Recent occurrences show the necessity of extending to Lower Canada the act cap. 98 of the consolidated statutes for Upper Canada, to protect the inhabitants of that section of the province against lawless aggression from subjects of foreign countries at peace with Her Majesty.

It has also been found necessary for the preservation of law and order, to adopt a course similar to that taken in the present session of the Imperial Parliament for the temporary suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

I invite your immediate consideration of these necessary measures. I have fixed by proclamation the first day of August next as the time to which the civil code of Lower Canada, passed in the last session of Parliament, shall come into operation.

The code of civil procedure of Lower Canada, as reported by the Commissioners, shall be submitted, for your adoption during the session.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :—

I have desired that the financial accounts for the current year and the estimates of expenditure for the next year shall be laid before you.

I congratulate you upon the very satisfactory results of the commerce of the country during the past year. The revenue has been so largely in excess of the estimates as to enable me, without inconvenience, to provide for the heavy and unexpected charges entailed upon the country.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen.

The position which the great question of the union of the provinces of British North America has assumed is now such as to induce the expectation that the measure will be shortly carried into effect. I therefore hope, and believe that it will be found practicable during the present session to adopt such proceedings as may be necessary for completing the scheme as regards the province, and I even venture to express the confident expectation that the next Parliament which will be held within these walls will not be confined to an assembly of the representatives of Canada, but will embrace those of all the colonies of British North America.

I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the general prosperity which prevades all classes of the community in the province, and I pray that your counsels may be guided by Divine Providence to secure that which is the true end of all government—the moral and material advancement of the great body of the people.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Hibernian passed Father Point yesterday. Pressure of Fenian matter prevents us publishing her news in detail in this morning's paper. The following is the substance of her news :—Earl Russell's ministry had been defeated by a majority of ten on a motion of Mr. Bouverie, looking to the better prevention of bribery at elections; the Consolidated Bank of London had stopped payment; the European Congress had been assented to by the leading powers and was to meet shortly in Paris; arming continued on all sides and peace was not generally expected to result from it; five persons had been arrested in Dublin, supposed to be active Fenians and to have assisted Stephens in baffling the detectives; the produce markets were generally reported "dull but steady.—*Leader.*

The Fate of Fenian Prisoners in Canada—An American Opinion.

The New York *Times* of yesterday has the following—in its news columns—on the subject of the Fenian doings in New York, and relative to the possible fate of the prisoners in Canada :

"Very little sympathy is expressed by the Fenians here for their unfortunate brothers who have fallen into the hands of the British; they evidently do not anticipate that they will be rigorously dealt with, for the Irish heart is prone to generous emotions. When the hard fate of the prisoners becomes definitely known there will be no end to the sympathy manifested for them. The impression seems to have gained currency that, even if the Canadians are inclined to inflict summary punishment upon the captured Fenians, our Government will interfere to prevent it. They say "we have fought and suffered in your defence, and you cannot see our friends sacrificed when fighting for their own country." This plea may avail to secure the release of those captured by our troops, but it becomes another story for those across the line. They took their lives in their hands and ran all risks. Among other classes, however, there is a universal expression of pity for all who have been captured, and, indeed, for all who have been induced to leave their occupations and engage in such a Quixotic expedition.

What the Volunteers say of Col. Booker.

I had not been five minutes on the platform, at Port Colborne, until men of different ranks gathered around me, and all venting their feelings to this effect: "Reporter, let the truth be published, you cannot hide it, in the end it must come out. You may have friendship for Col. Booker and desire to screen him from public censure, but you cannot shield him from the contempt and indignation of the Toronto Queen's Rifles, and the 13th of Hamilton, whom he sent on to be slaughtered, threw into confusion by bugle calls which only an imbecile could have ordered, and then basely deserted."—And again at other places in the town, commissioned officers, color sergeants, sergeants, corporals, privates, buglars, spoke to the same effect, adding such sentences as these, "You may suspect us of being prejudiced; but ask the Rev. Mr. Inglis, who saw it all; ask Rev. Mr. Burwash, ask such of the citizens of this town as were within sight of the action." One officer, an ensign, said, "Sir, words cannot express the feelings of shame and humiliation we of the 13th suffer under, and all from the incapacity and misconduct of that one man!" A colour-sergeant said, "Sir, do you see where the setting sun is, over yonder, red among the trees? Well, when we had got the bugle order to retire, and were falling back, the first thing we saw of Booker was his figure on horseback a mile and a half ahead on the top of a ridge. We and the rifles between him and the enemy." A Captain said, "I never got sight of him until we arrived at Port Colborne, distance of the march from the field of action fourteen miles and ascertained that the previous commander had come in two hours before us. A sergeant said, "Major Skinner never talked as Col. Booker did, he was slower in words of command, but by all that is righteous and holy in Heaven, Major Skinner was the true soldier on the field, steady as a rock under fire; his words of command filling us with confidence."

A commisioned officer I met with at a later hour on duty said, "I was not alone his mis conduct in misdirecting the battalions under his command in action, or his wretched poltroonery in deserting his command, but this morning, when the 13th, in common with the Queen's Own Rifles and other volunteer forces at Port Colborne, were ordered out to march towards Ridgeway and Fort Erie, Booker reported the battalion demoralized and unfit for duty. The only demoralization of the battalion was in himself." A civilian gentleman from Hamilton said: "The report that Booker this morning declared the 13th unfit for duty, the greatest indignation; every officer will tell you that the men were all, except the wounded, and a few sick, as ready, willing; and desirous of going on any service required of them as ever they were since the battalion was formed. This was Booker's crowning act of disgrace. It is a stain on his character, added to his misconduct on Saturday, which no explanation or denial from him can efface. I could not have believed it of him. I always thought well of Col. Booker as a man of honor, but I am done with him now."

A bandsman of the Toronto Queen's Own Rifles said: "Here were our positions and manners of advance: though I am a bandsman, I accompanied our battalion into action and saw it all. The Queen's went as steadily in, and threw out left flank guards and right flank guards as if on a field day at Toronto; faced the concentrated Fenian fire without the wavering of as much as a single man, except in the case of those struck down by bullets, and we, with the Hamilton, 13th, would have cleared the woods of the Fenians, had not Booker sounded the order to 'form square, prepare to receive cavalry!' We formed square accordingly, on an open ground, and were as nicely grouped together to receive the Fenian bullets from the woods, as Sweeney or Roberts, or O'Neil could have desired us to be; we unable to return the fire with effect upon a concealed enemy, then we got the order to 'retire.' We observed the 13th at that time in some confusion, they had not completed forming square when the retire sounded. That increased the confusion, with the sight of Booker riding hurriedly from under fire to the rear. We of the Queen's Own Rifles believed that the 13th behaved well, and would have steadily advanced, or stood where ordered to stand, but for their colonel's blunders!"

Column upon column might be filled with such conversations, but these are sufficient to indicate the prevalent sentiment."—[Correspondence Hamilton Spectator.

LATEST FENIAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 9.

A Montreal telegram states that Murphy and Meehan, prisoners at Cornwall have been removed to the citadel at Quebec.

A St. Albans telegram stated that Col. Scanlon had arrived there. It was his regiment which defeated the British at Pigeon Hill. He was ordered it to withdraw.

Spear still holds Pigeon Hill.

Carpenter's hotel there was torn down because the proprietor jeered and defied the Fenians.

Colonel Livingstone with U. S. troops moved out to the border.

Six pieces of Artillery for Gen. Spear passed through Fairfield to-day.

Three thousand British troops are reported concentrating at Richfield to intercept Spear.

Ten tons of Fenian ammunition was seized at Burlington by a U. S. Marshal.

Eight British volunteers died from fatigue on their departure from St. Armand.

A Malone telegram say that it is believed that the Fenians there under the command of subordinate officers will at once proceed to St. Albans to reinforce Spear.

Horses to mount cavalry are to be obtained along the border.

Gen Murphy advised the men to remain in Malone a few days and he would give them a fight.

It is supposed that Gen. Meade will have to proclaim martial law, and drive the Fenians from Malone at the point of the bayonet, as soon as he receives reinforcements.

An Ogdensburg special says O'Neill is at Malone, and is empathic in his declaration of a blow to be struck before Sunday night.

A despatch says the United States troops are thoroughly tainted with Fenianism, and cannot be relied on to enforce extreme measures.

ST. ALBANS, June 8.

Sweeny and Col. Mahan were arraigned to-day before U. S. Commissioner Hoyt and waiving examination, were held to bail, Sweeney in $20,000, and Mehan in $5,000.

A special to the Journal says there were no arrivals of Fenians this A. M., but numerous departures of the Brotherhood for their homes.

They say that as soon as it becomes known at the front that Government is furnishing transportation homewards, the Fenian army will be among the things that were, as movements made on the part of the British Government will probably hasten the dispersion of the Fenian invaders.

Last evening there were 30 car loads of British regulars, numbering some 2,500 men, landed at Farnham, about 14 miles from St. Johns, on the Waterloo road, and at a point nearly opposite the invaders.

OGDENSBURGH, June 10—9 P. M.

Positive information has just been received that a detachment of United States troops, sent out for the purpose, seized ten waggon loads of ammunition at Brasher falls, between Potsdem and Malone. It was travelling with a guard of Fenians on the Pike road.

Gen. Meade has prohibited the sale or supply of provisions to the Fenians at Malone. To-day rations were sent from the commissariat here for their subsistence. The authorities by this means will be able to make the supply small by degrees and so beautifully less that the "men in the gay" will be starved into the alternative of accepting transportation home.

NEW YORK, June 10.

Specials from St. Alban's yesterday announce the finale of the Fenian invasion. The Canada right wing of the Fenian army had retreated from Pigeon Hill to that place and the members were preparing to go home. The demoralization of the whole force was complete, and both officers and men refused further duty. Desertions occurred by wholesale and after a council of war, Gen. Spear ordered a retreat to St. Alban's. Reinforcements, arms and munitions failed to reach them. The ammunition was carried to Vermont, and stored in a barn near the line, where it will doubtless be seized by the United States troops who are marching to the border. Considerable plunder has been carried off by the men. Gen. Spear said he would rather have been shot than to leave Canada in the manner he has. Gen. Mahon wept bitterly. Any Fenians who have not means to go home will be furnished transportation by the United States government. Many will avail themselves of the opportunity to leave to-night.

ICE IN CHOLERA.

A correspondent of the Calcutta *Englishman* gives an account of the successful treatment of a case of cholera, apparently in an advanced stage, by the application of ice to the spine, as recommended by Dr. Chapman. The writer says :—"On Sunday, the 25th of February, about 10:30 a. m. my servants requested me to go and see a man who they said was dying of cholera, and to give him some medicine. I proceeded to the place, where I found a man lying on the ground in the greatest agony, with the usual symptoms of cholera; he was much emaciated, and to me appeared to be rapidly sinking. I had no medicine in the house. I ordered one of my servants to go around among the neighbors and try and get some medicine, but in this I was unsuccessful. I recollected, however, having read in the *Times* an article bearing the signature of John Chapman, M. D., 25 Somerset street, Portman Square, (of which I had taken a note) in which the writer advocated the use of a bag of ice down the spine. Feeling that if I did no good, I could, under the circumstances of the case, do no harm, I made up my mind to try whether ice would do any good. Having no gutta-percha bag I took the leg of a pair of flannel trousers, and made a long bag to reach from between the shoulder blade to the bottom of the spine, of a width of three inches; into this I put broken ice and applied it on the spine. After I had applied the ice, the purging and vomiting ceased, and by 11:20 the spasms very much diminished. 11:30 the patient was much easier. On questioning him, he said in a very low voice that he felt easier. A little before 12 o'clock I felt that his pulse was perceptibly stronger, and that his arms and legs, which were previously as cold as stones, began to be slightly warm. The flannel in which the ice was put was now saturated with water, and, as Dr. Chapman said, the cold was to be a dry, not a wet cold, one of my natives suggested the use of a bottle, on which I got a preserved fruit bottle, into which I put the ice, and had the bottle held against the spine. 12:30. No more vomiting, &c.; the arms and legs getting warmer. No pain, very great thirst; I let the man drink as much as he liked. From this time until 1:30 p. m. I kept the bottle of ice on his back; when, finding that his hands, arms, legs, and body, were becoming hot, as if he had fever, I removed the bottle of ice, and as I went about to leave my house for tiffin with a neighbor, I told my khansamah, if fever came on, to put in the place of the ice bottle a bottle of hot water. 2:30. I returned to the man. He was fast asleep, and a more deadly object I never saw. At 6:30 he awoke and asked for food. I gave him some thick conjee with sugar and brandy. 7:30 a.m., Monday, 26th. The man is sitting up; convalescent, but weak. He wants to take his bullocks and hackery away. The above are the facts of the case."—*Medical Times and Gazette, April 28, 1866*; quoted from the *Homeward Mail.*

The Habeas Corpus Act Suspension Act.

The Bill for the suspension of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* is as follows :—"Act to authorize the apprehension and detention until the eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, of such persons as shall be suspected of committing acts of hostility or conspiring against Her Majesty's person and Government. Whereas certain evil-disposed persons, being subjects or citizens of foreign countries at peace with Her Majesty, have lawlessly invaded this Province with hostile intent; and whereas other lawless invasions of, and hostile incursions into, the Province are threatened. Her Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

1st. All and every person who is are or shall be within prison in this Province, at upon or after the day of the passing of this Act, by warrant of commitment, signed by any two Justices of the Peace, or under capture or arrest made with or without warrant, by any of the officers, non-commissioned officers, or men, of Her Majesty's regular militia, or volunteer militia forces, or by any of the officers' warrrant, officers or men of Her Majesty's navy, and charged with being or continuing in arms against Her Majesty in this Province, or with any act of hostility therein, or with having entered this Province with design or intent to levy war against Her Majesty, or to commit any act of felony therein, or with levying war against Her Majesty in company with any of the subjects or citizens of any foreign state or country then at peace with Her Majesty, or with entering this Province in company with any such subjects or citizens with intent to levy war on Her Majesty, or to commit any act of felony them, or with joining himself to any person or persons whatsoever, with the design or intent to aid and assist him or them, whether subjects or aliens, who have entered or may enter this Province with design or intent to levy war on Her Majesty, or to commit any felony within the same, or charged with high treason or treasonable practices, or suspicion of high treason or treasonable practices may be detained in safe custody without bail or mainprize until the 8th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and as Judge or Justices of the Peace shall bail or try any such person or persons so committed, captured or arrested without order from Her Majesty's Executive Council, until the eighth day of June, 1867, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding, provided that if within 14 days after the date of any warrant of commitment, the same or a copy thereof, certified by the party in whose custody such person is detained, be not countersigned by a Clerk of the Executive Council, then any person or persons detained in custody under any such warrant of commitment for any of the causes aforesaid, by virtue of this Act, may apply to be and may be admitted to bail. 2nd. In cases where any person or persons have been, before the passing of this Act, or shall be during the time this Act shall continue in force, arrested, committed or detained in custody, by force of a warrant of commitment of any two Justices of the Peace for any of the causes in the preceding section mentioned, it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to whom such warrant or warrants have been or shall be directed, to detain such person or persons so arrested or committed in his or their custody, in any place whatever within this province and such person or persons to whom such warrant or warrants have been or shall be directed, shall be deemed and taken to be to all intents and purposes lawfully authorized to detain in safe custody and to be the lawful gaolers and keepers of such persons so arrested, committed, or detained, and such place or places where such persons, so arrested, committed or detained are or shall be detained in custody, shall be deemed and taken, to all intents and purposes, to be lawful prisons and gaols for the detention and safe custody of such person and persons respectfully. And it shall and may be lawful, and for Her Majesty's Executive Council by warrant signed by a clerk of the said Executive Council to change the person or persons by whom and the place in which such person or persons so arrested, committed or detained shall be detained in safe custody.

3rd. The Governor may, by proclamation, and so often as he may see fit, suspend the operation of this Act, or within the period aforesaid again declare the same to be in full force and effect and upon any such proclamation this Act shall be suspended, or of full force and effect as the case may be. 4th. This Act may be altered, amended, or repealed during the present session of Parliament.

English Reform Bill.

In the House of Commons on the 7th inst. Mr. Gladstone introduced the second part of the government reform scheme. viz: the redistribution of seats. The measure provides that no borough at present represented is to be totally disfranchised, but by taking a member from each of six boroughs, which at present return two, and by grouping together sundry other small constituencies, forty-nine seats will be vacated. Of these seats twenty-six are to be divided among the countries and the remainder among the large boroughs. Mr Gladstone made a full explanation of the government scheme and said he was willing to combine the Franchise and the Redistribution bills, but the government would insist upon one condition, and that was that the question should be settled this session. Mr. Disraeli and Sir Hugh Cairns took some exceptions to the government plans. General Peel announced his intention of strenously opposing the measure.—The Lord Advocate at the same time introduced a reform bill for Scotland, reducing the borough francise from £10 to £7 rentals, and the country occupation from £50 to £15. Mr. Chichester Fortescue introduced the Irish bill, which reduces the borough franchise from £8 to £6, but does not alter the county franchise. A slight redistribution of seats is proposed. The London *Times* regards the redistribution scheme of the government as fair and moderate, and it urges the opposition to avail themselves of the favorable opportunity now presented for laying at rest the spirit of reform. The liberal journals are generally satisfied with the measure; and the *Daily Telegraph* rejoices that the question is at last reduced to the simple issue of reform or no reform.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CANADA.—The annual meeting of the Entomological Society of Canada, for the appointment of officers, reception of reports, &c., was held Wednesday night at the Canadian Institute, Prof. Hincks, the president of the Society being in the chair. The reports of the secretary and treasurer for the year 1865, were read, from which it appeared that there was a light increase of membership. There are 52 names on the books, of whom 27 belong to the parent society. The Quebec branch numbers 13, and the London branch 24 members. Several valuable papers on entomological subjects have been added to the library during the year.—Throughout the autumn and winter, regular monthly meetings have been held at the members' houses in and near Toronto. The cabinet have received large and valuable additions in the form of European insects, through the liberality of Mr. Francis Walker, F. L. S., of the British museum, London, England. Several rare specimens for Canada and the United States have also been presented. On the whole, the prospects of the society are cheering, and progress has been made in the scientific and practical study of Canadian insects. One or two new members were introduced to the society, and the following gentlemen were appointed as officers for the ensuing year :—President, Dr. J. H. Sangster; Vice-President, R. Billings, Esq., of Ottawa; Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, of Couburg; Curator, Harrington Condry, Esq. A number of committees were appointed to take charge of the various orders of insects, and it was resolved to make application to parliament for a grant to the society.—[Globe.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S ONLY JOKE.—Mr. John Esten Cooke, in his newly published biography, says that Stonewall Jackson never made but one practical joke in his life. This was when he was a professor at Lexington, Va., and consisted in asking his class why it was impossible to send a telegraphic dispatch from Lexington to Staunton? Some people suggested that the iron ore in the mountains drew the iron ore from the wires, and others proposed other theories, but it was some time before any cadet was brilliant enough to remark that there was no telegraph line between the two places.

West Indies.

The news from Havana is to the 19th inst. A grand review of the troops by Genr Dulce took place on that morning. A special messenger from Maximilian, on his way to Europe, had reached Havana on the 16th. Three slavers were discovered on the coast. Orders were transmitted to the Spanish cruisers to make dilligent search for them. A cattle disease, said to be the rinderpest, had broken out among the cattle now. Cardenas and Matanzas. Several caves of guano have been discovered in the island. The petroleum diggers are progressing fairly. Gen. Dulce has been requested by Gen. Lersundi to delay his departure until the latter arrives. Orders have been issued by the Gobernador Civil forbidding the giving of lectures in private houses. The Government monopoly on tobacco has been abolished. In the Vuelta Aliajo the drouth had brought the inhabitants to the point of starvation. Large subscriptions were being made up for their relief.

The news from St. Domingo, via Havana, is to the 5th inst. President Baez had defeated the Haytians. Another revolution was in progress in Hayti.

☞ A rough estimate was recently made of the property and estates of the Marquis of Westminister, when it was estimated that, if realized, they would amount to the enormous sum of £46,000,000 ($230,000,000.)

Mr. McGee and the Fenians.

The New York *Times* of yesterday publishes an extract from a letter addressed by the Hon. D'Arcy McGee to a friend in New York, on the Fenians:

"We have almost ceased to take any interest in those redoubtable heroes, the Fenians. The only thing we hear of them now a-days is, that the Custom House officers along the line are making 'a good thing' out of the Roberts and Sweeney consignments of arms to frontier ports. It would be a characteristic *denouement* of the whole farce, if the arms seized should be sold by Mr. McCulloch's order, at auction, at Rouse's Point, Oswego, Erie, &c., and if they are, the Canadians should *buy them in!*

"One does not wonder so much at the abject ignorance of the social, political, and military condition of Canada exhibited by Gen. Sweeney, his Senate and staff, as at their geographical ignorance of this country, which would shame a schoolboy of ten years old. Why, if they had Montreal and Quebec both, they would still be, at the former, over 600, and at the latter, over 700 miles inland from the Atlantic. And if they ever got as far as the Gulf, they might as well, like old Virgilius in the legend, jump into a bottle and give England the cork. Every one knows the Gulf to be a closed sea with two narrow outlets, the Gut of Canso and the Strait of Belleisle, which a single ship-of-war for each could cork up hermetically. If Mr. Sweeney was there, he would be precisely where Admiral Tinope would like to have him. And this is what these blockheads call 'making a base against England!'—going seven hundred miles inland from the Atlantic to find a base against an essentially Atlantic power! Poor foolish Killian at least *has* a wild idea of what to do, though he came to grief instead of Campo Bello. But I greatly doubt if any of the other set ever had an idea wild or tame"

HORSES SAVED.—The lives of thousands of Horses have been saved during the past year, and the credit is due to "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine."—This preparation is being extensively used, and exacts from all the highest praise. Nothing of the kind has ever before been half as successful or given such universal satisfaction; it cannot be equalled. We can confidently recommend it; and would advise all who own horses to keep a supply of it on hand—it may be the means of saving your horses life.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.*, is on each package. *Northrop & Lyman*, Newcastle, C. W., Proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine dealers.

A WANT SUPPLIED.—The public have long felt the want of something that could be depended upon for the cure of rheumatism, sprains, bruises, neuralgia, bowel complaints, &c., and we are happy to say that that want is now supplied in the shape of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer." It is truly a most wonderful medicine, and one that effects an immediate and permanent cure in all cases for which it is recommended. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?—If not, don't delay another moment, but get a bottle of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer." It is far ahead of any other medicine, and was never known to fail. All aches and pains are immediately and permanently removed by it, and the price places it within the reach of all. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

THE MARKETS.

GODERICH, June 12, 1866.

Spring Wheat	$1:30	@ 0:00
Fall do	1:40	@ 1:50
Oats,	0:23	@ 0:25
Flour	5:00	@ 6:50
Barley	0:40	@ 0:50
Peas	0:40	@ 0:45
Sheep	4:00	@ 5:00
Pork	7:25	@ 7:50
Beef	8:00	@ 0:00
Hides (green)	4:50	@ 0:00
Butter	0:14	@ 0:15
Potatoes	0:30	@ 0:00
Wood	1:75	@ 2:25
Hay, ⅌ ton	7:00	@ 8:00
Eggs	0:08	@ 0:00
Wool	0.25	@ 0.28

London, June 11, 1866.

There were several bundles of wool offered for sale, which realized 36c per lb.

Fall Wheat, ⅌ bsh superior	1 60	@	1 80
Spring Wheat, do,	1 33	@	1 37
Barley, do,	0 50	@	0 00
Oats, do,	0 26	@	0 26

Toronto, June 11.

Flour	$6 50	@	7 75
Fall wheat	1 75	@	1 80
Spring do	1 40		0 00
Butter	0 16		0 00
Pork	22 00		25 00

Montreal, June 9, 1866.

Flour, receipts very heavy; markets depressed, few sales reported.

Flour—Superior Extra	8 50	a	9 00
Extra	8 00	a	8 25
Fancy	7 50	a	7 75
Wheat—Canada	1 45	a	1 50
do Western	1 45	a	1 50
Oats—Per 32 lbs	0 34	a	0 36
Barley—Per 48 lbs	0 50	a	0 55
Ashes—Pots	5 40	a	5 50
do Pearls, first	7 90	a	8 00

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Goderich Petroleum and Salt Company will take place in the Town Hall (Crabb's Block) on Monday, the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock, p. m.

CHAS. E. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

May 12th, 1866. w20td

New York, June 9.

Canadian flour, common	$8 80	@	9 80
choice extra	6 80	@	14 50
Wheat, common	1 72	@	0 00
prime new	2 08	@	2 25
Corn,	0 83		0 95
Oats	0 52		0 54½
Pork ⅌ bbl	30 50		30 75

Births.

On Monday, the 11th inst., the wife of Mr. W. T. Cox, *Signal* office, of a DAUGHTER.

Died.

At Goderich, on Friday, June 8th, 1866, Mr. ROBERT DOXON, aged 40 years. The body was followed to the tomb on Sunday last by a large body of Masons, comprising the members of Lodge 490 and Maitland Lodge 112, and deposited in its last resting place according to the solemn usages of Masonry.—Rev. E. L. Elwood officiated, and Rev. A. McKid, acted as chaplain of the order.

At his residence, in the Township of Stanley, on the 6th inst. Joseph Dougless Esq, aged 68 years. The deceased was a native of Dunse Berwickshire. Scotland—emigrated to Canada in 1841, and has been a resident of Stanley for some 16 or 17 years. He was an Elder in Mr. Duncan's congregation—was much respected and his death will be deeply regreted.—COM.

On the 6th inst., after a very short illness of 30 hours, at the residence of his brother Goderich Township, Mr. JOHN CHISHOLM, in the 39th year of his age. The deceased was a most estimable young man, and will be deeply mourned by a large circle of acquaintance.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 13, Chambers St., New York.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant.

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
281 Broadway, New York.
w3-1y.8o

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

New Advertisements

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE

PAIN KILLER!

AT THE OLD PRICE.

☞ *BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.*

April 18, 1866. w12 6m

Among the most important of modern medical discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER!

As a Family Medicine, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the Side, Back and head, Coughs, Colds, Sore throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera morbus, Dysentery, Bowel complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c., &c.

The CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing it, a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed; but, on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful efficacy in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

All orders should be addressed to

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
General Agent for Canada.

☞ Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle and F. Jordan; Gardiner & Co., Bayfield; James Bentham, Rogerville; J. Pickard, Exeter; J. H. Combe, Clinton; E. Hickson, Seaforth, and all Medicine Dealers. w38-1y

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y.

N. B.—$1.00 and six postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent will insure a bottle containing fifty Pills, by return mail.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C.W., general agent for Canada.

☞ Sold in Goderich by Parker & Cattle and F. Jordan; Gardiner & Co., Bayfield; James Bentham, Rogerville; J. Pickard, Exeter; J. H. Combe, Clinton, E. Hickson, Seaforth, and all Medicine Dealers. w38-1v

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS

United Counties of Huron and Bruce, } BY virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas and Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Quinn at the suits of I. D. Tims and Alexander Smith I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and interest of the said defendant in and to the west half of lot number ten in the 8th concession of the township of Usborne, in the County of Huron, containing fifty acres saving and excepting therefrom one acre of said lot formerly conveyed by the executors of the late A. Mahon to one John Mogg, which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich, on Tuesday the twenty fourth day of July, at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

To Wit:

JOHN MACDONALD, Sheriff H. & B.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 11th June, 1866. w20

New Advertisements.

Goderich and Southampton LINE.

1866. 1866.

SHORTEST, CHEAPEST & MOST DIRECT ROUTE.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL LOW PRESSURE STEAMBOAT

SILVER SPRAY.

CAPTAIN D. ROWAN,

WILL Ply, in connection with the G. T. Railway, between

GODERICH AND SOUTHAMPTON!

TOUCHING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS EACH WAY.

LEAVING:

Southampton, daily at 5 a.m. | Port Elgin 5½
Inverhuron 7½ | Kincardine 9

Arriving in Goderich in time for passengers to take the 2 P. M. Train, reaching Toronto same evening at 9 P. M., and Buffalo 9:40.

RETURNING:

Leaving Goderich after the arrival of the 3 P. M. Train from the East, touching at Kincardine, Inverhuron, and Port Elgin; arriving at Southampton same evening.

AGENTS FOR THE TRANSACTION OF FREIGHT BUSINESS AT THE PORTS MENTIONED.

TICKETS FOR SALE ON THE BOAT FOR all Points in the Province and the United States.

JOHN V. DETLOR & SON, GODERICH.

w20

FARMERS!

THE GENUINE ST. GEORGE

Combined Reaper and Mower

Will be on the Market Square at Goderich on the 25th instant, in working order.

See and Examine for Yourselves.

☞ Send for Catalogue of Prices and Recommendations.

ALEXANDER THOMSON,
Agent, Rodgerville p.o.

Tuckersmith, Jan. 5th, 1866. w20 1t

Insolvent Act of 1864.

Province of Canada } United Counties of Huron and Bruce.	In the County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

In the Matter of A. Smith of the village of Egmondville in the County of Huron, Saddler, an Insolvent

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the seventeenth day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon or as soon as counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court at his chambers in Goderich for a discharge under the said Act.

A SMITH.

M. C. CAMERON,
Solicitor for insolvent.

Dated at Goderich this twelfth day of June A. D. 1866. w 0

Insolvent Act of 1864.

Province of Canada } United Counties of Huron and Bruce.	In the County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

In the Matter of William Hyslop of the town of Goderich in the county of Huron, Stone Mason, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the seventeenth day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court at his Chambers in Goderich for a discharge under the said Act.

WILLIAM HYSLOP.

M. C. CAMERON,
Solicitor for Insolvent.

Dated at Goderich this twelfth day of June A. D. 1866. w20

A THIRD SUPPLY OF NEW SILK PARASOLS, AND A NEW LOT OF LADIES' COTTON HOSIERY, JUST OPENED AT ACHESON & SMITH'S ALSO JUST RECEIVED AN ADDITION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES.

Goderich, May 31st, 1866. w19

MISS M. M. TAYLOR.

BEGS to announce to the Ladies of Goderich and vicinity, that having secured the services of a first-class Dress-Maker, she is now prepared to receive all orders in the DRESS-MAKING LINE, and feels confident that she can give ample satisfaction.

Goderich, June 1st, 1866. sw79 4t

BY LAW NO 31, 1866.

To establish through lot Five in twenty second concession and lot fourteen in twenty first concession, a road in the Township of Stephen.

Whereas part of the original road allowance on the side road passing Crediton and on the westerly part of said road from the nature of the ground is unfitted for a highway, and it is necessary that deviations should be made from the said original road allowance; Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal corporation of Stephen, and the said corporation hereby enacts that from and after the passing of this By-law the following deviations shall be made from the original road allowance agreeable to the descriptions hereinafter set out and from and after that date the said pieces of road embraced within the said descriptions shall be used as a public highway and shall to all intents and purposes be parts of the Township roads within the Township of Stephen.

1st Description of deviation of road through lot 5, 22 concession, township of Stephen, commencing at a point in the western boundary of said lot 5 and at a distance of 8 chains 63 links from the N. W. corner of said lot, thence south 58½° east 48 chains 25 links; thence north 1 chain 25 links; thence south 85½° east 75 links to the east boundary of said lot 5; thence south 3 chains; thence north 85½° west 49 chains to the western boundary of said lot; thence north 5° east 75 links to the place of beginning, containing three acres three roods.

2nd Description of road through lot 14 in 21 concession commencing at the south east corner of said lot thence south 70° 30' west 35 chains 25 links to the west of lot 14 thence north 75 links; thence north 50° 30' east 35 chains 12 links to the east side of said lot; thence south 9° 30' east 75 links to the place of beginning, containing 2 acres 2 roods, both said roads being 75