, galvanized iron baths, fancy jets for illuminations, with a host of other articles. Also, a Jackson's patent hotel annunciator, 66 pulls.

Sale each day at 11 o'clock precisely.

Terms—Cash, bankable funds.

ANDREW HENDERSON,
Auctioneer.

☞ The above sale is well worthy the attention of the Trade.

Toronto, June 28, 1866. d156

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE
BY AUCTION.

T. N. BEST, Esq., will Sell by Auction at his Auction Rooms, on James Street, in the City of Hamilton, on

Thursday, the 19th July Next,

That valuable property situate on Market Street, in the City of Hamilton, being Lot No. 12, between Bay and Caroline Streets, having a frontage of 68¾ feet, more or less, on Market Street, and 153 feet in depth to an alley.

On the property are a good Brick Cottage and two story Rough-Cast House, with outhouses, a good well and some fruit trees, bringing an annual rental of $160.

This property cost the present owner Eight Hundred Pounds, and the only reason of his offering it for sale is that he resides in Montreal.

Terms and particulars will be made known at the time of Sale, or by applying to

MOORE & DAVIS,
Land Agents.

June 30, 1866. d155-td

CREDIT SALE
OF
DAIRY STOCK.

THOMAS BURROWS has received instructions from W. S Moore, Esq., who is declining the dairy, to sell by auction, at the GLENN FARM, Township of SALTFLEET, Four miles East of the City,

On Thursday, 5th of July,
AT TWO O'CLOCK P. M.,

The entire stock of VALUABLE MILCH COWS, comprising ten newly-calved Milch Cows, and one thorough-bred Ayrshire Bull, two years old. Pedigree can be seen at time of sale.

☞ Terms—Three months' approved endorsed notes, or interest at the rate of 8 per cent. off for cash.

Hamilton, June 29, 1866. 155-td

YACHTS FOR SALE.

PARTIES wanting pleasure Yachts would do well to call at the

PHELAN BOAT HOUSE.

Mr. Bastien has a large number of Yachts of various sizes, which he offers on liberal terms.

M. BASTIEN.

June 30, 1866. d155-3i

BOARD OF TRADE.

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

WM. IRVINE,
Secretary.

Hamilton, June 28, 1866. d153-td

NEW ADVERTISEM'S.

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'S.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For Freight and Passage apply to

RUGER BROS.,
General Agents, No. 45 Beaver st., N.Y.
W. G. CRAWFORD & Co.,
Agents for Hamilton.

June 25, 1866. 150

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.

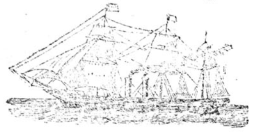
Bank and other references given when required

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

Hamilton, June 14, 1866. 142tf

NEW ADVERTISEM'S

CHEAP EXCURSION! TICKETS



INMAN AND ANCHOR LINES,
TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND,
AND THE CONTINENT.

THE undersigned is now authorised to issue

EXCURSION TICKETS!

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

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

☞ Inman Line—$138 in Gold.

☞ Anchor " —$ 93 to $118 in Gold.

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

F. M. WILLSON,
Late Josias Bray.

June 19, 1866. 148

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. W. MURTON,
Agent.

Hamilton, June 22, 1866. d148

NEW GOODS
AT
EASTWOOD'S

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

STATIONERY,
COMPRISING

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

FOOLSCAP PAPER, for Legal and other purposes.

ENVELOPES, Black Bordered and Plain French and other sizes.

MEMORANDUM BOOKS, thirty varieties.

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

CHEAP FOR CASH.

J. Eastwood & Co,
King St., opposite the Fountain.

Hamilton, June 19, 1866. d145

Insolvent Act of 1864.

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

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

W. F. FINDLAY,
Official Assignee.

Hamilton, 15th June, 1866. d142-2w

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

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

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

W. F. FINDLAY,
Official Assignee.

Hamilton, June 18, 1866 d144-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

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

J. J. MASON,
Official Assignee.

Hamilton, June 22, 1866. d149-12i

Insolvent Act of 1864.

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

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

W. F. FINDLAY,
Official Assignee.

Hamilton, June 18, 1866. d145

Insolvent Act of 1864.

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

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

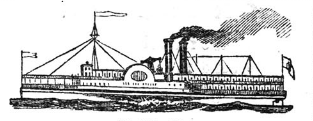
And the said insolvents are hereby required to attend such meeting, and to bring with them all books and papers in their possession belonging to the Estate.

W. F. FINDLAY,
Offical Assignee.

Hamilton, June 25, 1866. d151-12i

NEW ADVERTISEM'S.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.



THE
Steamer Argyle,

WILL make Daily Trips (Sunday excepted,) to **OAKLANDS AND THE BEACH,** Commencing on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., leaving the Railway wharf at 2 o'clock p.m., returning, will leave the Beach at 5 o'clock p. m., until further notice.

CAMERON & INNES.

Hamilton, June 11, 1866. 138d-3m

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 suppy 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,

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'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 the shortest notice.

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

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

Hamilton, April 11, 1866. d86

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

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

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

THE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
IS REPLETE WITH A CHOICE STOCK OF

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

—ALSO—

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

With the usual Trimmings for a Furnishing Business.

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

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

COLIN MACRAE.

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

NEW SHAWLS
JUST OPENED AT
D. McKAY'S,
☞ *CALL AND SEE THEM.* ☜
11 JAMES STREET, May 15th, 1866. d83

DR. A. M. ROSEBRUGH,

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

SATURDAY, JUNE 16th and JULY 14th.

June 12, 1866. d139w23

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

May 24, 1866. d123

NEW ADVERTISEM'S.

KERR, BROWN & MACKENZIE,
HAMILTON,
Late Kerr, Brown & Co., and Kerr, Mackenzie & Co.,
Will keep their Stock well assorted during the remainder of the season by
FRESH IMPORTATIONS
OF
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

☞ The Trade is respectfully invited to inspect.

Hamilton, June 4th. 132-d&w-1y

BLACK LACE SHAWLS
AND MANTLES
BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS AND FINE QUALITY,
From $5 00 to $20 00.

White and Colored Ostrich Feathers,
FROM $1 00 TO $7 00

FRENCH FLOWERS,
STRAW AND TUSCAN HATS, NEW SHAPES,
RECEIVED TO-DAY AT
CHAS MACNAB'S NEW STORE,
Corner of King and John Streets.

May 18, 1866. d118

F. M. WILLSON,
LATE
BRAY'S EXCHANGE OFFICE AND GENERAL PASSAGE AGENCY,
No. 3 James Street, Hamilton,
Agent for Inman line of Steamships.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS FOR NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE OF GLASGOW STEAMSHIPS,
To and from any part of EUROPE.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMSHIPS—Liverpool to Queenstown,
HAMBURGH AND BREMEN LINES,
TAPSCOTT LINE—Sailing Packets,
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIPS—To CALIFORNIA via Aspinwall and Panama.

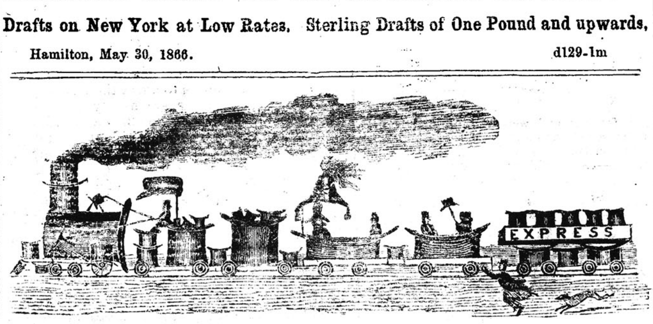
New York Central Railroad,
Grand Trunk do do
Lake-shore and southern Michigan Railroad.

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

AMERICAN MONEY and SILVER BOUGHT and SOLD.

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

Hamilton, May 30, 1866. d129-1m

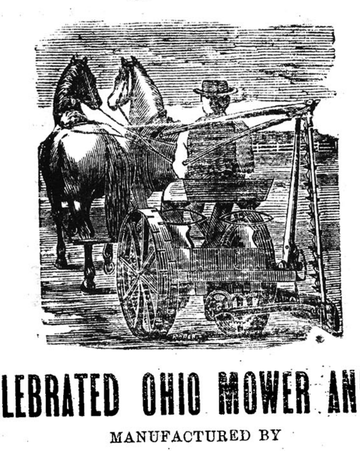


1866. SPRING FASHIONS. 1866
JUST RECEIVED:
Lincoln and Bennett's Latest styles
IN
GENTS' SILK AND FELT HATS. Also YOUTHS AND BOY'S HATS AND CAPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
W. H. GLASSCO,
Manufacturer and Importer, 19 *South Side, King Street, Hamilton*

March 23, 1866. 71-

AGRICULTURAL.

Hamilton Agriculturul Works.



BALL'S CELEBRATED OHIO MOWER AND REAPER!!
MANUFACTURED BY
L. & P. Sawyer, successors to McQuesten & Co.

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

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

The "BALL'S OHIO" having established itself as the best Combined Machine invented, and being such a general favorite wtth the public, the only question with the Farmer is—where can the best one be purchased? Our answer is, being practical mechanics having had nineteen years experience in the business, eleven with McQueston & 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 Sontar, 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 equal 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 requred 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 north-west corner of Hughson and Tyburn (sometimes called Maiden Lane) streets, then runing along Hughson street in a northerly direction, 140 feet more or less, to an Alley in a westerly direction, the distance of 80 feet more or less, thence in a southerly direction parallel with Hughson street, 140 feet more or less, to Tyburn street, thence in an easterly direction along said Tyburn street 80 feet more or less to the place of beginning.

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

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

Conditions of Sale.

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

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

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

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

JAMES DUNNE, 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 tt

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.
G. McMICKEN " Windsor.
H. J. CREIGHTON, ESQ., 124 Pearl Street, N. Y.
H. O'DEE, Buffalo, N. Y.
JAMES Y. CORY, Waukegan, Ill.

Hamilton, 27th March, 1866. d73-3m

MEDICAL HALL.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
NO. 6, KING STREET
"SODA WATER"
FROM THE FOUNTAIN,
With a fine assortment of
Choice Syrups.
T. BICKLE & SON.

Hamilton, May 9 1866. d138

JOHN DOTY,
MANUFACTURER OF
Oil Well Drilling Tools,
STEAM ENGINES,
AND
Machinery of all Kinds
SHOP ON YORK STREET,
Between Bay and Caroline Streets.
Hamilton, C. W.

April 19, 1866. d93-tf

HAMILTON FANCY DYE-HOUSE!

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

ARCHIBALD McLEOD.

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

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

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

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

Hamilton Mch. 16, 1866. d64 tf

NOTICE

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

ALEY WHITE,

June 20th, 1866. 146-3aw

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

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HAMILTON MARKET REPORT.

SPECTATOR OFFICE,
Friday, June 29, 1866.

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 Leeming & Buchanan, Commission Merchants, Montreal.]

MONTREAL, June 29, 1866, 2.30 p.m.

Flour receipts heavy; market continues quiet, with small business at unchanged price.

Grain generally unchanged.

Provisions dull. Butter lower.

Ashes.—Pots steady; pearls declining.

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 16c to 17c per lb; store packed, 15 to 16c.

Ashes—Pots 5 40 to 5 42½; Pearls 7 70 to 7 75.

Gold in New York at 12 o'clock 154½.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 29.

Stocks—Strong. Money on call at 5 per cent. Sterling Exchange 108⅝.

Gold opened at 153 and closed at 154⅞.

Cotton—Weak. Sales 1,000 bales at 37 to 39 for middling.

Flour—Receipt 5961 bbls. Flour 5 to 10c better for good sound med. grades,other kinds dull; sales 1,190 bbls at 6 30 to 7 45 for superfine State; 7 40 to 8 55 for extra State; 8 60 to 10 for choice do; 6 30 to 7 45 for superfine Western; 7 55 to 9 65 for common to medium extra Western; 8 90 to 10 00 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Canadian flour 5 to 10c better; sales 450 bbls at 8 75 to 10 25 for common, and 10 30 to 13 85 for good to choice extra.

Grain—Receipts wheat 18189 bus. Wheat quiet and very firm; small sales; new No. 1 Milwaukee at 2 35, and white western 3 00 to 3 05. Rye quiet. Receipts corn 394,566 bush; market opened irregular and closed 1 to 2c lower with more doing; sales 280,000 bush at 84 to 86c for unsound new mixed; 86½ to 88 for sound do, closing at 86½ to 87 for the latter. Oats dull and 1c lower, at 53 to 55 for new Western.

LATEST MARKETS.

Flour closed 5 to 10c better on good sound medium grades.

Wheat closed quiet and very firm.

Corn closed 1 to 2c lower and more active.

Pork closed heavy; new mess 31 10 cash.

Lard closed dull and heavy 19½ at to 22½.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

BUFFALO, June 29, 1866.

Flour—Demand fair. Sales 600 bbls X State at $10 50, and 500 bbls at 13 50 for Western, 11 50 for Minesota, and 12 50, 13 00 to 14 50 for XX Michigan and Indiana.

Wheat—Good inquiry for choice lots for milling purposes, but buyers not willing to pay extreme asking rates. Sales reported as follows: Yesterday forenoon, 16,000 bush No. 1 and 2 Milwauee club mixed at $2 15; 7000 bush No. 2 Milwaukee club at 2 05; 7,000 bush No. 1 do, to arrive, at 2 25, and 2,500 bush white Michigan at 2 80; and p. m., 1 car load of prime white Canada at 3 35; (seller refused the same figure for 2 cars more of same kind), and 600 bush white Michigan at 2 80. No. 1 Milwaukee club quoted at 2 30—closing firm.

Corn—Opened quiet at 71c for No. 1 mixed Western; improved 1c, and finally closed dull at 71c, with buyers offering 70c, which was refused by holders. Sales yesterday a. m., 112,000 bus No. 1 mixed Western at 71½c, and 72c; and p. m., 22,500 bush No. 1 mixed Western at 71c; 6000 do at 71½c, and 7,500 do at 72c.

Oats—Dull and drooping. Only sales reported were 3,600 bush No. 1 Western on p.t. and 2000 bush Western, in dray lots, at 43c. Quoted at 45c for No. 1 Chicago, and 47 to 48c for No. 1 Milwaukee.

Rye—Last sales Milwaukee at $1 05, and Western at 90c.

No change in other grains, seeds or millfeed.

Provisions—firm but not active. Sales of small lots heavy mess pork at $33 00; sugar cured hams at 21c; do canvassed at 23c; shoulders at 15½c; lard at 23c; dried beef at 24c.

Highwines—Retailing at $2 27.

Canal Freights—Quiet and 1c lowe Quoted last evening at 18c for wheat, 15c for corn and 9½c for oats to New York; and 16c for wheat, 13c for corn and 8c for oats to Albany and Troy.—[Buffalo Courier.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HAMILTON.

June 29th 1866.

INWARDS.

Steamer Huron, Capt. Taylor, Montreal.

Steamer Kingston, Capt. Dunlop, Montreal, general cargo.

Steamer America, Capt. Moore, Montreal, general cargo.

Schooner Hope, Port Nelson, firewood.

OUTWARDS.

Steamer Kingston, Montreal, passengers and general cargo.

Steamer America, St. Catharines, light.

Schooner May Queen, Oswega, 50,000 feet lumber.

Schooner Hope, Port Nelson, light.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

(Including the receipts of the Montreal and Champlain and Buffalo and Lake Huron Railways.)

Return of traffic, for the week ending 23rd June, 1866:—

Passengers	$53,268
Mails and Sundries	5,800
Freight	65,650
Total	$124,718
Corresponding week, 1865	116,784
Decrease	$ 7,934

JOSEPH HICKSON,
Chief Accountant.

Montreal, June 28, 1866.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The following, from the N. Y. *Shipping List*, shows the exports of breadstuffs from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, since the 1st Sept., 1865:—

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.
Total, 1865-6	119,201	1,060,310	6,662,765
Total, 1864-5	106,809	1,601,352	283,495
Increase	12,392	......	6,370,270
Decrease	......	541,042	......
Total, 1863-4	997,264	12,727,766	240,220
Total, 1862-3,	1,211,255	18,881,288	8,261,815
TO THE CONTINENT.			
Total, 1865 6,	7,278	66,233	33,664
" 1864-5	17,465	83,248	11,485
" 1863-4	61,883	228,777	12,535
" 1862-3	136,472	1,494,633	63,957

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.

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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.

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Hamilton, Feb. 5, 1865. d

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J. E. DOUCET, A. TODD,
Clk of Private Bills, Chf. Clk. Private Bill Office
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Ottawa, Feb. 23, 1866.

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

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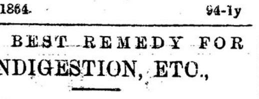

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Nov. 13, 1865. d1y-171

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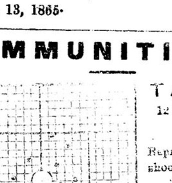

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☞ Bullets of uniform weight, made by compression from soft refined lead. Mechanically fitting projectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles

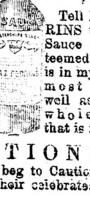
ELEY BROTHER'S,
Gray's-Inn-Road,
LONDON, W. C.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

August 18, 1865. d198-26i-eow

SAUCE—LEA & PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE!!



PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNISSEURS
TO BE THE
Only Good Sauce
And applicable to
Every Variety of
DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras, to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:

Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

CAUTION!

LEA & PERRINS beg to Caution the public against imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS the lables closely resembling those of the Genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. & P. *forged.*

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

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

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

Nov. 13th, 1865. d271-1y

DAY & MARTIN'S REAL JAPAN BLACKING,

97 HIGH HOLBORN LONDON.

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

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

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

CAUTION.—D. & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of their MANUFACTURE and LABELS.

***Orders through Mercantile Houses.

MAGENTA. ROSEINE. FUCHSINE.

SCARLET.	PHOSPHINE.	EMERALD GREEN.
BLUE.	MAUVE.	VIOLET.
YELLOW.	SOLUBLE BLUE.	PURPLE.

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

ALSO,

SCARLET PASTE,

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

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,

Aniline DYE Merchants and Drysalters,

19A, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON.

MILLS AND MANUFACTORY—BERMONDSEY

N.B.—Prices greatly reduced.

June 7th, 1865. d136

MEDICAL

CHOLERA.

A Certain Cure for this Disease may be Found in the Use of

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE

PAIN KILLER.

MR. PERRY DAVIS,—SIR:—Although personally a stranger to you, yet the benefits I have received from the use of your invaluable remedy the Pain Killer, induces me to pen a word of praise for it. Experience has convinced me that for Headache, Indigestion, Pain in the Stomach, or any other part of the system, severe Chills, Weariness, common Colds, Hoarseness, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, Diarrhea, Dysenter Toothache, etc., *there is nothing better than Pai 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 applicat on 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 alarmed; 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 extensively, and the more I use it the better I like it. As a great family medicine, it has no equal.

SARAH SANDERBERRY, St. Louis.

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

T. G. SANDERBERRY.

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

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

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

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

Drs Livingston & Brother

MEDICAL DISPENSARY

For the cure of

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA

Chronic and Secret Diseases

and all

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, N.,Y,

UNFORTUNATES READ!

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

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

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

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

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

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

MRS. LEWIS'

COUGH SYRUP.

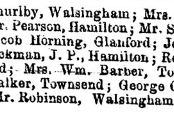
WE, the undersigned, having used Mrs. Lewis' invaluable Cough Syrup, beg to recommend it to the public for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influensa, Bronchitis, measles, Whooping Cough, Inflamation on the Lungs of long standing, &c., and especially for Croup and Scarlet Fever

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

Octobe h, 1865. d240

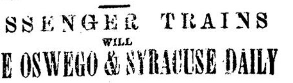
DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY!



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

RAILROADS,



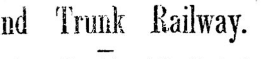
Oswego and Syracuse Railroad

PASSENGER TRAINS
WILL
LEAVE OSWEGO & SYRACUSE DAILY
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, AT
8 a. m., and 4 p. m.

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

HENRY VAN VLECK
Superintend

April 6 1866



Grand Trunk Railway.

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

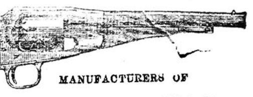
An Office has been opened at Number Three, next door to the Telegraph Office, King Street, where all orders for Goods t be forwarded by this Line will be promptly attended to, and where copies of Freight Tariffs, and other information can be obtained.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Hamilton, Aug 6, 1864 475

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 Ne

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, 5th March, 1866.

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

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

IN accordance with the above order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is 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

THE

DAILY SPECTATOR

IS

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS:

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

THE LATEST NEWS!

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

THE

WEEKLY SPECTATOR

FOR COUNTRY CIRCULATION,

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Money Letters sent by mail if registere 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,
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Hamilton 6.