

# Arrival of the "Peruvian." THE ALABAMA WAR DECLARED AGAINST PARAGUAY.

Further Point, June 11.  
The steamer Peruvian, from Liverpool, June 1st, via Greenock, June 2nd, passed this point at a late hour this evening.  
The steamer Hibernian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st.  
The steamer America, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 31st.  
The political news is unimportant.  
The rate of discount in the Bank of England has been reduced to 3 per cent.  
The U. S. 5-20's were quoted at 68 1/2; Erie, 50 1/2 to 51; Illinois Central shares, 76 1/2.

## COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, June 1.—Cotton sales for four days sum up 75,000 bales including 29,000 to speculators and exporters. The market has been buoyant; prices of the fair and middling qualities are 1d higher. The market closes firm, with an upward tendency, except for Eastern descriptions.  
Wheat, active, and 1d to 1 1/2d lower for inferior; winter, 6s 6d to 8s 8d. Corn heavy and 6d lower, mixed, 2s.  
Provisions.—Beef quiet and steady. Pork very dull and easier. Bacon quiet. Butter firmer, with an improvement on inferior qualities. Lard flat and 1d lower. Tallow quiet.

Produce.—Ashes quiet at 25s 6d to 29s 6d for new and 25s 6d to 29s 6d for old. Coffee quiet and firm. Tea inactive, but steady. Rice quiet, but steady.  
Consols closed on Wednesday at 91 1/2 to 91 3/4 for money.  
Liverpool, June 2.—Cotton.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at 108,500 bales. The market has been buoyant, and prices are 1d to 1 1/2d higher for American and Egyptian, 3/4 to 1d higher for other descriptions. The sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales, market closing excited with an upward tendency. The authorized quotations are fair, uplands, 17 1/2; middling uplands, 16 1/2; middling Mobile, 16 1/2; fair Orleans, 14 1/2; middling Orleans, 14 1/2. Stock in port estimated 440,000 bales, of which 56,000 are American. Breadstuffs very dull, and all quotations slightly lower.

Provisions quiet and steady, except lard, which is still declining.  
London, June 2.—Consols closed at 89 1/2 to 90 ex dividend; Ill. C. Shares, 76 1/2.  
The bullion in the Bank of England has increased to £239,000.

## LATEST VIA GREENOCK.

The steamer Hibernian, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 2nd.  
It is stated that Buenos Ayres has declared war against Paraguay. A triple alliance has been formed between Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic. The allies are marching a strong force against Paraguay.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The public was entirely occupied with the race for the Derby.  
The French horse Gladiator won easily in a canter by two lengths. There was a length between the 2nd and 3rd horses.  
The London papers warmly congratulate France on the triumph achieved.

The Times says they have fairly established themselves as our rivals on the turf. The prize was well and fairly earned. It is said that the owner of Gladiator, Count Lezrange, wins from £70,000 to £80,000. The Times says the attitude of the United States on the Alabama is perhaps more important than the demands themselves. The correspondence opened in 1863 on the part of the United States, and nothing could be more courteous. Mr. Adams desired to maintain amity as well as peace. England has many counter-claims for the arbitrary enforcement of blockade and search. These will have to be examined at the same time, and England is unconscious of hostile intentions in urging them. She will decline to infer such intentions from the mere renewal of outstanding demands, which she believes to be unfounded. The Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered a speech at Chester, in favour of his son, who is canvassing for election to the next parliament. The Chancellor expressed himself in favour of a wide extension of the franchise to the working classes, not as a matter of abstract right, but as a strengthening the laws and constitution of the country.

FRANCE.—It was asserted that several foreign consuls had proposed a collective remonstrance against Prince Napoleon's speech, but the project was frustrated by Lord Cowley declaring that the language could not affect England, and that any collective note would be offensive to the Imperial Government.

The Paris bourse on the 31st was dull. Rentes closed at 67 1/2 3/4.

GRECE.—The elections have terminated. Quiet prevailed, with the exception of a few unimportant outbreaks.

BRAZIL.—The Brazilian mail reached Lisbon with Rio dates to the 19th of May. Lopez had seized in the port of Assumpcion, without a declaration of war, the Argentine steamer "Valer."

His squadron had taken the port of Carreiras and two vessels of war.  
The town was occupied without resistance by 7,000 Paraguayans.

The Brazilian Ministry had tendered their resignation, and Senator Nabuco de Azevedo was entrusted with the formation of a new cabinet.

SPAIN.—The "Diario Espanol" says that should the Government dissolve Congress the party of the liberal union will abstain taking part in the elections.  
The financial difficulties of the Government are reported to be extreme.  
London Money Market.—On the 31st the demand for discount was slight. At the stock exchange loans were offered at 2 1/2 to 3.

The Bank of France is shortly expected to lower the Bank rate.  
The Times says that Bombay telegrams of May 29 had reached London.

One mentions further disasters, but another is understood to speak of bank failures and the tone of both is very gloomy.  
It is stated that all the claims on Cane & Co. (not legally proved) will be rejected, meaning probably that the line of bargains will be thrown out.

The following is a summary of the "City of London" news brought by the Peruvian.  
The Atlantic cable was completed on the 29th.

At the banquet given by the contractors all parties seemed satisfied with the great results already obtained, and expressed almost a certainty of the enterprise being a great success.

In the House of Commons, in answer to a question, Mr. Cardwell said efforts had been made for colonization of the Red River district, but without present result.  
The Government acknowledges the right of property in land by the Hudson's Bay Company under their charter.

The Civil says that the Canadian delegates have established a complete mission with the Imperial Government as to the fortifications of Quebec and Montreal. They firmly believe the proposed Confederation will be carried out.  
The journals continue discussion as to

the fate of Jeff Davis.  
The Daily News hopes that money will be extended, not that he fully deserves punishment, but because the principle of the Federal Government represents is already vindicated so triumphantly that nothing can be added. No punishment could be greater than failure, and money would cause no regret in future years.  
The Times says:—After the ominous language of the President, we can no longer regard the issue with confidence or unconcern. It may prove a fortunate or fatal success, as the policy of the Government may be so affected by the personal views of the President.

In the House of Commons questions were asked as to the reported demands of the Alabama Government on account of the Alabama's depredations.

Lord Palmerston said communications had been taking place for claims lately made, which were of the same kind as formerly made. He could not say whether the instructions were issued by President Johnson or President Lincoln. He said an impression prevailed since Mr. Johnson's accession that new claims had been in a totally different spirit than formerly; that impression was altogether unfounded.

Mr. Layard said that no fresh demands had been made.

The rupture between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon was complete.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says that the great unpardonable article which was in the present delicate crisis of the Mexican question, the Prince's glorification in the Monroe doctrine, he feeling persuaded that the consequence of the restoration of the Union would be the utter impossibility of a prolonged French occupation of Mexico without a state of war.

Madrid, the chief of the cabinet of Maximilian, had arrived in Paris; and had since come to Brazil.

Advices from Florence state that negotiations are progressing favourably.

The circulation of the C. P. Herald is now very large and constantly increasing. Merchants, business men and all who desire to communicate with the public will secure a wide publication for their notices, by advertising in its columns. Charges as low as those of other papers of less than half the circulation. No charge for publishing births, marriages and deaths.

There is no one, we think, can read the regular issue of lists of insolvents, without a feeling of pain. Men will start a business, borrow money and get credit, in every possible shape, as long as they can, and when their credit is exhausted take advantage of the Bankrupt laws. And what worse they will come out, whitewashed and with as impudent a face as if they had been honest.

Cases of the kind have occurred nearer home, but the one to which we refer at present is found in the "Trade Review," where notice is taken of a debtor who having passed through the white washing process advertised under the heading—"THE DEAD ALIVE AGAIN." His notice is followed by the announcement that the advertiser having purchased his stock at a very low figure, he is determined to dispose of it equally cheap. Further down in the very same column may be found the explanation. It is in these words, and refers to the same advertiser:—"A deed of composition and discharge having been filed in my office by the insolvent, creditors are informed," &c., &c. One would think that the insolvent would have got fairly out of Bankruptcy before he announced himself again to the world in such a shape as the above; but failing has become so fashionable in some localities, that there is not much sense of the propriety left. Besides which, our friend has, doubtless, got a good bargain out of his creditors, he is anxious to make the most of it, and does not hesitate to adopt the earliest and most effective means to let his luck be known. "The dead alive again" is the key-note with which he sounds the success of a liberal compromise, and the low prices at which he can comfortably afford to give his goods away. Of course any one understands that no legitimate trader, honestly endeavouring to pay twenty shillings in the pound, can afford to sell goods as cheaply. It can't be done, and the people know it; depend upon it, our friend, who has had a commercial resurrection, will do a roaring season's trade. His store will be crowded, while that of others more deserving will be deserted. His sales will foot up largely every day, his profits be good; while those of the fair-dealing merchant will dwindle and disappear.

This is but the fruit of the plentiful crop of seed which a bad system of compromises has sown. The full harvest has yet to come.

It was bad enough that a large number of imprudent, incapable, and not a few dishonest traders should have been encouraged to fail in the last half-year by the liberality with which wholesale merchants compromised their indebtedness. The evil was sufficiently painful even with these: But what will be its extent and consequences, if, with this liberality of compromise, a large number of the prudent, the capable and honest traders are forced to succumb? If this other fate is in store for them, if this system is permitted to continue? Either good men will be driven out of trade, because they can make nothing at it; or, unable to successfully compete, they will be forced to adopt the same plans with which to make a profit. Are our wholesale merchants prepared for a general repudiation of indebtedness? Have they made up their minds that all retailers—the good as well as the bad—shall have their obligations reduced by one-third or one-half; have they made money enough in the last few years to afford the entire retail trade of the country the luxury of a liberal compromise? If they have a surplus so abundant, we are rejoiced to hear it. But if they have not, which is certainly the case, they must either cease this system of compromising for their debtors, or they

will be forced to seek a similar indulgence for themselves. We speak thus strongly because we know the difficulty which all honest legitimate traders in all sections of the country are now experiencing. With declining prices for stocks, with little money in the country, and with their obligations to meet in full at maturity, they find it utterly futile to attempt competition with parties who have got their stock at half its value, and whose obligations are reduced one-half, and who have long time in which to pay them.

The injustice of such a position to the good man, its absolute cruelty, is apparent on the mere reflection; but it is not more apparent than such a policy is suicidal and ruinous to the importers themselves. The latter have the power in their own hands of stopping a system that is certain to sap the foundations of our financial fabric, and unless they speedily cease from encouraging every adventurer that comes along with a poor face and a poor statement, they may make up their minds to have this class alone to deal with.

Had there been some great calamity by which many retail merchants had experienced heavy losses, there might have been some excuse for an indiscriminate reduction of indebtedness. Had losses by sea, by fire, by failure in prices, by defalcations, by bank failures, or a general collapse of commerce; had any serious circumstances affected the general standing of the trade, there might be some wisdom, some charity, in forgiving a large number a part of their indebtedness. But when it is understood that this liberality is expended upon a class that have generally either been extravagant, imprudent, or even dishonest; what, in the one case, would have been a virtue, now absolutely becomes a vice. We know that there have been some proper and right, but we also know that at least seven out of every ten have been brought about by either a lack of capacity, lack of capital, or lack of character. If a compromise would supply any of these needs, there would be some sense in adopting it as a general policy; but it rather encourages an extravagance, certainly results in cutting prices to a profitless level, and begets a recklessness and immorality that is destructive of the best interests of the trade.

During the past week our villagers have had something to look at, in the shape of what is called the Zographion, which, so far as we can learn, means a collection of second class paintings exhibited on canvas. The best judges in our village say that it was a poor affair, in most respects, and in no wise comes up to the puff given it by some of our contemporaries, who may, perhaps, have been well paid, as are most penny-anteers for what they are able to say. It was also handed to the skies, by a class of our community, one of whom was heard to say that the exhibition of itself was worth fifty sermons. People often make fools of themselves, but seldom more so than when they run to give their money to showmen or mountebanks of a second class order; which may, perhaps, tickle the fancy and please the mind of some people who perhaps have not had an opportunity of seeing such works of art executed in good style. With the exception of the scenes from "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," the whole thing may be said to be a humbug. The series of pictures intended to illustrate the "Journies of the Israelites" were utterly unworthy of money being paid to see them; moreover, they were very badly explained. The same may be said of the series illustrating the "Pilgrim's Progress." They would have required the help of a first class magician to make them visible from the far end of the room. Altogether, considering the amount of money the exhibitor carried out of the place, our citizens may be said to have been "respectably" done for.

We understand that a division of Good Templars has been organized in this village and hold their meetings in the Baptist Church, which has been very tastefully fitted up for the purpose. The institution, we believe, embraces young persons of both sexes, and the meetings, we suppose, are of a social character, partaking considerably of the nature of a school of training for young men in business habits, and founded on strictly temperance principles. We would advise all the young people who have time to spare, instead of loafing about the corners, to go up to the "temple."

The contractors for the Ottawa buildings have been officially instructed to have them ready for occupation by October next; it being, the notification runs, the intention of the Government to order the civil service employees to be ready to move there early in October, whether this task can be accomplished, we are not informed; but from all accounts previously given of the state of the works, it is evident that it will require the exertion of some extra energy.

We learn from Quebec that Wilkes Booth's papers and memoranda have not been handed over to the American Consul, but now remain in the hands of the Marshal of the Admiralty Court, in whose custody they will continue until an order is made in due course of law for their ultimate disposal. An investigation was recently had into their contents, when they were found to consist of parts of plays written out and memoranda of no importance. Nothing whatever bearing on Mr. Lincoln's murder was discovered.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named Samuel McDonnell died suddenly on Monday. He was working on the railroad at the time. An inquest is being held on his body.

The Toronto Leader has lately been coming out in full sail and with a high pressure of steam, against the Hon. Wm. McDougall in reference to some old charges which have been frequently repeated and as often contradicted. The ruling spirit of the "Leader" finds it very difficult to view his loss of the York Roads in a proper light. As the "Globe" says "there are a great many things which the 'Leader' can forget, but the loss of the York Roads is not among them. By some means it obtained the idea that the Hon. Wm. McDougall was a party to the resumption of that valuable piece of public property, and for that it has never forgiven him, and never ceased to abuse him.

The other day it began an article with some insinuations and complaints, about a recent land sale at Sarnia, which occurred a year after Mr. McDougall ceased to have charge of the Crown Lands Department—and wound up with a repetition of an older slander upon Mr. McDougall, very awkwardly dragged in, and totally unconnected with the subject of which the editor was professing to treat. The story is something like this: While Commissioner of Crown Lands, Mr. McDougall, after due enquiry, recommended the resumption by the Government of certain tracts of mineral lands which had been sold some fifteen years before, but forfeited long since by non-payment of purchase money. The Government, adopting Mr. McDougall's view, did resume the lands, and they were ordered to be re-sold in blocks of 400 acres, at \$1 per acre, we believe. The result was that a large quantity of these lands were sold, the Province got the money for them, and the mineral wealth which had been so long looked up was put in a way of being developed. But some men who were friendly to the Government of which Mr. McDougall was a member, were among the purchasers—though the two most frequently quoted, Messrs. Blackburn and Sheppard, were never special political friends of Mr. McDougall. But they were Ministerialists, and therefore the sale was declared by the 'Leader' to be a case of favoritism, and any number of fibes were printed by it about the matter, only to be refuted by Mr. McDougall's explanations of the facts of the case. By-and-by, after Mr. McDougall was out of office, and a Government to which he was opposed was in power, some one in Parliament moved for the papers bearing upon the resumption and re-sale of the mineral lands. The returns, as sent down, the 'Leader' says, were in proper shape, but when printed were found to have been "mutilated." Having made this assertion, the 'Leader' wastes considerable space in insinuations and speculations about the manner in which the papers were "mutilated," professing to think that "it is most likely some person interested 'ed in the accused'" (by whom was Mr. McDougall accused except by the 'Leader' itself?)—had made away with the missing documents. All these insinuations are based upon the assumption that Mr. McDougall would be damaged by publication of the missing papers. Yet the 'Leader,' in the same article, says that a "complete" copy of the papers was made for a member of the House by the copying clerk, and that that copy is now in the 'Leader's' possession. This, we take it, is the strongest evidence that the "complete copy" contains nothing very damaging to Mr. McDougall, and that there could have been no motive on the part of his friends for suppressing any part of it. If there was the slightest ground for the villainous insinuations of the 'Leader,' it would parade its "complete copy" to the world and point out the damaging documents which had been kept out of printed copy. There must be an excellent reason for not doing so. If it were possible that could be done, and the 'Leader's' documents could be proved genuine, we might overlook the absurdity of its asking us to believe that when Mr. McDougall's opponents controlled the department from which the documents came, the House and the Printing Committee, as well, his friends were in a position to prevent the publication of documents damaging to him; and the mutilation of the documents having been accomplished, the Ministerial majority was unable to expose or remedy the wrong. But in the meantime, the fact that the 'Leader' has all the damaging documents in its possession may very fairly be accounted an ample refutation of its slander, based upon the alleged mutilation.

GOOD WORDS FOR JUNE.—We are in receipt, from the publishers, of this excellent monthly for June. Its articles are able and interesting. Contents: Hereward, the last of the English; Kingsley, continued; Christ the Light of the World; Hymns; a Pilgrimage to old Serbia; Alfred Hagar's Household; Jewish Sects working against Modern Tendency; Our Courts; Some thoughts on prose composition; the Grave of the Heart; Mr. James Beattie; the Obituary of the British Islands; the time when Wee Wee Cam; General Neil; the Martyred President.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. Strahan & Co., London, for the Sunday Magazine for June. One of its principal attractions this month is a beautifully executed engraving of "Slavery," from a picture in the possession of the Glasgow Art Union, by J. Noel Paton. Its contents are in keeping with its well established character as a first class English Periodical.

We are sorry to hear that James, the second son of James Bell, Esq., of Perth, met with an accident, on Saturday last. He was down the river shooting, and his gun went off accidentally, the contents lodging in the ankle joint, quite destroying it. It is very doubtful whether the foot can be saved. It should prove a lesson to boys to be very careful in handling fire-arms.

The latest news from England is by the "Hibernian" and is contained in the following items:  
The Times' city article says, "5.30's have been in good demand both for Holland and Germany. The Americans who have been recently buyers, are now sellers."

Parliament remains adjourned for Whit-sun recess. English politics are consequently unimportant.

The Duke of Argyll writes a long letter to the Edinburgh Scotsman in response to some remarks by Lord Dalhousie, to show that the anti-slavery feeling has been throughout the great motive in the North in the prosecution of the war, and appeals to the English people to help the Americans in the heavy burdens entailed by the sudden abolition.

The papers generally applaud Earl Russell's letter withdrawing recognition from Confederate vessels. The Star rejoices that the Government has not been imposed upon by shallow devices as to the strength of the Confederates and the combined resistance in Texas.

A serious accident occurred on the Great Western Railway. A heavy excursion train from Liverpool to London, containing nearly 1,000 passengers, upset near Shrewsbury; 14 were killed and about 60 seriously injured.

Drotsky de l'Hays had issued instructions similar to those contained in Earl Russell's letter of June 2nd, relative to the withdrawal of protection to Confederate war vessels.

Napoleon arrived at Bonn June 6th, and gave audience to the Tunisian embassy. It was expected he would reach Paris about the 10th. Bourse on the 7th closed rather weak; rentes, 67.45.

ITALY.—There had been rumors of changes in the ministry, but the Florentine States Gazette denies them. The same journal publishes some details of negotiations with the Papal court by Sig. Vegeszi.

The Pope, it is stated, will appoint bishops to the vacant sees, but they will be presented by Victor Emmanuel, and will acknowledge him as their sovereign and recognize the Kingdom of Italy. The Pope consents to the suppression of some of the bishoprics, and the contemplated changes will have the right to prevent the return of prelates whose presence it may consider prejudicial to the public safety.

The Shunt Gun Condemned.  
Our predictions with regard to the ultimate destiny of the shunt gun have been singularly and completely verified. After a protracted trial, it has at length had that verdict pronounced upon it, which we, from the first, specified. The shunt gun has been definitely abandoned, and no large gun will for the future be rifled on that principle. The 64-pounder shunt gun, which we recently been fired and issued to the Royal Navy, have utterly failed on trial board ship. The shot with the hollow head did not travel in a straight course, and were found to break upon impact or even by a fall upon the ship's deck. The invention now is to make new shot, which are to be hollow in the rear. The shells from this naval 64 pounder have been found to burst prematurely in the gun, and in one gun, on board the Excellent, the rifling was entirely destroyed from this cause. A second gun was also seriously damaged by a similar premature explosion of a shell. The rifling of the French gun, which has a galling twist, has been highly recommended by the Ordinance Select Committee for naval guns. The committee, however, states that it will be necessary to introduce sundry modifications, which it is now engaged in carrying out, previously to applying the system to the rifling of the 68, 8, and 9 inch bore, weighing 68, 8, and 12 1/2 tons respectively. The new gun, constructed according to the committee's modifications of the French rifling, is to be called the "Woodwich" gun. This, then, is the present position of our shunt gun, a position which speaks so plainly for itself as to render more than superfluous any comment on our part.—Mechanics' Magazine.

Barroon in Gael.  
He is reported to be much attached to his wife, who visits him in Gael. Her house is near Logan's farm, and he is forever on the look-out at a window of the gaol that opens in that direction. The Rev. Mr. Villeneuve and the Sisters of Providence look after his spiritual welfare. He seemed at first positively absorbed in prayer, and devotion, and professing to be a good Roman Catholic; but this was when he had given up all hope of escaping conviction and the gallows. The services of the French Canadian lawyers were proffered to him and declined, he refusing even to see them; but, according to the Union Advertiser, an eminent English barrister of this city, having made a similar offer, has been accepted. Since then Barroon seems to have conceived some foolish plan of escaping from his confinement, and, as a consequence, he has become suddenly hardened against the appeals of religion, and completely indifferent to the devotion of his mother, who is prostrate under the shock which has been given her by the crime of her son.—Witness.

Daring Robberies in Blanshard.  
On Thursday last week a man called at the house of Mr. K. in Blanshard, and asked for something to eat. He left shortly afterwards and returned at dusk, accompanied by another man. The two entered the house, attacked Knowles and robbed him of his money \$160, which he had in his vest pocket. The Union Advertiser says the man, causing Knowles to carry the lamp, while the other kept guard at the door, armed with a rifle. The other was armed with a revolver. After searching the premises the fellows failed to discover any more money, although there were \$20 in silver in a trunk belonging to a boarder, and the box was gone. On the following day the same fellows paid a visit to the house of Mr. Henry Cathcart, of lot 23, con. 8, just after dusk. One of the men entered the house, asked for something to eat, and while Mr. Cathcart was passing to go out, he jumped down the back stairs, and was not able to move a link.—Star and Beacon.

SOMERSETSHIRE EXTRAORDINARY.—The Journal de Rouen relates a singular instance of somnambulism in that town. A young woman belonging to a family of the Working class has, during the last week, risen in her sleep every night at the same hour, it is a rare, prepared coffee, set out the table for a meal, not forgetting either spoons, knives, or forks, and then has gone to bed again. An hour later she rises again, cleans the lower rooms of the house, and then once more returns to bed. A remarkable fact is that the young woman works in a factory, she does not usually prepare the reports of the family, or the state of the house, and also that she lays the table for three persons only, although she lives with her father, mother, three sisters and two brothers.

It is rumored in Paris that Prince Napoleon will shortly visit the United States.

The Quebec Gazette says that four raftsmen have been drowned in running the Roche Captain's Rapids, Upper Ottawa.

A Mrs. Nicholson has been arrested in Hamilton, suspected of having placed her child at the garden gate of the Orphan Asylum in that city.

A rich Greek gentleman, Mr. Bernadotte, has given two hundred thousand drachmas for the erection of an obelisk at Athens, and hopes to find imitators among his compatriots.

What will He Do.  
However gratifying it may be to see a large decrease in the imports of the country in this particular period, there is one consideration which will make it embarrassing and disagreeable. The decline in the Revenue will be larger than any similar period since the union of the Provinces. So far, the first four months of the year indicate a decline of nearly forty per cent., and as the next two months seldom witness much movement in either direction, it is fair to infer that the first half of the year will show a like result. In 1864 the Provincial Revenue from Customs for the first half year was \$3,074,000. This year it will not amount to more than \$1,800,000. As the end of the fiscal year is now changed from 31st December to 30th June, it is probable that the excessive imports of last autumn may compensate for the falling off this Spring, and thus raise the total for the fiscal year to as high a point as was attained in the year previous. This Mr. Galt may probably attempt as a cover for the amount that is sure to be an embarrassing condition of affairs. The imports for the year proper cannot fail to show a very large diminution during the autumn, and the amount of revenue realized to meet the largely increased demands of the Government will be very considerably less than estimated by the Finance Minister. It is urged by some that a large movement in lumber and a good harvest will impart some, and greatly increase the imports during the autumn. We pointed out three weeks ago that for a variety of reasons it would be most impolitic to depart in the latter part of the year from the cautious policy thus far pursued. The more the matter is looked at, the more one is convinced that the most serious consequences will become, that the true remedy for the disordered commerce of the country must be continued light imports. It must also be borne in mind, that the imports of last Autumn were very excessive, even for a normal condition of affairs; and we feel quite convinced that if the amount of imports during this Spring was less by one half than in the previous Spring, the amount imported during the coming Autumn will show even a larger decline.

Mr. Galt anticipated at the close of last session that the increased amount to be derived from the full effect of the Excise regulations, would make up the amount that he is certain to be disappointed. Not only is the deficiency in the Customs very much greater than he anticipated, but in the increase in Excise falls far short of expectation. Of Tobacco and Whiskey, the principal sources of Excise revenue, the consumption has been unusually limited, and a large amount of the first named staple manufactured before the Excise went into force, is still in stock. The consumption of both articles is less than last year, and there is no possibility of an increase from these sources to anything like the extent expected. The conclusion is that the amount that the total receipts at the Provincial Treasury will show a great decline, and fall much short of the enlarged demands upon it. The sooner the fact is realized the better, in order that public opinion may be led to follow the deficiency to be met.

Mr. Galt's visit to England, and the expression of opinion which is so universal in that country against our high tariff on English goods, will probably deter him from increasing the customs duties, and he will likely look to some new source of revenue. It is certain that the excise on Tobacco and Whiskey will be doubled, but the amount that this will produce will be insignificant, in proportion to the requirements. We anticipate a marked change in the policy of the Government in respect to taxation, and shall watch with anxiety for the development of Mr. Galt's views. We are certain some change is in contemplation. The success of paper money issued by the Government in the United States, may revive Mr. Galt's mind the project which he attempted a few years ago, contemplating the same policy in Canada. Many people are known to favour some temporary relief by an increased currency, and the present necessities of the country would make it far more acceptable now than when first proposed. It may be this, or it may be some other equally important idea which Mr. Galt at present contemplates; but that some action of very great interest to the community is under consideration, we have not the slightest doubt.—Trade Review.

A new entertainment of a startling character is astonishing the London people at the Royal Polytechnic. It is the invention of Mr. Pepper and Mr. Tobbin. A cabinet on wheels is placed on the stage, and the audience have complete view into and around it. Mr. Tobbin enters the cabinet, and is shut in. In a few moments the door is open again, but instead of Mr. Tobbin, Mr. Cousins comes out dressed as Paul Pry, and Mr. Tobbin is outside. The door is closed again, and on being re-opened, there is a skeleton. Again the door is closed, and after the lapse of a minute or two it is opened once more and then to the astonishment of every body, the skeleton is gone, and Mr. Tobbin comes out.

The Independence Belge gives the following particulars of the amounts received by various artists of the repute of single performances: Malibran at Drury Lane received £150 each night. The same price was paid to Lablache for two performances. Grist at New York received £400 for one performance, and shortly after obtained \$2,400 as the result of one night's entertainment in London. Taglioni received £100 for every performance at Hamburg, and at her second benefit at St. Petersburg, she realized the extravagant sum of £8100, in addition to the magnificent present of diamond ornaments made her by the Czar.

THE TRIBUNE'S ST. LOUIS SPECIAL has returned from 74 counties, which show a majority of eight from the new constitution; 42 counties to hear from will increase the majority.

The Times' Washington special says, "There is a strong feeling in favor of sending military governors for South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, and keeping those States under strict military control."

The Herald's special says, "The President has fully determined to appoint Judge Carson provisional governor of Alabama."

New York, 13.—The Herald's special has the following:—Notwithstanding the order of the President's discharge, all prisoners of war below the rank of major, large applications are daily made to him for such discharges. All parties should understand that these are made to the President, for the discharge of soldiers whose term of confinement does not expire until the 30th of September. Such applications should be made to the Secretary of War, and such as are received by the President are at once referred to him for such action as he shall deem proper in the premises. Gen. Sherman has revised and corrected his report of operations in North and South Carolina, and it will be republished by the War Department in its amended form. All of Sheridan's cavalry remaining in this vicinity will be under the command of Major-General Crook. It is understood that Gen. Stough has been appointed Governor of Colorado in place of Mr. Evans. Mr. Stough received his first military commission from Col. Sigbee, first Governor of this territory.

The Tribune's Richmond correspondent details the treatment that negroes were detailed to in that city and vicinity, showing that these poor people are treated by our authorities far worse than they were by the slave-owners and slave-driving authorities, both before and after the rebellion. An appeal from the Richmond negroes, protesting against this usage, is being circulated. They state that they are required to get some white person to give them a pass to enable them to attend to their daily occupation, without which they are marched off to the bull-pen. The rebel mayor Mayo has been reinstated, and has appointed his former police, who were notorious and infamous negro-hunters, and who now occupy themselves in entering the houses of innocent negroes, dragging them out and imprisoning them.

The New York Evening Post says sailors were very scarce a few months ago, and vessels that were ready to sail often remained for days at anchor without crews. The wages of seamen were then five dollars a month; and wharves without crews were offered in case of emergency. The discharge of many vessels by the government, and the suspension of recruiting for the navy, have changed this state of things. Seamen are now more numerous than supply the demand, wages varying from thirty to thirty-five dollars a month.

AMERICAN NEWS.  
Buffalo, 13th.—We learn from entirely responsible authority that a man calling himself F. A. St. Lawrence, claiming to be acting as agent for Geo. N. Sanders, Tucker, Cleary, and company in Canada, endeavoring by offer of large sums of money to induce persons to go to the Washington trial to rebut the testimony of witnesses against the assassination conspirators.

Calao, 13th.—New Orleans advises the 8th instant state that the advance eight miles from Carroll, at Kenner, which threatened serious damage, has been closed, but another in the same vicinity was reported to be imminent.

A special despatch from Mobile to the Times states that a reconstruction meeting was held in that city on the 6th, which asked for a military governor and for permission to take steps to get back into the Union.

Affairs in the interior of Alabama are quiet and hopeful. Soldiers are at home cultivating their farms, and business is reviving.

The majority of New Orleans continues to be vacillating. On 9th inst. the city was in no disposition to vacate his office. It is rumored that Gen. Canby will retire the whole subject to Washington.

Clarke, rebel governor of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation ordering the sheriffs of several counties to hold elections on the 19th of June, to elect delegates to a convention to be held at Jackson on the 3rd of July, the day appointed by the bogus legislature. Scotch leaders openly boast by this movement of Clarke and the legislature, they have obtained a recognition of the State and amnesty for the past.

The supply of cotton offering in New Orleans was scant, with little inquiry.

New York, 13th.—The Post's Vera Cruz correspondence, dated June 1st, says:—The Liberals have gained more ground during the past month, than they have lost during the last year. Gen. Negrete still holds Monterey, Saltillo, and all the country between those cities and the coast. The attack on Matamoros failed, owing to the threatening position taken by the rebels at Brownsville, when the Liberals approached Matamoros. The whole State of Tamaulipas, with the exception of Tampico and Matamoros, is in the hands of the Liberals. In the State of Michoacan the Comandante Portier has been badly beaten by the Liberal troops under Gen. Regules. In the States of Tabasco and Chiapas, not a Frenchman nor Imperialist is to be found. The whole coast south of Vera Cruz, except Campeche, remains in the undisputed possession of the Juaristas. The French despair of pacifying the country, unless 50,000 more French troops are sent. Dr. Gwin has arranged his Sonora project. It only awaits Maximilian's signature. He is now director general of emigration to the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, and Tamaulipas. Eight thousand French troops go with him to protect the emigrants and justify the frontier against the excursions of the degraded Yankees.

Washington, June 13.—The President has issued a proclamation for the formation of a republican government for the State of Missouri, appointing W. L. Sharkey, of Mississippi, provisional Governor. Also, another, declaring all restrictions on the ports of the State of Tennessee, on and after the 1st July next, at an end.

New York, June 13th.—The Herald's correspondence, dated Raleigh, North Carolina, 5th inst., says:—The Governor of that State took possession of the Governor's room at the Capitol and entered upon the formal discharge of the duties devolving upon him as provisional executive of the State. He has already made the following important appointments:—C. R. Thomas, Secretary of State; John A. Ward, State Treasurer; J. S. Cameron, Aide-de-camp. His proclamation will soon be issued. A convention will be suggested, and hopes are entertained that the State will be represented in the next Congress. The acts of the rebel legislature referring to the so-called Confederate Government will be declared null and void, and the same nature will be retained as far as possible. Schofield issued an order calling on officers and soldiers to aid the executive in the discharge of the duties. Applications for pardon under the President's amnesty proclamation are already numerous.

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