Dr. Day's Extract of Malt.

Public Analyst Office,
Montreal, July 24th, 1879.

I hereby certify that I have made a careful chemical examination and analysis of an original bottle of "DAY'S EXTRACT OF MALT." I find it to be a non-alcoholic Extract of Malt and Hops, containing "Diastase," a valuable nitrogenous active principle, which has the property of assisting digestion by the conversion of STARCHY food into SACCHARINE, and thus promoting the assimilation of farinaceous diet. The Extract keeps well and is *Nutritive* and *Tonic*, without being *intoxicating*. I consider it well prepared and a useful dietetic.

J. BAKER EDWARDS, PH.D., D.CH., F.C.S.
Public Analyst for Montreal District
J.R. and Prof. Prac. Chemistry, University of Bishop's College, Montreal

The Daily British Whig.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 31.

REMINDERS.

THURSDAY.

BAND on the Queen's Wharf at 7:30 p.m.

FRIDAY.

THE GENEVA's trip to the Camp Ground.
EXCURSION to Belleville of the Young People on the Maud.

The exodus from the South still continues at an unprecedented rate. The immigration into Kansas alone is said this year already to reach 150,000. This is largely colored—not the statement, but the immigrants. It seems quite likely that difficulties of race down South may yet be solved, or at any rate materially simplified, by the departure of so many of the freedmen to pastures new. The negro migration from the Southern States to the African colony of Siberia was prompted by motives of self-betterment, but that was necessarily on too small a scale ever to effect the relations of the two races in the South. This western exodus, however, is so extensive as to be sure to tell for good on the condition both of those who go and those they leave behind. Both whites and blacks will be benefited at the South by this extensive displacement of population.

One of our exchanges quotes a story of Lord Lawrence to the effect that when Vice-Roy of India his judgment was sought to be warped in favor of a young Indian rajah who endeavoured to pass into His Lordship's hands under the table a sack of rupees. Lord Lawrence spurned the bribe with the cutting rebuke that the offer was the greatest insult that could be offered to an Englishman, and warned the young Prince "never again to perpetrate so gross an offence to an English gentleman." How refreshing and yet how incredible do incidents like the above appear to Canadians accustomed to Tory rulers. We have in our mind's eye one of the most heaven-born of Canadian statesmen, and yet had that young rajah at or near election time have passed the sack of rupees to him, instead of churlisly repelling the gift as a corrupt insult to his honor, he would have eagerly accepted the bag of gold and implored the young native for "another ten thousand."

There may be nothing in a name, but it is curious at any rate that the Stadacona Bank is "gone up" after its Insurance namesake. Not by any means so badly, however. It has resolved to go into liquidation and to wind up its affairs, not because of hopeless insolvency, but for the reason that there are too many banks in the business, and it is impossible to invest capital profitably. It would have been much better for many a business thus to be arrested in time before attaining a downward momentum impossible to arrest on the declivity of misfortune and disaster. Instead of prudently pausing or retiring when it is clear a business will not pay, many a man and many a company are lured or goaded on by the false hope of retrieving misfortune until they are ruined in the explosion of the inevitable smash-up. Such a course is far worse for the insolvents themselves, and infinitely more so for the unfortunate creditors, than a prudent halt would be in the earlier stages of business misfortune. For these reasons the example of the Stadacona Bank is to be commended.

Our American neighbors are immense at celebrations. This has been particularly so since they were struck with the centennial mania. We learn from the Cleveland *Leader* that "the one hundreth anniversary of the battle of Minisink, in which forty-four State militia were killed by Indians and Tories under Brant, was celebrated with a large procession and public exercises. Ten thousand persons were present." Not at the battles, but at the centennial of it. When the big centennial was held in 1876 the glory of the thing was somewhat alloyed by the reflection that it could only happen once in a hundred years, and that the participators in it would not be able to wait for and see a return of it. American ingenuity has been equal to the difficulty. Once the round hundred years was complete every day would be sure to prove the centennial of something that happened a century before, and so the interminable round of centennials goes bravely on. At this distance it looks like much-a-do about nothing for 10,000 people to celebrate the loss of 40 men killed in an Indian skirmish 100 years ago, but our neighbors are evidently fond of incessant parade and perhaps it would be cruel to discourage their indulgence in such congenial amusement.

The Toronto and Ottawa Railway project is again revived. A large meeting of the ratepayers of Ottawa city has been held and resolutions adopted in its favor. The recommendation of a bonus however, has been prudently conditioned on similar action by the city at the other end of the line. It will be remembered what a big defeat the project sustained the last time a bonus in aid of it was submitted to the taxpayers of Toronto. A similar move there now would very likely meet a similar fate. Not that the people of Toronto think such a line, shortening as it materially would the distance between the Ontario capital and that of the Dominion, would not be of benefit to both cities; but the people of Toronto have over-saddled themselves with railway taxation and are in no mood at present to grant additional bonuses. In addition to this the movement has to encounter in Toronto the most unrelenting opposition of the Grand Trunk influence which of course cannot affect the people of Ottawa. The latter are not to be blamed for resurrecting the scheme for it is only by dint of constant agitation that opposition is subdued and any great work carried to a successful consummation.

CONE AT LAST.

There was something significantly cowardly in the way in which Sir John Macdonald hustled out of the country the moment he had accomplished the official decapitation of Lieutenant-Governor Letellier. So soon as ever the outrage was perpetrated he struck out for England, infinitely preferring the possible perils of the sea to the greater storm he knew full well his tyranny would excite among the people of Quebec. And he left not a moment too soon to escape the gathering storm. The wake of the vessel in which he took flight was lighted up by his own flaming effigies, burned by the indignant populace whose rights of self-Government he had violated. He is now *en route* for England, presumably to knock for admission into Her Majesty's Privy Council, from which, it is notorious, his rank corruptions have so far excluded him. His dual recommendation thereto is a curious one. With one hand he can present as a testimonial the fact that he has instituted in Canada a tariff in direct hostility to the commercial interests and fiscal policy of the Empire; and in the other hand he can carry his proof of the fact that his last act, ere quitting Canadian shores, was to deal a fatal stab at once to the prerogative of the crown and the liberties of the people. Nothing short of the most unconscionable cheek would be able to face British sentiment with a record—recent and remote—like that of John A. Macdonald. But we have an unfaltering faith in the Tory Chieftain's brass. With the utmost nonchalance he will declare, as he did upon our own hustings, that his reeking hands are clean; that his N.P. Tariff is framed in the special interest of British trade and manufacture; and that his dismissal of a Lieutenant-Governor, for exercising an undoubted prerogative of his office, is calculated to promote the stability of the British throne! He has humbugged the people up to the very eyes, and why should he not similarly hoodwink the verdant British nation? His final, although tardy, admission to the Imperial Privy Council will be the proof that he has accomplished the pole-star purpose of his existence since the day he was ignominously hurled from power by a shamed and degraded people. His impudent purpose, again and again avowed, was to compel the Canadian electors to reverse the verdict of 1873. This, by the employment of false pretences he succeeded last September in accomplishing. Similarly he has now gone to force the withdrawal of all objection to his admission to the Privy Council of the Empire. Time will soon determine whether the Imperial authorities can be as easily hoodwinked by this master humbug as were the Canadian people last September.

THE DISMISSAL DEFENDED.

Our local contemporary is indulging in quite a good deal of vapid 'constitutional' twaddle in regard to the Letellier dismissal. It is ranting perpetually about the 'arbitrary' conduct of the late Lieutenant-Governor. Now, can any course be termed arbitrary or tyrannical which takes a great question of public import *and places it at once in the hands of the people for settlement?* And yet this is the head and front, the pith and the marrow of the Lieutenant Governor's offending. It is not at all begging the question to affirm that the Province of Quebec was grossly misgoverned by the De Boucherville Cabinet. Everybody concedes that fact. If ever tyranny and corruption bore sway in the name of Responsible Government it was under that regime which was pushing the Province to financial ruin, and gripping the prostrate municipalities by the throat. The action of the Lieutenant Governor was simply the reference of this alarming state of affairs to the people at the polls. If there they had decided to cling to misgovernment, well and good; the dismissed ministry would have been restored, and Mr. Letellier would not have been responsible for the fatal consequences. The people, however, gladly jumped at the chance of emancipation and ratified with their votes the action of His Honor. And yet an act which was done in the direct interest of the people, and which has been distinctly approved of by the people themselves, and by their representatives, is denounced as 'arbitary' because its effect was to deprive a corrupt Tory oligarchy of the chance to abuse their power to the prostitution of the popular rights and liberties. So much for the 'arbitary' phase of the question. As to the constitutional aspect of it, not even the notification of dismissal dares to impugn the constitutionality of Mr. Letellier's action. It merely assigns as the 'cause' of dismissal the whopping lie that the Hon. gentleman's usefulness was gone, because the Tory majority in the House of Commons simply chose to say so. As to the action of Mr. Letellier being in alleged alliance with Mr. Mackenzie for the propping up of the Dominion Government, nothing could be more false or puerile than for the organ to affirm such a thing. Especially in the face of the facts Hon. Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues disclaimed all knowledge of or responsibility for his Honor's action. Besides this the fact that in May of last year the Quebec elections went in favor of Mr. Joly, the September elections against Mr. Mackenzie, and all the subsequent by elections in favor of Joly again is a sufficient refutation of the charge that one set of elections had any connection whatever with the other. On every phase of this question our contemporary is palpably astray.

LOST MONEY.—During the past week a number of persons have been singularly unfortunate in losing money. Two or three purses were found by honest persons and returned to the owner. One pocket book, containing about $17, was picked up, however, by a dishonest person, who squandered the money in liquor drinking and riotous living. He was suspected and his house searched, the pocket book being found but emptied of its contents. The case is properly one of larceny, but the loser does not wish to prosecute.

For an enjoyable day go to Belleville on the 'Maud' to-morrow, 7 a.m. "Joe" promises an abundance of good things and arrangements have been made to ensure order and comfort at meals.

LETELLIER.

A NEW YORK OPINION OF THE DISMISSAL.

It is a pity that the Governor-General of the Dominion has been compelled to dismiss the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. Canada being practically a self-governing country the Queen's representative cannot of course avoid taking the advice of his responsible Ministers, and it is also true that Lieutenant-Governor Letellier took a heroic measure concerning the constitutionality, of which there might reasonably enough be two opinions, when he dismissed the De Boucherville administration. Nevertheless the De Boucherville administration seems to have been bad in character and worse in tendency, and when the Liberals came back with thirty-three members of sixty-five, having gone to the country with twenty one or twenty-two, and afterwards carried all the 'bye' elections, there was some *prima facie* evidence that the people of Quebec approved the Lieutenant-Governor's action. Queerly enough the Dominion House of Commons censured Mr. Letellier for breaking with the majority of the people of Quebec, and now in acting upon that censure the Dominion Government has to oppose a majority of the people of Quebec. If the new Lieutenant-Governor dismisses the Joly Administration and recalls M. DeBoucherville, the new Ministry will find itself in a minority of four in the Quebec Legislature, without counting the Speaker. A dead lock will thus ensue, only to be broken by ordering another general election, the third in the Province within a year, with the chances that in the new Chamber the Liberals would still have a majority. But all this is as nothing compared with the additional fuel flung on the fire of party politics in the Dominion. The removal of a Lieutenant-Governor establishes a precedent, in connection with the 'movement' in the civil service which has taken place since Sir John A. Macdonald's return to power, which future administrations will follow. The war-cry 'To the victors the spoils!' is certain to be raised at the next election, and when once the 'practical' politicians begin to lay out campaigns, with every office from the Lieutenant-Governors down to the tide waiter's offered as a prize, our own experience teaches us that the end of the really admirable civil-service system which Canada has so long enjoyed will be at hand. The present generation will almost certainly see Canada a strongly centralized state, in which the federal government will have absorbed nearly all, if not all the, powers of the provincial governments, and in which at every election or change of administration a clean sweep will be made of the civil service from top to bottom. Whether such a change will conduce to more friendly and liberal relations between Canada and this country may very naturally be doubted. Centralized governments have their good qualities no doubt, but a pacific tendency in foreign politics is not one of them.—*N. Y World.*

BUGET OF NEWS.

—Reports say that Rufus Stephenson, M. P., is to be appointed collector of customs at Windsor.

—It might be the cheapest way for everybody to abandon Memphis and start a new city in a clean spot.

—The first load of new wheat in the Hamilton market, was purchased on the 28th of July, for $1.05 per bushel.

—A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the Admiralty have resolved to materially increase and improve the German navy.

—*L'Ordre* asserts that Prince Jerome Napoleon is not merely a candidate for Emperor, but represents the Empire itself.

—Mr. and Mrs. Fallon, keepers of a bar-room at Liberty, Ind., died of delirium tremens within an hour of each other.

—Mr. E. A. Goff, of Canada Agricultural Insurance fame, has become the agent in Boston of the New York Central Railway.

—It was by the express desire of Lord Beaconsfield that the Ministers of War and of the Colonies attended the funeral of the Prince Imperial.

—There was a violent hurricane on Sunday in part of the Adriatic. Several lives were lost. Twenty vessels were damaged; one was sunk.

—It is reported from the agricultural districts of Ohio that there has not been so much demand for help since the close of the war as there is at present.

—In the Letellier matter the Liberals are standing by the constitution. Sir John stands by his friends, constitution or no constitution.

—From several of the Christian pulpits in New York, on Sunday protests were uttered against the anti-Jewish order by the Manhattan Beach proprietors.

—T. B. Reese, the Penn Yan lawyer, who was detected in forging, and altering pension papers, and is in jail at Rochester, is dying from malarial fever.

—The uniform worn by the Prince Imperial at Saarbruck, during his "baptism of fire" has been added to the treasures Mme. Tussaud's collection in London.

—A motion has been introduced into the French Chamber of Deputies to grant 300,000 francs in aid of the sufferers by inundations on the north of France.

—The editor of the Paris *Lanterne* has been sentenced to four months imprisonment and a fine of 400 francs for the publication of an article calculated to disturb the public.

—The Turkish Grand Vizier has resigned, and Ariffa Pasha, who twice filled the post of Foreign Minister, and was once Ambassador of the Porte at Paris, has been appointed in his stead.

—A spider's net, suspended across the path of Sir Samuel Brown, as he walked one dewy morning in his garden, was the prompter that gave him the idea of a suspension bridge across the Tweed.

—It is again stated that the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family will visit the Melbourne Exhibition. The Duke of Genoa will go out in a man-of-war.

—Guelph *Herald*: "We could almost forgive the local member for Hamilton for being a Grit in consideration of the splendid way in which he is upholding Canada's honor at Wimbledon."

—I admit that the Orange body is a political organization; its chief significance lies in this fact, and it should be used to drive from power the opponents of the Conservative party.—C. Rykert.

—The tide of imigration from England is once more setting in upon the United States. One of the most certain indications that the era of depression is passing away in great Republic.

—Rochester University has just recieved a gift of $100,000 from three wealthy New Yorkers, John H. Deane, Esq., giving $50,000, John B. Treaver $25,000, and Jeremiah Millbank $25,000.

—A test is being made of the asphalt pavement in New York, which has been extensively used in Berlin, Vienna, Hamburg and other European cities. The city bears part of the expense for the experiment.

—Mr. Tracy Turnerelli's offer to the 112 towns, representing 50,000 workmen, to return the amount of their subscriptions to the Beaconsfield wreath on application being made before a certain day, has been accepted by only one town, Leeds, which will have its £5 returned.

—Victor Hugo talking about age not long ago confessed that the most disagreeable advance to him was that from thirty-nine to forty. 'But,' said a friend, 'I should take it a great deal better to be forty than fifty.' 'Not at all,' replied Hugo; 'forty years is the old age of youth, while fifty years is the youth of old age.'

AMERICAN.

The Preacheress in Trouble—A Bank Speculator in Default—The Fever and Quarantine—A Son's Disgrace—A Heavy Contract, etc.

Lawrence, Mass., July 30.—Prescott G. Pillsbury, cashier of the Lawrence National Bank, is a defaulter in $64,000. On Monday morning, Pillsbury told the president that he was unable to carry the burden any longer; that he had taken the bank's funds to speculate in mining stocks, and lost it; that the amount actually taken was $64,000, but that the stocks he had taken were worth about $30,000, and that everything else in relation to the bank was right. The directors and bank examiner made a thorough examination and found everything as the cashier stated. Pillsbury had tendered his resignation but the directors under the advice of the bank examiner passed a vote dismissing him. The bondsmen of the cashier are all responsible and liable for $20,000. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Pillsbury.

Chicago, July 30.—Mr. Potter Palmer of this city, who is now in Maine, has telegraphed to the Board of Health of Memphis to draw on him for $75 per month during the continuance of the plague in that city.

Chicago, July 30.—Almost the entire force, numbering 700 men, employed in the Lamont quarries, struck yesterday for an increase of from $1.50 to $1.75 per day. They became demonstrative, and those who could not be induced to join the crowd were compelled to stop work. They held a meeting and became noisy, and were threatening in their manner. The Sheriff has sent a deputy with power to swear in a posse if necessary. So far no violence has been committed.

Brooklyn, July 30.—Rev. Anna Oliver is in trouble and the owner of the furniture of her church has taken his property out for the debt. She has met with opposition ever since she assumed the charge of her new church, and claims that it is because there is opposition to her work as a woman and that if she does not persevere the church of which she has assumed charge will be sold and used for a beer garden.

New York, July 31.—The demands of the South on the wholesale druggists of this city, for substances used for disinfection, has been greater than could be filled, although the dealers were carrying very large stocks in anticipation of the return of the scourge.

Jersey City, N.J., July 31.—A despatch was received in Elizabeth yesterday from Saratoga, saying that David Wimbald, the popular negro minstrel, was dying in the latter place. Wimbald has long been afflicted with consumption, and the disease is said to have reached its last stages.

New York, July 31.—The *Tribune* says it has been insisted from the time of the first outbreak in Memphis that there would never be any difficulty in detecting the cases of yellow fever which should develope themselves here nor any difficulty in removing such cases immediately to quarantine; yet Margaret Croman, stewardess, Bark Wallace, from Havana, was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital, 70th street, nearly a week ago, kept there in the neighborhood of other patients, and died there, the case having been from the first one of yellow fever. Sanitary Supt. Day, however, says it was such an obscure case that it is not a matter of wonder that nobody could be certain of it until after the post mortem. It could not be positively pronounced a case of yellow fever without the post mortem.

New York, July 31.—One of the Icelanders who arrived at Castle Garden on Monday presented the baggage man, M. Dolan, with an old copy of the Bible printed in 1747. It is a large book, bound in dogskin, and is in the Danish language.

—Alex. R. Brade, veteran of the war of 1812, and one of the oldest type setters in this city, as buried yesterday from his home, Brooklyn.

New York, July 31.—The bark 'Wallace' has been ordered from Williamsburg, upper port of Brooklyn, to quarantine.

Three yellow fever patients are at Swinburne Island hospital.

Jersey City, July 51.—Cornelius Beatty, aged 25, son of Van Rennsaler Beatty, of Mont Clair, was arrested on complaint of his father and locked up in Newark jail. In April last the safe in Beatty's store was broken open in the night and rifled of $600 in cash, an Essex County Bank check for $5,000, and other valuables. Beatty was accused of the robbery or of hiring others to commit it. Four sisters made affidavits against him, making it appear that Cornelius wanted his father poisoned or deprived of his property.

The contract for one hundred iron bridges, for Costa Rico, has been awarded to Charles Snyder, of Patterson.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 30.—A sensation has been caused in Williamsburg over the elopement of an eighteen year old daughter of Amos B. Stillman, editor of one of the New York dailies, with Wm. H. Gould, a prominent business man, aged seventy-six. After marriage the parties sailed for Europe.

Baltimore, July 31.—A despatch from Ocean City says the steamship 'Elphis,' capacity 2600 tons, hailing from West Hartlepool, England, went aground yesterday morning on Gull's Shoals, off Ocean City, about four miles out. Capt. Trut and others manned the life-boat and went out to her. She was oadeds with iron ore and gin, seventeen day out Port Mahone, Spain, bound for Philadelphia. Part of her cargo was thrown overboard, and at one o'clock high tide she was got afloat and proceeded on her way to Delaware breakwater.

Chicago, July 31.—A seventy-five hour walking match between George Guyon, John Dobler and Charles Rier, for sweepstakes of $100 and championship, began at 8:45 last night.

New York, July 31.—Tutter, Son & Co.'s planing mill was totally destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning. Loss $8,000. Insurance small.

Boston, July 31.—Three striking spinners were held in $200 in Fall River District Court, for intimidating Knobsticks. The District police, sent by Governor Talbot, have arrived. Several contributions in aid of the strikers, from New York, Boston, Lynn and Worcester, were received.

New York, July 31.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: "On account of the anti-American feeling, prevalent in Mexico, it is understood that our interest on the Mexican border will have close attention from this time out. The revolt of Mexico against Diaz means that should it prove successful the war party in Mexico are determined to fight the United States. An uprising, however short lived, couldn't but lead to conflicts more or less serious along the Rio Grande. For this emergency the War Department will not be found unprepared. The *Herald* reports an interview with a Mexican Minister in which he states that the anti-American sentiment in Mexico is mythical.

OTTAWA.

Reformed Episcopal Church—Delegates in Council.

Ottawa, July 31.—The Delegates of the various Reformed Episcopal churches in Canada are holding their meeting here.

In recognition of the labours of Prof. Guoist, of the Law Faculty in Berlin, President Hayes has transmitted to the professor through Mr. Everett, a collection of volumes of the history of jurisprudence.

QUEBEC.

Mysterious Case—Ocean Vessel on Fire—Respects to Mr. Letellier—He will visit Niagara Falls.

(*Per Dominion Line.*)

Quec, July 31.—One Higgins, residing in Vallier, went out last night, and returned about nine o'clock, and spoke to no one but threw himself upon his bed. A peculiarity in his movements, however, attracted attention, and upon examination it was seen that his clothes were covered with blood. A doctor was summoned, who found that he had received no less than five stabs from a sharp instrument. He was unconscious and unable to give an account of how he had received the wounds.

The bark 'George' arrived in the harbor yesterday from Three Rivers, loaded with light lumber for South America, and anchored in the stream. About 11 p.m. fire was discovered in her forward hold, and the alarm was given by ringing the ship's bell. An alarm was sounded and the Shand & Mason engine was sent out on a tug with sixteen men of the force to assist in extinguishing the flames. This was found no easy task, and at 1 a.m. the fire was still unsubdued. At a later hour she was towed alongside Crawford's wharf, and two streams from the water works kept playing into the vessel's hold.

By the order of his physiciaan ex Lt.-Governor Letellier will probably take a trip west as far as Niagara before he goes down to his residence at River Ouelle.

Over 200 voters of the district of St. Hyacinthe, who came with the single object of paying their respects to express pressing their sympathy with Mr. Letellier, arrived here yesterday. The whole party drove out in carriages, and were presented by the Hon. Mr. Mercier to the ex-Lieut.-Governor. All the party afterwards signed their names in the visiting books at the Government House.

MONTREAL.

Four Oared Race—Baloon Ascension—Electric Light—Troublesome Butchers.

(*Per Dominion Line.*)

Montreal, July 31.—There is some interest shown here in the four oared race at Lachine on Saturday week, in which the Argonauts, of Toronto, and the Hamilton crew are expected to compete. Lachine and Longueuil will also send crews, but it is thought Hamilton or Toronto will carry off the laurels.

The gigantic baloon 'Canada', which, is to test Cowan & Page's ariel steering apparatus, is being inflated, and if the weather is favorable it will ascend about five o'clock this afternoon.

The electric light is now being used on the the tower of Harbor Commissioner's building to light up the port. It is exceedingly brilliant.

Twenty two private butchers were fined $40 each by the Recorder this morning for refusing to take out licenses.

FEVER REPORTS.

Change of Feeling in Memphis—Colored People Agitated A Special Case.

(*Per Dominion Line.*)

Memphis, Tenn., July 31.—The weather this morning was clear and very warm, with prospects of more intense hot weather. A large proportion of the colored people, among the stricken, has caused a complete revolution of sentiment, and among many who a few days ago were outspoken in their protests against going into camp. Douglass, the colored camp, is rapidly filling up. Thirteen new cases of yellow fever are reported since yesterday, but no deaths have occurred.

New York, July 31.—The *Times* Memphis special reports that Benj. Adams, who, it is said, had a bad case last year, is now down with another bad attack of fever. This is the first case of that character announced.

PARTY PROSPECTS.

Probable Results of Extra Session of U. S. Congress.

(*Per Dominion Line.*)

Washington, D.C., July 31.—The *Post* publishes an interview with Senator Hill, who says that he is glad of the extra session because it has already defined the political issue. It is a centralization against freedom. The Republicans insist upon the Government of force, the Democrats upon the Government of freedom. It is the fight of 1776 over again. He says "I believe we will win." The Senator referred to his very pleasant intercourse with the Tammany men in New York, and added "These local quarrels of the party in New York are very unfortunate, my belief is that a compromise will be effected that will unite the party.

TORONTO.

Boucher's Dinner—A Fraud Punished—The Sentencing of Burglars.

(*Per Dominion Line.*)

Toronto, July 31.—The Benchers of the Law say they propose giving a dinner to the Marquis during his September visit.

John McQuade, for representing himself as a county constable, and procuring $3 from Capt. Prince of the Central Prison, was sent to the Penitentiary this morning for six months.

Patrick Cummins and Thomas Callaghan, burglars, arrested in the act of robbing the store of Leonard Art, were sentenced to-day, the former being sent to the Penitentiary for two years, and the latter to six months in the Central Prison.

VERY LATEST.

Condensed for the 'Whig' Readers.

(*Per Dominion Line.*)

Berlin, July 31.—Most favorable accounts have received from Gastein regarding the health of the Emperor.

Five men were killed and twenty-five wounded by the explosion of a cannon on the gun boat Renown.

London, July 31.—The official returns show that twenty officers and four hundred men died from cholera and other diseases on the return march from the Afghan campaign, while only about 100 were killed in the action on the British side during the war.

Rome, July 31.—General Garibaldi's suit for the annulment of his marriage with Signora Raimondi, will be brought before the Court of Appeal on August, 7th.

Paris, July 31.—The second sub-committee, on a Trans-Sahara Railway, has decided to propose Biskari as the starting point.

Paris, July 31.—The Extreme Left in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday abstained from voting when an estimate for the salaries of Bishops was submitted. As less than half the Chamber voted the vote was invalid. The Extremists may repeal the same course to-day. The object of the delay is to coerce the Senate into passing the anti-Jesuit clause of Ferry's Education Bill, under pain of seeing the ecclesiastical salaries stopped.

The iron masters of Cleveland district, in the north of England trades, yesterday gave notice of 5 per cent. reduction in wages. The matter will be referred to arbitration.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Montreal, July 31.

Flour—receipts 2,100 bbls; market inactive, holders steady; sales—50 superior extra at 5,25; 200 Ontario bags at 2,37½. To-day's quotations are: superior extra 5,20 to 5,25; extra superfine 5,10; fancy 4,97½ to 5 00; spring extra new ground 4,87½ to 4,95; superfine 4,60 to 4,70; strong bakers' 5,10 to 5,25; fine 4,10 to 4,20; middlings 3 35 to 3,50; pollards 2,90 to 3,10; Ontario bags 2,35½ to 2,40; city bags delivered 2,55. Peas—receipts 450 bush; about 79 to 80. Oats—33 to 34. Rye—about 58 to 60. Barley unchanged. Oatmeal Ontaario bags 4,75. Cornmeal 2,50. Corn—receipts 17,100 bush; about 45 to 46. Wheat—receipts 470,002 bush; spring wheat nominal at 1,08 to 1,10; Butter—Western 8 to 9; Brockville and Morrisburg 9 to 10; Eastern Townships 10 to 12; creameries 14 to 15; these quotations are for late make in prime condition. Cheese market quiet; 5 to 5¼. Lard 9 to 9¼ for Canada tubs and pails; 9¾ for American pails. Pork—mess 13,00 to 13,50, for the Chicago brand. Ashes per 100 lbs—pots 3,50 to 3.60; pearls 5,70. Hams 11 to 12. Bacon 8¼ to 9. Eggs 12¼. Wool—super 23 to 25.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, July 31.

Bank of Montreal—137 1-2, 137.
Merchants' Bank—77, 76.
Bank of Commerce—108, 107 1-2
Ontario Bank—63 1-2, 62 1-2
Bank of Toronto—Offered 109.
Consolidated Bank—17, 12.
Molsons Bank—Offered 72
Bank du Peuple—49 3-4
Jacques Cartier—62, 60.
Union Bank—blank.
Quebec Bank—blank
Exchange Bank—Offered 30
Montreal Tel. Co—90 1-2, 89
City Gas Co—116 3-4, 116.
Dominion Tel. Co—Blank.
City Passenger Railway—83 1-2, 82 1-2
Richelieu & Ontario Nav Co—45, 44.
Royal Canadian Insurance Co—Offered 45.

The Dairy Markets This Week.

LITTLE FALLS.—10,000 boxes of factory cheese sold to-day—3,000 at 5⅞c., 6,000 at 5⅞c., the remainder at 6 and 6⅛c. 600 dairy sold at 4⅞c to 5⅛c. The market was very dull. Butter sold at 11c to 11½c.

LOWVILLE.—The cheese market was quiet and the attendance small. A little over 1,000 boxes, from nine factories, were registered. No sales reported.

WATERTOWN.—Thirty-two factories registered 2,259 cheese. The following were sold

400 boxes at		5⅞
700 "		5¾
325 "	F. T.	
240 "	COM.	

UTICA.—Cheese There were 10,518 boxes sold and 4,462 boxes consigned. Quotations are: Extremes 5c. and 5⅞c.; average price 5⅛c., leading price 5⅛c. The bulk of the offerings sold at the leading price.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

QUOTATIONS FOR PAST FOUR DAYS

	26	28	29	30
	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.
Flour, pe...	11 3	11 3	11 3	11 3
Wheat, spr	9 0	9 0	811	811
Red Winter ..	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8
White.....	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8
Club.....	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Corn, new	4 6	4 6	4 5	4 5
Oats	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6
Barley	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3
Peas	6 0	6 0	6 1	6 1
Pork	46 0	47 0	47 0	48 0
Lard	31 3	31 6	31 9	31 9
Bacon	26 0	26 6	27 0	27 0
Beef.....	77 6	77 6	77 6	77 6
Tallow.....	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0
Cheese	33 0	33 0	32 6	32 6

KINGSTON RETAIL MARKETS.

	July 31st.
FLOUR—XXX per bbl	6.00@ 7.00
" XXX 100 lbs	3.05@ 3.50
Fancy " 100 "	2.75@ 3.00
New process, per bbl	7.00@ 8.00
Farmers Grade, per 100 lbs	2.50@ 2.75
Oatmeal, per bbl	5.00@ 5.25
Corn Meal, per sack	0.70@ 0.80
GRAIN—Barley per bushel, No 1	0.00@ 0.00
do No. 2	0 00@ 0 00
do No. 3	0.00@ 0.00
Rye " "	0.47@ 0.50
Peas " "	0.60@ 0.65
Oats " "	0.35@ 0.40
Corn " "	0.56@ 0.60
Wheat " "	0.95@ 1.00
Buckwheat Flour per 100 lbs	2 00@ 2.25
Bran, per ton	16,00@18,00
Shorts, per ton	19,00@20,00
Provender, per ton	22,00@24,00
MEAT—Beef, per 100 lbs	4.00@ 5.00
Lamb, per lb	0,06@ 0 08
Mutton per lb	0.06@ 0.07
Veal, large, per lb	0.05@ 0.06
Pork per bbl	14.00@ 14.50
Ham per lb in store	0.10@ 0.10
Bacon " "	0.06@ 0.08
HIDES—No. 1—Inspected	0.06@ 0.6½
No. 2	0.05@ 0.5½
Sheep Pelts	0.25@ 0.30
Lamb Skins	0.40@ 0.50
Calf Skins per lb	0.08@ 0 10
Deacon Skins	0.25@ 0 40
Tallow rendered	0.05@ 0.05
do rough	0.2½@ 0.3½
No. 1 Fleece Wool	0.30@ 0 21
POULTRY—Turkeys, each	0.75@ 1.25
Geese, each	0.50@ 0.65
Ducks per pair	0 60@ 0 0
Spring Chickens	0 30@ 0.35
Fowls per pair	0 40@ 0.50
GENERAL—Potatoes, old, per bush	0.30@ 1 00
Potatoes, new, per peck	0,30 to 0.35
Hops, per lb	0.08@ 0.10
Bread, per 4 lb Loaf	0.08@ 0.10
Turnips per bag	1 00@ 1 10
Carrots, per bunch	0.03@ 0.04
Cauliflowers	0.05@ 0 07
Beets per bush	0.50@ 0.55
Butter, tub, per lb	0.10@ 0.11
do print, fresh	0.14@ 0 16
Eggs, per dozen, fresh	0.12@ 0 14
Lard	0 07@ 0,09
Cheese, factory	0.08@ 0,09
Onions per bunch	0.03@ 0 05
Hay, per ton	5.50@ 6.00
Straw	4 00@ 5 00
Wood, hard	3.50@ 4 00
Coal, per ton	5 00@ 5,50
Milch Cows	20,00@35,00
Timothy Seed, per bushel	1.50@ 2 00
Clover do	4 00@ 4 50
Peas, shelled, per quart	0 08@ 0 10
Celery per head	0 05@ 0.06

FARMERS' MARKETS.

STRATFORD—Wheat—Fall, $1.03 to $1,05, Spring, $1.09 to $1.02, barley 40 to 50c, oats 30c to 32c, peas 50c to 55c, flour $5, oatmeal per bbl 4,50, potatoes, $1,50 to $1,50, beef per lb, 4c to 6c, mutton 5c to 7c, butter 8c to 11c, eggs 10c to 11c, chickens 25c to 35c, hides per cwt $5 to $6, sheepskins each 50c to 60c, hay $6 to $9, Wood $2.50 to $3, wool 22 to 23c.

TORONTO—Wheat—fall $1,00 to $1,06, spring 98c to $1,05, wool—per lb, 20c to 21, hay—$6 to $15,00, straw $5,00 to $6,50. Butter, roll, 12c to 16c, potatoes per bbl, $1,25 to $1,50, eggs 12c to 14c.

BELLEVILLE—Barley none, Wheat 95 to 96c, Oats 38 to 40, Peas 50, Rye 45, Hides—$4 to $6; inspected, $5; Wool 20c to 21c, Sheepskins—shearling, 40c to 40c; deakins 45c, old pelts 60c to $1,40, Mutton 6 to 7c; Hams 8 to 10c, Beef $4 to $5, Lamb 5 to 6c; Butter, roll, 8 to 12½c; Butter, tub, 8 to 10c; Chickens 30c to 50c; Cheese 8 to 10c; Eggs 10 to 12 Lard 8 to 10c; Tallow—rough 4c, rendered, 5; Potatoes 80c to $1; Flour $4,25 per cwt; Hay $6 to $7. Straw $4 to $5,50 per load, Pork $5,50 to $6,50 per cwt.

PERTH—Flour per bbl 4,50 to $5,00, Oatmeal per bbl $5,00 to $5. Wheat—spring, 90c to $1; Fall do 90c to $1. Peas 60 to 60c; Barley 50c; Oats 30c; Rye 60 to 50c, Pork, Mess $00 to $12; Beef per 100 lbs. $4.00 to $5.00; Lard 7 to 8c; Tallow, 7c to 7c; Butter—firkin, 10; roll, 8c. Cheese 00c to 00c; Eggs 11c; Potatoes per bush 30c; Wool 21. Hides, $5 25; sheep skins 45 to 70c. Hay $14.

NAPANEE—Wheat, 1,05, Rye, 50c; Peas 50c; Corn 55c, Oats 30c; Buckwheat 40c to 40c; Wheat Flour, $2,50; Barley 40 to 50c, Oatmeal $5 per cwt, Onions, 30c to 40c per bush; Ham, 8c to 10c per lb; Mutton 5 to 6c per lb; Lamb, 4c to 5c per lb, Butter 10 to 12c per lb; Eggs, 10c to 10c per dos. Lard, 7c to 8c, Tallow 4c, Kip Skins 20c to 30c, Calf Skins 7c per lb, Deacon Skins 30c to 30c each, Murrain Hides 50c to $1, Lamb skins 30c to 40c. Hides $3 to $4 trimmed, Wool 20c per lb; Chickens 30c to 35c, Potatoes new, $1,00 per bush; Cordwood—dry hard $5, green hard $4,50,