"He ought to have told you that, Pen. I don't think I ought to be your wife till you know."

I protested my utter indifference to the cause that brought them here, whatever it might be.

"But, Pen," she said, plucking at her dress—"Oh dear, you ought to know it. I wish I could tell you. I am sure you will regard me with an eye of scorn by and by when you find I have kept something from you." The tears were coming up in her beautiful eyes as she looked at me.

"No," I said: nothing would ever make me change my opinion of her, as the dearest darling. Well, we will leave the epithets. In fact, as I thought of my secret, which I had not disclosed, it was rather a relief to me that he should not tell me why they came to Stepminster. It encouraged and excused me, as it were, for my own reserve. But I would much have preferred, though, she should have said "eyes of scorn,' instead of an eye. Everybody seemed to talk about an eye to me in a way which seemed quite personal.

"Are you sure, Pen, you will forgive me whatever you learn about me in the future?"

"Certain," I said.

(*To be concluded next Week.*)

J. C. Clark,

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OFFICE,

ONTARIO STREET.

GOLD, Silver, and American Money bought and sold on the best terms. American drafts bought and sold.

June 22.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of authenticity. It is also requested that correspondents will only write on one side of the sheet of paper.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 26.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

We find some statistics relating to the development of colonial trade going the rounds of the press, which are worth reading, now that the value of the colonial connection is so often mooted by politicians in England.

In 1851 India and the colonies imported British goods to the value of $100,000,000; something over one-fourth the whole export trade of the United Kingdom. In 1866 their trade consumption of British manufactures amounted to $305,000,000, thus trebling her imports in fifteen years. In 1851 the raw material imported by Great Britain from her colonies reached $100,000,000, while in 1866 it reached $370,000,000. This shows the money value of the colonies to England. It is India and the colonies that has made England the wealthiest and most powerful kingdom in the world.

And yet we find English journals like the London *Economist* deprecating the colonial system on account of the burden of expense which it entails, and representing the English commerce of certain colonies as less than that with France, as if it were the fault of these colonies that they are not more populous and do not consume more of English productions than they require and are able to pay for.

The colonial system of Great Britain is faulty in many respects, and most faulty of all in its disjunctive and non-imperial character. The separation and localization of colonial government has bred the idea of antagonism where it ought not really to exist. When the time comes that the North American colonies are separated from Great Britain into a new nationality—a future which is almost universally contemplated as inevitable, though we hope it is far distant—it will be easy to trace the separation to a set of causes, among which may be mentioned the establishment of local self-government, the abolition by Great Britain of differential duties on colonial produce, the imposition in Canada of incidentally protective revenue duties on English goods entering the colony, and the burden involved in the matter of colonial military defence. These are all disruptive causes silently at work, and forming a part of a system which to be perfect ought to be conservative and centralizing instead. Modern English statesmen, however, prefer to regard with pride the empire as a "nursing mother of nations" rather than cling to a system which was cherished by those who founded the colonies as the most important element of England's greatness, wealth and power.

☞ The Rev. Mr Judd will preach in St. Paul's Church to-morrow, both morning and evening.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The schr. Mary Jane hauled unto the Marine Railway yesterday afternoon. She will complete her repairs to-day, and will give place to the steamer Bay of Quinte.

J. H. Henderson's wharf—The Jessie Macdonald, from Wellington, arrived this morning with 5,300 bush wheat. The barge Hector, from Montreal, with 140 tons r r iron for Buffalo, arrived to day. The barge Thrush will leave to-night for Montreal with 18,000 bush wheat.

Gurney and Glidden's wharf—The tug Francis arrived with a barge laden with 450,000 feet lumber, and the tug Elswood with one barge laden with 95,000 ft lumber, and one with 50 cords hard wood, all yesterday. The sch Wave Crest arrived from Oswego yesterday light, and departed on her return trip the same day with 157,000 ft lumber. The tug Swan, with four barges, with shingle bolts and cordwood, for Cape Vincent, arrived and departed yesterday, and the same day the schr Annie Minnes sailed for Oswego with 152,000 ft lumber. The schr Rideau Chief, from Brewer's Mills, with 60,000 ft lumber and lath, arrived to-day. The schr Centurion for Toronto with cordwood, the schr Newcastle with 45,000 ft lumber for Oswego, the schr Flying Scud with 500,000 ft lumber and 1,000 bush grain for Oswego, and the schr Gazelle for the same port with 95,000 ft lumber sailed to-day. The schr Pearl is loading lumber for Oswego, and will sail before our next report.

The prop America on her trip up this morning took on freight at Swift's wharf. The steamer Osprey, the prop Colonist, and the steamer St. Helen, passed up to-day. The barge Powerful with 110 tons iron ore, from Port Henry, arrived this morning at Glassford & Jones' wharf.

The M. T. Company's Wharf—The schooner Active, from Port Rowan, with wheat arrived to-day. The propeller Bruno, from the Bruce Mines, arrived this morning, and having lightened 342 casks of copper ore proceeded on her passage to Montreal. The barges Saguenay, and Intrepid, with 34,000 bushels of wheat and 342 casks of copper ore, will leave before our next report.

Wind to-day W.S.W., and light.

KINGSTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The annual examination of the various classes of the Grammar School having been completed, the Spring term was closed on Friday night by the distribution of prizes. The pupils, and their parents and friends, assembled in the schoolroom, which was profusely decorated with flags and transparencies, and elegantly festooned with flowers and wreaths, and at the appointed hour of seven o'clock business was proceeded with. In the absence of Mr Thomas Kirkpatrick, M.P., Chairman of the Board, the Rev. W. M. Inglis, M.A., was called to the chair. The Rev. Mr Grafty was called upon to open the meeting with prayer, after which Mr Samuel Woods, M.A., Rector of the Grammar School, made a brief speech, in the course of which he defended the system of classical training pursued at the school, from some of the objections which were made to classical training at the present day, and said that here the commercial and classical branches went hand in hand on the basis of a good English foundation. He dwelt for a moment or two on the utility of a knowledge of Latin, even if only of moderate extent, in contributing to a more accurate knowledge of our English tongue. The system upon which the giving of prizes was based he explained by stating that it was decided, at the beginning of the school year now ended, to give tickets for regular attendance, good conduct, and profiuiency. The week is divided into two parts, and if each part be regularly attended the pupil gets two tickets. If his daily lessons under each master are performed with not more than three errors he gets a ticket from the master of the particular branch in which he comes up to this standard of proficiency, and if his conduct is good during the week he gets a ticket for this merit also. If the pupil in the course of a year gets 250 tickets the acquisition so based upon work and merit entitles him to a prize, in the shape of a useful book by a standard author.

The prizes were then distributed to the pupils of the different forms as subjoined. The Rev. Mr Kirkpatrick gave the prizes to the boys of the Fourth Form, Rev. Mr Grafty to the boys of the Third Form, Dr. Fowler those of the Second, and Dr. Lavell those of the First Form. The special prizes were handed by Major Sharpe, R. C.R., and the Chairman announced the award of the Watkins and Campbell scholarships.

Fourth Form.—J. A. Snodgrass, J. A. Sharpe, J. M. Kinghorn, R. Shaw, M. Baker, W. H. Sharpe, — Donald, C. Smith.

Third Form.—F. Bamford, D. McIntyre, J. Marshall, J. McGuin, M. Grass, H. Asselstine, D. Kame, G. Spangenberg, W. J. Gibson.

Second Form.—F. Ireland, A. M. Smith, R. Shannon, J. Jones, J. S. Livingston, W. Henderson, W. J. Bajus, P. G. Grey, W. Moore, — Richardson.

First Form.—G. Grigor, T. Donnelly, R. Mowat, J. M. Strange, J. Henderson, R. Ireland.

Preparatory Form.—D. Kinghorn, J. A. Morton, A. Gunn, R. Anglin.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Algebra and Latin Grammar.—J. A. Snodgrass.

History.—F. J. Bamford.

Arithmetic.—J. Jones.

General Geography.—P. G. Gray.

Arithmetic.—(Junior Division)—W. J. Bajus.

Watkins Scholarship.—R. Shaw. *Campbell Scholarship*—J. A. Snodgrass. Value of each scholarship $30.

The distribution and announcements being ended, the meeting was closed with the benediction by the Rev. Mr Kirkpatrick.

The session of the Grammar School just closed is regarded as one of the most successful of many years, if not indeed the most successful of its entire career. Eighty-one scholars are on the roll as passed by the Inspector. The junior department is also well attended. Mr Inglis in the course of the evening characterized the school as not only the best in this part of Canada, but the best that he knew of anywhere. The large and increasing attendance shows that the school is prospering, and that its advantages are appreciated.

CRICKET.—The match between the married and single men came off to-day on the ground. The weather was delightful, and the ground in excellent condition. When the *Daily News* went to press, the married men, who took the initiative, had scored 64 with six wickets down, and were playing in capital style. There were a large number of spectators present among whom were many of the fair sex. The following were the players:—Married—F. Draper, Dr. Fenwick, Corbett, Agnew, W. Glidden, J. N. Glidden, Phippen, Thibodo, Linton, J. P. Gildersleeve and Smith. Single—Hornby, Bains, Sharpe, Ferguson, Barnes, Bailie, Falconer, Dickinson, McFarlane, E. Dickinson, and ——.

A gentleman, once before known as a liberal donor to McGill University, has presented some 250 volumes of standard classical works to the library.

In the case of the young man Wildes, who was drowned at Hamilton, there are, according to the Hamilton *Times*, some suspicious circumstances which have not been cleared up.

A proof of the growing coal trade between this port and Pictou, Nova Scotia, may be had in the increasing number of large vessels engaging in the trade. Since Confederation two steamers, the Hamborough and Her Majesty, the former carrying one thousand, and the latter eight hundred tons of freight, have been regularly plying between this city and Pictou. This season a large barque, the Panama, has brought a full cargo of Nova Scotia coal, and we learn that before long one or two more large-sized vessels will be put in the trade. One of the most forcible arguments used against Confederation by the anti-Confederates was that Canada would never take coal from them, preferring to get it direct from the mother country. We hope in a few seasons more to show by the number of large sized vessels engaged in the trade, that their fears of the coal trade, like a great many others, were more the result of prejudice than a desire on the part of this portion of the Dominion to get from far distant coal beds what they have in inexhaustible quantities at their own doors.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The Rev. Mr Cheney, of Chicago, who has recently been called to account by Bishop Whitehouse for his Low Church proclivities, said in his sermon on Sunday last:—"I could tell you of a clergyman, high in station in this very city, preaching to his people on the eve of communion—what? Not the great truth which that sacrament commemorates, but the duty of receiving the bread with the hands crossed, and of carrying it to the lips without touching it with the fingers! With a congregation gathered there, to whom he could speak the word of eternal life for only thirty minutes out of the seven days of temptation, and toil, and care, that was the message he had to give."

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL

Montreal, June 26.—While a number of men were working at a windlass on the steamer Maid of Canada yesterday, one of the handspikes broke and the capstan flew round, the handspikes knocking down three men, one of them, Cagnon, died almost immediately, and of the other two, one of them, Dutamp, is scarcely expected to recover.

A singular race took place early this morning between J. C. James on foot and W. Kirker on horseback in Montreal, distance 200 yards. The horse won easily by 2½ lengths. A good deal of money changed hands.

Crews are coming from Ottawa, Toronto, Ogdensburg, to Lachine Regatta in July next.

The new corporation roller for the road department has been completed. It weighs five tons, and cost $480.

The hon. John Young sailed for England this morning. He goes to organize the Canadian and European Telegraph Company.

A MONSTER RAFT.

For the purpose of showing what is done on the Mississippi in the lumber line, we propose to describe a small raft destined for the Dubuque market. What the mastodon of the ancient world was to all his fellow quadrupeds, this raft is to all others that now or ever have floated on the river. It arrived, and was fastened to the shore a short distance above Eagle Point, about twelve o'clock yesterday, having made the trip down from Reed's Landing, at the mouth of the Chippewa River, a distance of 265 miles, in four days.

What will our readers think of a raft which contains 1,835,005 feet of lumber. That looks like a big story to tell, but that is what the raft contains to a fraction. Viewed from a short distance, it looks like an island, and covers an area nearly equal to five acres of ground. It has 224 cribs, sixteen feet wide and thirty-two feet long, making a raft altogether 545 feet long and 224 feet wide. In addition to the lumber mentioned, the raft carries 610,000 feet of lath, 76 feet of shingles, and 6,000 feet of pickets.

This unwieldly mass of lumber is controlled and handled about as easily as a barge, by a sprightly little steamer of 130 horse power. She acts as a gigantic helm fastened behind the raft, and can steer, push and haul the same by a fertile combination of ropes, pulleys and capstans, in any direction she pleases.—*Dubuque (Iowa) Times.*

The trousseau of a doll, with which a youthful millionaire of New York plays, contains a miniature India shawl valued at $30, and a lace handkerchief at $12.

The wheat harvest has begun in Southern Illinois. The grain is good and the yield large.

The trial of Richardson and Gray, members of the South Carolina Legislature, (both negroes) for the murder of Dallas Smith, in Columbia, S. C., has been concluded, and their prompt acquittal by a jury of twelve negroes declared.

The cheese factories in Massachusetts have made returns of 1,095,850 pounds of cheese manufactured during the year 1868.

The General Government having decided to send additional Emigration Commissioners to Great Britain, Mr Moylan, of the *Canadian Freeman*, has accepted an appointment to the South of Ireland. Mr Provencher, of the Montreal *Minerve*, has also been sent to France by the Quebec Government.

NOT WHAT WE EXPECTED.—The treatment Canada has received from the present English cabinet is not what we expected. The demand of the Government for damage done to arms served out to the Volunteers during the Fenian invasion, is rather shabby, when all the circumstances are taken into consideration, and the following remarks of the Kingston *News*, in commenting upon this matter, will be approved of by the whole country. The *News* says: "Our people did not expect that they would be treated so shabbily as to be charged with this portion of the cost for defending our part of the Empire from an aggressive attack that was dictated as a revenge upon Imperial power. The amount is small, and after bearing still greater outlay in the same Imperial cause and quarrel, we can well afford perhaps to pay it; but if a case of this kind is to serve as a precedent, the prospect in view of a greater difficulty and of war between the United States and Great Britain, is not sufficiently assuring."—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

A terrible tragedy occurred at the Welland House, St. Catherines, Ont., on Wednesday morning last. The inmates of the hotel were aroused by the report of a pistol, and on proceeding to investigate the cause, it was found that Mr Richard Johns, a Southern gentleman, from the vicinity of Baltimore, had committed suicide. An inquest was held on the body, when the following facts were elicited: Mr Love, brother-in-law of the deceased, deposed that he came with him from Maryland; that Johns has been travelling for the benefit of his health, as he suffered from depression of spirits; that deceased was unmarried; owned several farms near Baltimore; worth about $150,000, and was about 46 years of age; that deceased came into his bedroom after they had retired, and said he was afraid that some one was coming to arrest him; that he (Love) persuaded him to go to bed; that witness then went to sleep, and was awakened by the report of a pistol, and by deceased falling against the bed. Love further stated that the pistol used belonged to him; that he had left it in his coat pocket on retiring; and did not know deceased was aware he carried the pistol. Mr Johns never spoke after the fatal shot was fired; and nobody saw him do it. The jury rendred a verdict of suicide; but some people think the investigation should have been postponed until the relatives of the deceased were heard from. The large amount of his property, and the peculiar manner in which he met his death, created a feeling in the public mind that the fullest investigation should be had.

The Masonic Grand Lodge, New York city, has just purchased a lot on Sixth avenue, opposite Booth's Theatre, at a cost of between $300,000 and $400,000. On this lot a large Masonic hall is to be erected, containing rooms for the Grand Lodge and for subordinate lodges; also stores and offices. It is anticipated that $60,000 yearly rental will be derived from it, and with this latter sum an orphan asylum is to be founded and sustained by the fraternity.

An extraordinary case of arrest has come to light. Two gentlemen, colporteurs, travelling for the French Canadian Missionary Society, while passing through the Parish of St. Henry were accosted by the Vicar, who purchased two copies of the New Testament from them, and immediately after laid information before a justice of the peace against them for peddling without a licence. Both the colporteurs were arrested, and detained in custody for several hours, until the fine was paid. A writ of certiorari will be taken out to bring the proceedings before the Superior Court here. The principal ground of appeal is that the sale of the Holy Scriptures is permitted without the payment of any tax. The *Morning Chronicle*, in commenting upon the case, says it is to be regretted in the present excited state of political feeling among the British of Lower Canada, that a religious question should arise which may not only stir their anger, but also that of every Protestant in the Dominion.

The Governor-General having expressed a wish that Thursday, the 1st of July next, should be kept as a holiday, His Excellency the Lieut. General commanding directs that the Royal Standard shall be hoisted at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto, and that the troops at all stations shall parade at such times as the Commanant may appoint; the Royal Artillery to fire a Royal Salute, and the Infantry a *feu-de joie.*

INSANE FREAK OF THE EMPRESS CHARLOTTE.

The French journals tell a painful story. A few days back a lady, elegantly dressed, and wearing many diamonds, drove up to the house of a gentleman at Enghien, a village near Paris, and presented herself as the Queen of Spain, and that she desired to rent his house, and wished to be allowed to visit it. He proceeded to show her over it, but her manner was strange, and after a while she addressed him as "Sire." He naturally came to the conclusion that she was a lunatic, but was naturally embarrassed as to what he should do. Presently, however, two well dressed men arrived.

The lady first started on seeing them, but followed them quietly, and they took their way. They told the gentleman that she was a very great lady, that her mind was affected, and that she had escaped from Paris on her way to the Pyrenees, where she had been ordered by her physicians. The gentleman subsequently learned that she was no less a personage than the sister of the King of the Belgians, the sister-in-law of the Emperor of Austria, the cousin of the Queen of England—the widow of Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico.

SINGULAR MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

Among the curiosities of matrimonial advertising, one of the richest specimens of elaborate vanity ever met with, or one of the most unjustifiable practical jokes we ever remember to have seen, may be read in the *Morning Post.* The motive which has led to this extraordinary announcement is almost as singular as the announcement itself. It appears that reports to the effect that the advertiser is about to be married are frequent. These reports are "calculated to injure his present matrimonial prospects." He deems it necessary to declare that "he has never been engaged to any lady in his life, although he has frequently made offers to ladies of fortune, or their friends on their behalf, both in England and elsewhere, but has been refused by those ladies or their friends on account of his assumed poverty." The gentleman in question goes minutely into his financial position. He wants a lady of sufficient fortune to enable him to pay off mortgages on his estates to the extent of £95,000. He would thus have it in his power to make settlements to the value of that amount, which, by a process that looks well in type, but which we do not quite comprehend, will thus "in that manner become doubled." The advertiser further assures the world that he is universally considered to be "amiable and accomplished, and has the further recommendation not only of being descended from families remarkable for their beauty, but of being himself six feet in height, and of handsome personal appearance." He may be seen "almost daily in Hyde Park between the hours of twelve and one." He claims to have Royal blood in his veins, and to be the inheritor of nobody knows how many baronies. "Should more than one offer reach him, he reserves to himself the right of giving preference to youth, rank, or beauty."

The Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburgh R. R. Co. will pay a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, free, on the 15th of July.

The Sultan of Turkey has conferred the title of Pasha upon Sir Samuel Baker in recognition of his humane gallantry in assuming the guidance of the expedition to terminate the slave traffic on the White Nile, despatched by the Viceroy of Egypt at the instance of the Prince of Wales. "Baker Pasha" is a title that sounds strange in Anglo-Saxon ears, but the mode in which it has been earned is stranger still. What may we not expect when an Egyptian potentate accepts philanthropic counsel from a Christian Prince, and the successor of Mohammed himself bestows high honour on a plain English gentleman for forwarding the work of civilization at the sources of the Nile? And what would Saladin or Godfrey de Bouillon think of the affair?

It is reported that the schooner Mary Lowell, with her cargo, has been delivered up to Commodore Phillimore, who arrived in Havana on board the British iron-clad Defence from Kingston, Jamaica. As the Spanish authorities had been previously notified that instructions on this subject had been forwarded to the English Admiral on the station, there was no delay about her surrender.

It is alleged that R. R. Lowell, of the United States Secret Detective Service, who was arrested on Thursday last at Canandaigua, N.Y., on a charge of "conspiracy and collusion with counterfeiters," has for the last two years been in correspondence with a notorious thief and counterfeiter named Sims, of Belle Isle, a small village near Syracuse, who was the head of a gang. Sims has also been arrested, and both men have been indicted by the Grand Jury and held for trial at the term of the United States Court which meets in Buffalo next August.

The salmon fishing in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence is better this year than it has been for many past years. From Gaspe, Saguenay, and Moisie the good news comes that the takes are said to be better than at any time during the past twenty years. Single gangs of nets are catching from forty to one hundred fish each day, the average weight of most of which exceeds twenty pounds. This great improvement is said to be the result of the protective system.

Those interested in the gold mines of Hastings will be gratified to learn that the Turley and Gilbert crusher is to start on the first of July. They propose working their own rock from their lot in the 9th concession. Gold has been found in very rich quantities on this lot, and hopes are entertained that the operations about to commence will be amply remunerative.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

John Stiles, of the United States Treasury Department, who has for some time past been employed in writing annexation letters to the Halifax Chronicle, begins to find out that his labour has all been in vain. He says in his last letter that if the object of annexation cannot be approached "with liberal views," (whatever that may mean,) "it will be well to drop the question, and let the press devote itself to other and more practicable measures."

The *Standard* swarms with indignant letters from Dissenters and members of the Church of England against the Irish Church Bill, while, singularly enough, the *Times* and other papers are without a letter on the subject. In face of the growing agitation, there is, however, a sign of retrograding in a *Times'* leader. It says:—"Is Mr Gladstone's bill at variance with the policy explained in the last Parliament and proclaimed at the hustings? If there be any such variation, the Peers will be justified in altering the bill in committee, so as to make it accord with the intentions of the people."

In a Buffalo Sunday-school, last Sunday, there was an unhappy fracas. A young man had for some time been teaching a class, and the superintendent, not satisfied with his conduct, told him his services were no longer required. He insisted upon teaching on the day mentioned, however, and the superintendent choked him in the presence of the school, after which he was advised to leave, and did so. The superintendent is generally supported by the friends and members of the school.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—The Sprague-Craig breach of promise case in Chicago developed some extraordinary orthographic eccentricities, such as spelling erysipelas "arisiplace," and wildcats "yldkats." It has stimulated a literature in the Chicago newspapers quite as wonderful. Here are some samples:

TO ELISHA.

Elysha Spraig, ewe badd old eg,
Whoo kant spel wurth a dern,
Yew terned your back to Mandy Kraig,
And now yer munny's bern.

Downe with yer greenbax, lett' em trott,
So Mandy Kraig may buy
A luvver who no tumor's gott,
Nor weak ness of the i.

TO AMANDA.

Amanda Craig, that gushing girl,
May now dismiss her scholars,
Since she has won, from poor old Sprague,
A hundred thousand dollars.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Kingston, June 26.

There was a well attended market this morning, and every kind of produce was generally well represented. There was, however, a marked falling off in the supply of flour, but the price has not advanced.

GRAIN—A good show of oats, which were dull at 40c per bushel, measured; buckwheat found a few buyers at 50c to fill seed requirements; peas 65c, and no sales of consequence.

FLOUR—A few loads of family found quick sales at prices from $2,25 to $2,50, the latter for an article of superior quality. One small load of buckwheat realized $1,25, which was considered a fair price.

MEAT—Some very fine mutton at 7c for hind and 5c for fore quarters was shown, and veal of good quality realized 5c for hind and 4c for fore quarters, but the demand was slight. Some excellent hams were offered at 15c per lb.

POULTRY—The supply a trifle better, but prices fully maintained; fowls 50c per pair, turkeys 80c each, ducks 60c per pair, and spring chickens 50 cents per pair, and very small specimens.

FISH—A large supply of whitefish at the market, which averaged about 10c each.

DAIRY PRODUCE—A large supply of butter at last week's prices. Cheese—a few samples of new was offered at from 10 to 11½c, but there were objections on account of newness, and consequent dull sales.

Farmers will find it to their interest to store their cheese long enough to acquire age before bringing it to market. The haggling with dealers about shrinkage never results beneficially to the farmer, while family purchasers generally object to a very new article.

VEGETABLES—An abundant supply of spring vegetables at reasonable prices. Some early cauliflowers (small) were shown and sold at 5c per head, and some early Pancalier Savoy cabbage realized the same figures. Rhubarb a drug in the market. Old potatoes were poorly represented.

FRUIT—Strawberries abundant, and realized 30c per quart, gooseberries 10c per quart.

HIDES AND SKINS—Unchanged.

HAY AND STRAW—The market supply fully equal to the demand. Prices are unchanged.

LIVE STOCK—A few very fair milch cows with calves alongside were offered at prices from $30 to $32, but we are not awate of any sales.

	$ c.		$ c.
Flour, per bbl., sup extra..	0 00	@	5 50
No. 1 Superfine	4 75	..	4 90
Do. per cental	2 25	..	0 00
Buckwheat flour	2 25	..	0 00
Corn Meal, per cental ..	1 80	..	1 90
Barley per bushel	0 00	..	0 00
Rye do	0 60	..	0 60
Peas, do	0 00	..	0 60
Oats, do	0 45	..	0 50
Buckwheat do	0 47	..	0 50
Wheat, per 60 lbs	1 00	..	1 02
Corn, "	0 00	..	0 00
Timothy Seed, per bushel ..	2 50	..	3 00
Clover, do	7 00	..	8 00
Potatoes, per bushel ..	0 40	..	0 50
Turnips, per bush	0 00	..	0 00
Carrots, per bush	0 00	..	0 60
Beans, per bushel	1 75	..	2 00
Lettuce, per head	0 02	..	0 05
Rhubarb	0 05	..	0 07
Radishes, per bunch ..	0 03	..	0 05
Asparagus do ..	0 05	..	0 08
Spring onions per bunch ..	0 02	..	0 05
Cucumbers each ..	0 12½	..	0 25
Strawberries per quart ..	0 00	..	0 30
Gooseberries per quart ..	0 00	..	0 10
Beef, per 100 lbs	0 07	..	8 50
Beef, per lb.	0 10	..	0 12½
Mutton, per lb per quarter..	0 08	..	0 10
Veal, do	0 04	..	0 06
Lamb, do	0 10	..	0 12½
Hams, do	0 14	..	0 17
Mess Pork, per bbl.. ..	24 00	..	26 00
Prime do., per bbl.. ..	20 00	..	0 00
Salmon trout, ...	0 25	..	0 75
White fish per pair ..	0 20	..	0 25
Pike, fresh, per pair ..	0 20	..	0 30
Eels each	0 12½	..	0 25
Lard, per lb	0 14	..	0 18
Tallow, do	0 00	..	0 08
Butter, do (fresh) ..	0 15	..	0 17
Butter, do (packed) ..	0 15	..	0 00
Cheese, ...	0 10	..	0 11½
Eggs, per dozen	0 08	..	0 15
Turkeys, each	0 00	..	0 80
Honey, ...	0 12½	..	0 15
Ducks per couple	0 00	..	0 60
Fowls, per couple	0 00	..	0 50
Spring Chickens, per pair ..	0 00	..	0 50
Salt, per bag	1 10	..	1 25
Hay, per ton	8 00	..	10 00
Straw, per ton	4 50	..	7 00
Wood, per cord	2 50	..	4 00
Coal, ...	5 50	..	9 50
Hides, per 100 lbs.. ..	5 00	..	0 00
Sheep's Pelts each	0 20	..	0 25
Lamb Skins "	0 20	..	0 25
Calf skins, per lb	0 10	..	0 12½
Deacon calf, each	0 40	..	0 50

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, Thursday, June 24.—There has been a fair business transacted this week in Stocks generally and at, in some cases, improved rates.

The Transfer Books of seven Banks are closed, which has in a measure checked business.

Bank of Montreal—Has been sold in small lots at 161, 161½, 161¾, and to-day at 161½. Shares still in market at 161¼.

Bank of British North America—Transfer books closed. No business ex dividend to report.

City Bank—Has been sold at 98¼ and 99, which remains the buying and selling rates of to day.

People's Bank—Has been sold in round lots at 108¼ and 108½, and to-day at 108. The inquiry is small.

Ontario Bank—We have to report sales at 96 and 95½. The stock is yet procurable at the former rate.

Molson's Bank—In demand at 108¼. But little stock offering.

Merchants' Bank of Canada—Since the closing of the books there have been transactions at 108, 108½, 109, 109¼ and 109¾ ex div. No shares now offering under 110.

Bank of Toronto—Transfer books closed. Nothing doing ex div.

La Banque Jacques Cartier—Is in demand and scarce at 107, at which rate there have been sales.

Quebec Bank—Asked for at par. No transactions.

La Banque Nationale—Quotations nominal at 107 to 108.

Eastern Townships Bank—Transfer books closed.

Union Bank of Lower Canada—Transfer books closed. No transactions ex div. to report.

Mechanics' Bank—Inactive at 92 to 92½.

Canadian Bank of Commerce — Transfer books closed. Offering at par ex div. No sales.

Royal Canadian Bank—Has improved, and sales have been made as high as 50.

Gore Bank—Has advanced, sales having taken place at 38½, 39 and 39½. Holders now asking 40.

Railway Stocks and Bonds—Nothing to report. Quotations nominal.

Montreal Telegraph Company — Inactive. There are sellers at 136½; buyers offer 135½.

Richelieu Navigation Company—120 is freely offered. No shares offering.

City Passenger Railway Company—In demand at 110. The nominal asking rate being 112½.

City Gas Company—Asked for and scarce at 136.

Mining Stocks—Nothing doing. The quotation for Montreal Consols $2,95 to $3.15, being nominal.

Government Debentures—Nothing whatever doing. Quotations nominal.

Dominion Stock—Is offered at 107½. No buyers over 107.

Montreal Corporation Bonds—Bonds maturing in 1891 are offered at 96. Demand is slight.

Montreal Corporation 7 per cent Stock—Has been sold at 110, with a continued fair inquiry.

Montreal Harbour Bonds — Nothing doing. Quotation nominal.

Exchange—Bank and Bank endorsed 60 days sight and 75 days date is worth 9¼ to 9½. Private Bills worth 8 to 9.

Admiral Wellesly will leave England early next month, for Halifax. He will come out in the Revenge, with a new crew for the Royal Alfred. He will then hoist his flag on board the latter vessel, and Admiral Mundy with his crew will proceed to England in the Revenge.

Another self-accusing murderer has delivered himself up to the English police. He says that two years ago he murdered a young woman at Usk, in Monmouthshire, and threw her body into the river, for fifteen shillings which she had on her person. She was a woman of low character, and both of them were in liquor. It is generally believed that the man is labouring under a delusion, as no one remembers a murder or disappearance at Usk two years ago nor was anybody found in the river.

The annual fair for the hiring of servants at Seuilly (Indre-et-Loire, France,) took place as usual on the fourth Sunday in the month of May. This commune was formerly known for a very ancient custom called the *Saut de Seuilly*, and which formed part of the feudal rights of the Abbey of the parish, but was abolished at the Revolution. A ditch of a certin width and rather deep was dug and filled with water, and all the male inhabitants who had married since the preceding Trinity Sunday were bound to leap over it, or pay a fine of three livres, one denier, and eighteen bushels of oats.

Southern Pride strawberries, raised in Norfolk, Virginia, have netted the gentleman who raised them as high as three dollars a quart for the first consignment. One concern in Norfolk has sold nearly five thousand dollars worth of berries this year.

Lord Elcho made a speech on the Army of Reserve, it appears really to have some sort of a plan in his head. This is to divide Britain into districts, with a General and competent staff controlling all soldiers, Militia and Volunters, in that district, the last named to have more pay in consideration of more obedience. Very good, so far; but is he also going to provide commissariat and means of locomotion, because if not, his army will be like wooden-legged heroes? And is he going to give the Militia trained officers? He says no; that he will not deprive country gentlemen of the patronage. Just reflect on that. The speaker is Minister of War, promising to make the defences of Great Britain efficient, half their efficiency is destoyed because officers are appointed by squires who never saw a shot fired, and one of his main anxieties is to assure the House that squires shall keep their patronage!—*London Spectator.*

Call soon and see the handsome Carpets before they are all sold at the Montreal House.

James Davis.

Epps's Homœopathic Cocoa.

FRESH, in quarter pound packages.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

June 26.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

RECEIVED THIS DAY DIRECT.

10 CASES LEA and PERRIN'S WORCESTER SAUCE, different sizes.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

June 23rd, 1869.

Fresh Walnuts.
Fresh Filberts.
Fresh Almonds.
Fresh Figs.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

June 23.

Tobacco! Tobacco! Tobacco!

For sale, a large assortment of Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos of well-known brands.

Catties Navy—"Just what I want."
Catties " —"Maggie Mitchell."
Catties " —"Harrison's."
Catties bright Solace—"Smoker's Delight."
Catties " " —"Simon Pure."
Boxes Chewing—"Prince of Wales."
Boxes " —"Queen's Own," and a variety of other brands.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

June 17.

NEW IMPORTATIONS OF LIGHT SUMMER WINES (DIRECT.)

100 Cases CLARET, warranted sound, at 11s 3d per dozen.
50 Cases ST. JULIAN at 12s 6d per doz.
50 " " " 15s "
50 " Barton & Guestiers 30s "
25 " " " 45s "

W. R. McRAE & CO.

TARAGONA and BURGUNDY WINES!

50 octaves choice Burgundy Wines, expressly put up for Families, at 5s per gallon.
40 qr casks Taragona.
25 qr casks Pure Juice.
5 qr casks Sauterne Wine.
5 qr casks Marsalla " and a variety of TEMPERANCE DRINKS.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

W. R. McRae & Co.

NEW BASKETS!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURE

JUST RECEIVED.

Cheap for Cash,

AT THE

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

CHARLES GRIGOR.

June 21.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing good heavy Grey Cottons at 4½d per yard; 40 inches wide Grey Cottons only 6d per yard; heavy full yard wide only 7½d per yard.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing a splendid Stock of White Cottons, of the various makes, from the celebrated manufacturers; heavy yard wide.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing Fancy Shirtings, heavy quality, at 9d per yard.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing splendid Feather Ticks, heavy quality, at 1s per yard.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing Plain and Twilled White Cotton Sheetings, Unbleached Cotton Sheetings and Pillow Cottons, very cheap.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing Fancy Flannels in all the styles and colours—an immense Stock at low prices.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing the largest and best Stock of Summer Tweeds and Coatings in the city.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing large and heavy Huckaback Towels, 5s per dozen.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing a large Stock of Black Shawls from 5s. each, and Lace Curtains from 5s per set.

R. WADDELL & CO.

INVITE special attention to their Stock. We are sure they cannot be equalled in the city, as we are selling first-class Goods at a small advance on the sterling cost.

June 25.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.

SUGAR DOWN! DOWN AGAIN AT F. S. REES'.

BRIGHT SUGAR 5¼ pence per lb—4 lbs for $1. CRUSH SUGAR—8 lbs. for $1.

TEA! TEA!

Good Young Hyson for 50 cents. TEA-RANTS—5½ lbs. for 25 cents. PRUNES 2 lbs. for 25 cents.

COAL OIL, the very