

and the minister—continues an hour or two. The valets de chambre sometimes interrupt them, but Antonelli is very kind with them.

About half-past ten or eleven the receptions begin. The Pope, dressed in white, sits in a large arm-chair, with a table before him. He addresses you two or three words in the language which you speak, if it is French, Italian, or Spanish. He speaks a little English, but German—the language of Luther—he abhors, and an interpreter is necessary. During those receptions he sometimes signs requests for indulgences, which are presented to him in writing. Some of these requests are conceived in the most consecrated forms, imploring of him 'indulgences at the moment of death, for themselves, their children, and other relatives to the third generation.' The Holy Father cheerfully complies with those requests; he writes at the bottom of the petition, 'Fiat, Pio Nono.' Since the late political events some bring him money, and others offer him letters of condolence. He writes at the bottom of such letters 'Ampleat vos dominus gratia, benedicte te Deus et tuam familiam.'

At two o'clock the Pontifical dinner comes off. The Pope always dines alone. From three to four he sleeps. Every body in Rome sleeps from three till four. If you ask after a Cardinal at that hour, the reply is, 'His Eminence sleeps.'

The Pope does neither more nor less than other people. At five o'clock he rides out, always with great solemnity, accompanied with the noble guard on horseback, by valets monsignors; and from three bare fingers his benedictions fall in great abundance. About seven the Pope takes supper, and then takes his turn at the billiard-table. At ten o'clock all the lights of the Vatican are extinguished. Such is the successor of St. Peter.

## Agricultural.

### AND DOMESTIC.

A local contemporary gives the following:—'We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation. The soil loves to eat as well as its owners, and ought therefore to be nurtured. We believe in large crops, which leave the land better than they found it—making both the farm and farmer rich at once. We believe in going to the bottom of things, and therefore in deep ploughing and enough of it—all the better if with a subsoil plough. We believe that the best fertilizer of any soil is the spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence; without this, lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, marl or plaster, will be of little use. We believe in good fences, good barns, good farm-houses, good stock, and a good orchard. We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a clean cupboard, dairy and conscience. We firmly dis-believe in farmers that will not improve, in farms that grow poor every year, in starved cattle, in farmers' boys turning into clerks and merchants, in farmers' daughters unwilling to work; and in all farmers who are ashamed of their honorable vocation.'

**HAY AND HAY-SEED.**—We clip this paragraph for insertion, to add that in good hay there should be no hay seed to save.

Many farmers, says a contemporary, never think of saving the offal from the cattle or horse-manger, but throw it away, or into the manure heap. In either case the seed is lost, and in the last it becomes a great nuisance, if the manure be applied to hood crops. An old writer says he saved sufficient hay chaff one winter from feeding twenty-three head of animals, to stock down ten acres of meadow.

**HAY AND HAY-MAKING.**—The Ohio Farmer makes the following sensible remarks on the subject of the foregoing. As the season for making hay is approaching, we will give a few words of caution in advance. Don't dry your hay too much. Hay may be dried till it is as worthless as straw. As a good coffee maker would say, 'Don't burn your coffee; but brown it, so we say, don't dry your hay, but cure it.' Our good old mothers, who relied on herb tea instead of 'potheary medicine,' gathered their herbs when in blossom, and cured them in the shade. This is the philosophy of making good hay. Cut it in the blossom, and cure in the shade. The sugar of the plant, when it is in bloom, is in the stalk ready to form the seeds. If the plant is cut earlier, the sugar is not there; if later the sugar has become converted to woody matter.

Hay should be well wilted in the sun, but cured in the cock. Better to be a little too green than too dry. If on putting it into a barn there is danger of heating in the mow, put on some salt. Cattle will like it none the less.

Heat, light and dry winds, will soon take the starch and sugar, which constitute the

goodness of hay, out of it; and with the addition of showers, render it almost worthless. Grass cured with the least exposure to the drying winds and scorching sunshine, is more nutritious than if longer exposed, however good the weather may be. If ever cured, it contains more woody fibre and less nutritive matter.

The true art of hay making, then, consists in cutting the grass when the starch and sugar are most fully developed, and before they are converted into seed and woody fibre, and curing it up to the point when it will answer to put it into the barn without heating, and no more.

**NEW POTATOES.**—On Saturday last, June 20th, Mr. David Hirst, who lives on the Harwich and Raleigh Town Line, brought new potatoes into the Chatham Market, being the first, we believe of the season.—[Chatham Planet.

**WHEAT FROST HAS DONE FOR LOWER CANADA.**—Lower Canada never had a better prospect of an abundant crop than it has at present. Our most arable lands are heavy clay, which, from want of thorough drainage, are hard to till, cold, and unproductive. Now and then, however, we have seasons when the clay is disintegrated, drained, warmed, and rendered astonishingly productive by a simple operation of nature; and this is one of them:—When, as this year, the snow goes off without rain, and the frost comes out of the ground by a capillary crystallization to the surface, the heaviest clay is broken up to a depth below that ever reached by the plough, so that it tumbles down like the mould of a well-tilled garden; air, the great necessity of active vegetation, permeates the whole mass through the myriad of channels made by the frost crystals, and the soil is left in the finest possible condition for agricultural operation. Soil so broken up will not run again into plastic clay the same season, but remains in the best state to resist either excessive moisture or excessive drought.—The season, says the Montreal Advertiser, has been unusually fine for agricultural operations, and when rain fell, the breadth of ground under seed was greatly in excess of former years. The showers of the past week have been genial, abundant, and gentle, and the consequence is a rapid and vigorous growth, such as is seldom seen in this Province. We have reason to hope for the most bountiful harvest ever garnered in Lower Canada.

**HARD TO BEAT.**—Henry Huffman, Esq., of South Fredericksburg, a few days ago took a fleece of wool weighing 14½ pounds, from a Leicester lamb. This is another instance of the advantage it would be to farmers to keep a superior stock.—Napawee Standard.

**USE OF TOADS IN AGRICULTURE.**—The toad affects gardens as much as the Lord of creation. You will find him in a hole in the wall, in the strawberry patch, under the vines, or among the cucumbers. He is not handsome, but serene and dignified as a judge. He executes judgment upon all bugs, worms, snails and pests of the garden in the most summary way. See what a capacious maw he has, occupying the whole space from his forelegs to his haunches. He is the very incarnation of stomach, and his gastronomic feats would do credit to an alderman. He is too useful to be without enemies. Man slanders him. He misses a few strawberries from his patch and lays it to the toad, who stands like a sentinel guarding his treasures. It was the snail who did the mischief before the toad took up his station. Or it was the robin who slyly snapped up the berries, and flew into the neighboring tree, leaving the poor toad to bear his sins, but you see by the look of his honest face he is guiltless. Those lustrous eyes are above stealing. One fat bug would give him more pleasure than all the fruit of your garden. Cultivate the friendship of toads, for they take the insects the birds are apt to overlook. They are as easily domesticated as birds—never sing when you do not want them to, are quiet and unobtrusive, and are profitable pets and fellow-helpers. Birch the boy that teases toads.

## Publisher's Notices.

Notice to W. McM., Walsingham.—Back numbers sent.

W. A. McC., Port Burwell.—We have done as you require.

D. McM., Sarnia.—When copies are imperfect let us know; others will be sent.

T. R., Montreal.—Order received; papers sent at once per express.

W. M., Nobleton.—Sample copy sent.

NEWSMEN.—Observe the price of the paper, for single copies, is seven cents.

## Commercial.

### GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH JUNE, 1863.

Passengers	\$20,574 80
Freight and Live Stock	21,087 69½
Mails and Sundries	1,216 62½

Corresponding week last year. 41,598 25

Increase ..... \$2,080 87

JAMES CHARLTON.

AUDIT, OFFICE,  
Hamilton, 20th June, 1863. }

### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

RETURN OF TRAFFIC, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 13TH, 1863.

Passengers	\$28,817 20
Mails and Sundries	2,956 00
Freight and Live Stock	48,489 56

Total ..... \$80,262 76

Corresponding week, 1862 ..... 66,372 49

Increase ..... \$13,890 27

JOSEPH ELLIOTT.

MONTREAL,  
June 18th, 1863. }

### TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, June 23.

The quotations for produce on the street market this morning continue to tend downward. Fall wheat was in moderate supply; prices about 1c per bushel lower, the price now paid being 94c. Inferior samples draw 85c to 90c per bushel. Spring wheat remains unchanged at 80c to 85c per bushel on the street. Barley nominal at 45c to 50c per bushel. Rye draws 1c per lb., or 56c to 60c per bushel. Oats sell at 50c per bushel for prime qualities, by weight, and 47c to 48c for inferior. Pease draw 50c on the street. Potatoes very plenty at 20c to 35c per bushel, wholesale, and 30c to 50c per bushel, retail. Apples in light supply, at \$2 to \$3 per barrel. Chickens sell at 40c to 50c per pair. Ducks very scarce, at 50c to 60c per pair. Hay unchanged at \$15 to \$18 per ton for good qualities. Straw \$8 per ton. Hides \$5 per cwt. Calfskins 8c to 9c per lb. Sheepskins \$1 75 to \$2 each. Pelts 30c each. Lambskins 50c each. Wool 2c to 2½c lower, and selling at 35c per lb.

### C. FREELAND'S MONTREAL MARKET REPORT.

MONTREAL, June 23, 1863.

Frightened sellers and timid buyers make a poor market. Flour, No. 1 superfine, cannot be quoted over \$3 90, although held higher. The question of fresh ground still affects prices. Wheat U. C. spring, fine quality, at 90c to 92c. Pease 70c to 72c per 66 lbs. Butter dull and nominal. Ashes pots, \$5 90; pearls \$6 55. Other articles not fairly quotable.

### NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 23.

**FLOUR.**—Receipts 25,895 barrels; market dull, irregular, and five cents lower; sales 80,000 barrels at \$4 50 to \$1 95 for superfine State; \$5 40 to \$5 70 for extra State; \$5 75 to \$5 85 for choice do.; \$4 50 to \$5 for superfine Western; \$5 40 to \$5 90 for common to medium extra Western; \$5 80 to \$5 90 for common to good shipping brands extra R. H. Ohio. Canadian flour dull; sales 450 barrels at \$5 45 to \$5 70 for common, and \$5 75 to \$7 60 for good to choice extra. Rye flour steady at \$3 50 to \$5 10.

**GRAIN.**—Wheat—Receipts, 85,098 bush.; market opened firm, and closed dull and drooping; sales 50,000 bushels at \$1 17 to \$1 35 for choice Spring; \$1 26 to \$1 29 for Milwaukee club; \$1 40 to \$1 42½ for amber Iowa; \$1 42 to \$1 48 for Winter red Western; \$1 48 to \$1 50 for amber Michigan; and \$1 50 for common white Ohio.—Rye quiet at \$1 to \$1 03. Barley dull and nominal. Receipts of corn \$44,210 bush.; market opened at 75c to 75½c for shipping Western mixed; 74c to 75c for Eastern.—Oats dull and lower, at 75c to 79c for Canada, Western and State.

**PROVISIONS.**—Pork market quiet, sales 250 barrels at \$11 50 to \$11 75 for old mess; \$12 87½ to \$13 for new mess; \$10 50 to \$11 25 for old and new prime. Beef quiet.

## Remittances.

Money received from D. A., Oshawa; I. D., Carluke; A. McL., St. Thomas; J. F., Galt; J. M., B. H., G. H. D., London; W. H. S. Weston; J. H. D., Bradford; C. L. H., York; R. W., Ingersoll; A. S. I., Toronto; T. H. O., Dundas; D. McM., Sarnia; W. H. De L., Brantford; Rev. J. D., Richmond Hill; J. B., Almira; W. McM., Langton; T. L., Quebec.

**THE MINING WEALTH OF CANADA.**—The Quebec Chronicle says:—'The mineral wealth of Canada is slowly but surely and most satisfactorily becoming developed. It is something less than six years since the copper regions of Lower Canada first attracted attention, and we now find them filled with mining enterprise, drawn by the rich promise from Europe and the States, bringing abundant capital and giving employment to hundreds. The Acton mine, in the county of Bagot, was the first to which much attention was directed, and the success of the operations in regard to production and money value are supposed to be without parallel. Within three years after it was opened, four hundred and ninety thousand dollars worth of ore had been obtained, and between five and six hundred hands were employed in its working. The Harvey Hill mines, in the county of Leeds, a large interest in which was held by citizens of Quebec, is, as we learn, a still more valuable property than that of Acton. About £10,000 worth of ore has been sold in the above period, the produce of this mine, and there is some £5,000 to £6,000 worth of ore now at grass, the result of last winter's working. This will be dressed and sent to market during the present season.'

### INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

MRS. JOHN E. MURPHY would respectfully inform her friends and the public, that she is prepared to receive a limited number of pupils for instruction on the Piano Forte, at her residence, Mulberry street, between Park and MacNab. References given if required.  
Hamilton, June 20th, 1863. 6

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Hamilton, May, 1863. 26

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