Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME L. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1858. NUMBER 143.

MONTREAL HERALD
STEAM BOOK & JOB PRINTING OFFICE
No. 209 Notre Dame Street,
(Near St. Francois Xavier St.,)
MONTREAL.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that having ENLARGED his STOCK of PRINTING MATERIALS, STEAM PRESSES, &c., he is now prepared to undertake every description of Printing, such as Books, Pamphlets, Magazines, Insurance Policies, Programmes, Catalogues, Posting Bills, Hand Bills, Railway Bills, Steamboat Bills, Circulars, Invitation and Funeral Letters, Druggists and other Labels Military Forms of every description, &c., with despatch, and at the LOWEST CITY PRICES.
☞ Business Cards neatly and promptly executed.
JAMES POTTS.
Jan. 26. 32

Business Cards.

T. D. HEATHFIELD,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
130 *COMMERCIAL STREET*,
BOSTON.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. E. Train & Co., Messrs. Samuel Henshaw & Sons, Boston; Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Montreal; Messrs. Moffatt Murray & Co., Toronto; Messrs. Allan & Gillespie, Liverpool.
June 2. 147

EDWD. ALEX. PRENTICE.
AGENT, BRITISH AMERICAN LAND CO., Stock, Bill and Exchange Broker,
LOANS NEGOTIATED.
NO. 4, EXCHANGE.
Dec. 15. 1y 298

CUVILLIER & CO., Auctioneers and Brokers,
For the purchase and Sale of Produce, Stock, Exchange and General Merchandise.
MR. MAURICE CUVILLIER, who has had many years experience as Auctioneer and General Trade of Canada, will give his personal attention to all business entrusted to the above Firm.
Office and Store No. 11 Lemoin Street.
May 1. 6m-102

C. F. F. TRESTLER,
PHYSICIAN,
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,
210 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
Sept 5. 232

CARLTON R. MOORE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CARPET CHAIN,
Cotton Yarn, Cotton Batts, &c.,
No. 206 [old No. 116] N. Third Street, Phila.
☞ OUR CARPET CHAIN is put up *Full Weight*, without paste board. Orders promptly attended to.
May 14. 1y-113

MUIR, EWAN & CO.
WHOLESALE
CLOTHIERS,
NO. 75 McGILL STREET,
MONTREAL.
Sept. 30 233

JOHN G. BARNSTON,
ADVOCATE,
40 Little St. James Street,
March 19 66

W. J. BORDWINE,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant
FRANKLIN WHARF,
COMMERCIAL STREET, PORTLAND, ME.
Consignments solicited. Orders for W. I. Goods and American Produce executed on Liberal Terms.
REFERENCES:—Gilmour & Coulson, Toronto James Torrance, T. C. Panton, Montreal; Hersey, Fletcher & Co., E. Churchill, and Allen Haines, Pesident M. Bank, Portland, Me.
May 23. 1y 122

LYON & TORNEY,
BARRISTERS & ATTORNIES AT LAW
Solicitors in Chancery. Notaries Public.
CONVEYANCES, &c., &c.,
Brady's Block, PRESCOTT, OFFICES, Sparks' Street, OTTAWA CITY,
ROBERT LYON, ... HUGH TORNEY.
August 26, 1857. 202

M. PERRAULT,
Architect and Land Surveyor,
No. 53 St. Francois Xavier Street ontreal
Sept. 19. 223

THOMAS R. BROWNE,
Wine Merchant,
HAS REMOVED from No. 214 St. Paul Street, to those more extensive and commodious premises, No. 17, ST. JEAN BAPTISTE STREET.
May 11. 110

L. G. V. DE LORIMIER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
No. 15 Little St. Antoine Street.
February 10. 34

A. DAVIDSON PARKER
STOCK BROKER,
Commission & General Insurance AGENT.
AGENT TO THE
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND
OFFICE—Union Buildings, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.
January 2. 1

WEIR & DUNN,
PAPER MAKERS,
WHOLESALE STATIONERS,
AND
Account Book Manufacturers,
Carron Grove Mills, Denny, AND Queen Street, Glasgow, SCOTLAND. } *Great St. James St.*, MONTREAL.
The most extensive Stock in Canada of Whatman's and others Best English Laid Book Papers, Binding Materials, &c.
15 Great St. James' Street, Montreal. 271

DUNBAR BROWNE
ADVOCATE,
NO. 132 CRAIG STREET
[Offices of George Browne, Esq., Architect,]
MONTREAL.
January 20. 16

SATRUSTEQUI & ASCENCIO
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS OF
SUGARS, MOLASSES, SEGARS, &c.
PORTLAND, MAINE.
March 4. 6m-53

August 10. 190

THOMAS MAXWELL,
Shipping, Commission, Insurance, Custom House & Steamboat Agent.
Consignments Solicited,—Remittances prompt.
Canal Basin, and 19 St. Francois Xavier Street.
REFERENCES:
Hon'bls. J. Ferrier and L. Renaud; William Molson, William Workman, David Torrance, Johnson Thompson, and Joseph Levey, Esqrs. Messrs. Chamberlin & Thompson, Morland & Co., and Joseph McKay & Brother.
Montreal, Feb. 18, 1858. 41

MONTREAL, April 27, 1858.
THE Subscribers beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they have commenced business as
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
and have on hand a well assorted Stock, of the CHOICEST BRANDS, which they can offer to the Trade and Country Dealers on very advantageous terms.
The favor of a call is respectfully solicited at their STORE, No. 41 ST. JEAN BAPTISTE STREET, Montreal, next door to the Metropolitan, Notre Dame Street.
LEIFCHILD & CO.
April 28. 99

ALL THINGS NEW!
THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT STRICTLY OBSERVED
AT C. DION'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS,
NO. 210 NOTRE DAME STREET,
July 9, 1857. 16

HOTEL BONSECOURS.
FELIX VILLENEUVE,
OPPOSITE BONSECOURS MARKET.
THIS Hotel contains over forty neat sleeping Rooms, a very fine Saloon, with Newspapers, and a large Dining Room.
Dinners and Lunches served up at the shortest notice, with all the delicacies of the season.
Travellers are attended to with all possible attention, by polite servants.
They will find a large and neat Yard, good Stabling for horses, &c.
Great facilities are offered to the public in this Hotel, whereas the different Stages of St. Germain, from Chambly, Lavigne, from Vercheres, and Reeves from La Pointe aux Trembles, stop at this Hotel and take travellers for those different places.
May 28. 1m-125

TAMMANY HALL HOTEL
Corner of Nassau and Frankfort Streets, opposite the Park and City Hall, New York.
THIS celebrated Hotel is still conducted on the European plan of Lodging Rooms, and meals, as may be ordered, in the large and spacious Refectory for LADIES, as well as GENTLEMEN, having recently added an Elegant Parlor for the accommodation of Ladies. This popular Hotel is in the immediate vicinity of Business and places of amusement, and offers every inducement to those who consult convenience and economy.
Parties going to California or Europe, will be furnished with all the information desired, and be protected in the purchase of passage tickets.
CHARLES BROWN,
Proprietor.
March 26. trs 3m-72

CAPE COTTAGE.
In Cape Elizabeth, near Portland, Maine,
HAS been thoroughly renovated for the Season, and is now ready for the reception of visitors. Fishing and Sailing Boats are always in readiness for Boarders, &c. Coaches running three times a day to and from the Cars. Also, horses and carriages in readiness for Boarders.
Cape Cottage, for a watering place and Summer resort, cannot be beat.
By S. M. MARBLE, Proprietor.
Address, Portland, Box No. 2,200.
June 1. 2m-trs-128

DOCTOR E. E. DENNISTON'S
HOME FOR INVALIDS,
AT
Springdale, Northampton,
STATE OF MASS.
DOCTOR DENNISTON is permitted to refer to
Doctor Campbell,
Doctor Sutherland,
AND TO
Ira Gould, Esq.,
Hugh Mathewson, Esq.
Montreal, May 25, 1858. 122

GENTLEMEN are respectfully informed that an Artist of this City, a gentleman of highly accomplished taste in the Tailoring Business, has opened the Store No. 41 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, as a TAILORING DEPARTMENT. A perfect and MOST FASHIONABLE FIT can be obtained at the advertised moderate Scale of Prices.
Sometimes experienced business men walk into this LARGE STORE, partly through curiosity, to Look at the Business doing, the System, and the Cloths of which Suits are supplied at $7, $12 and $15 thinking it a mere puff, or perhaps that the figures may be a mistake of the printer. To Satisfy all, these prices are given—the time at which it is required is dressed, with the account, $7, or $15, as the case may be.
The simple fact, that the immense Stock of WOOLLENS at the ST. LAWRENCE HALL has been imported direct from Europe, Gently accounts for the extraordinary LOW PRICES the Public is supplied at.
J. IYERS, Manager,
April 17, 1858. 3m-91
ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, Tenth Store from Craig Street, (right hand.)

A GLANCE AT THE NEW MART.
A GLANCE AT THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THE WEST END
FAMILY GROCERY STORE.
THE Subscriber begs to return thanks to his numerous friends residing in the vicinity of his place of business as well as to those who reside in other parts of the City for the very liberal patronage received from them since he opened his new premises at the entrance of
ST. ANTOINE STREET,
and to inform them that he has just received, direct from London, by the "City of Quebec," a large assortment of
FRESH GROCERIES,
Comprising:—Queen's Arms, North Wilts, Albert Chedder, Pine Apple, Potted Ham, Potted Toungue, Yarmouth Broaters, Bengal Chutney, Soyer's Sauce, ditto Relish, India Soy, &c., &c.; Fresh Figs in boxes, Prunes in jars, Preserved Ginger, very fine.
And have always on hand, a Stock of Hams and Bacon of my own Curing.
A. WALSH.
N.B.—Families residing in the East End of the City will do well to inspect my Stock of Fresh Groceries before purchasing elsewhere.
May 26. 123

CRYSTAL BLOCK.
R. SHARPLEY begs to inform the public that he has now ready for inspection, a most extensive assortment of all descriptions of GOODS in his line,
COMPRISING:
Every article manufactured in the way of GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY
PLATED WARE, CABINET WARE, STATIONERY,
BRONZED GOODS, PAPER MACHE WARE
CUTLERY
—AND,—
A most extensive assortment of English, French and German Fancy Goods.
May 28. 125

A magnificent Stock of PAPER HANGINGS, (both decoration and plain) Chandeliers, Gasaliers and Brackets, (in Glass, Ormulu, Bronzed and Lacquered) Moderator and Carcel Lamps, [in China, Glass and Bronze,] Mirrors and Pier Glasses, of Belgium and British Plate.
At
R. SHARPLEY'S,
Crystal Block,
May 28. 125

STEREOSCOPIC
FRAMES AND PLATES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Also,
A few fine TRANSPARENT PLATES on GLASS.
At
R. SHARPLEY'S,
Crystal Block.
May 28. 125

TO PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC LENS and BOXES complete.
—Also,—
Photographic Papers, prepared with Albumen, Ammonium and Sodium.
A Superior Photographic Instrument to cut a field, of 36 inches square.
Daguerectype Plates
R. SHARPLEY,
Crystal Block.
May 28. 125

NOVELTIES
COLLARS, SHIRTS, TIES, SCARFS, HOSIERY,
AND
UNDERCLOTHING,
For Gentlemen's Summer Wear, at
RINGLAND & EWARTS.
PARASOLS, HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER CLOTHING.
For Ladies' and Children's Summer Wear, at the usual Low Prices, at
RINGLAND & EWARTS,
272 Notre Dame Street.
N. B.—An Apprentice Wanted.
June 3. 130

GENTLEMEN'S
UNDERCLOTHING,
SHIRTS, &c.
SILK UNDER-SHIRTS and PANTS,
Lisle Thread Under-Shirts and Pants
Merino Under-Shirts and Pants
Shetland Under-Shirts and Pants
Ganze Under-Shirts and Pants
White Cotton Under-Shirts and Pants
Brown Cotton Under-Shirts and Pants
Alleppo Shirts of the best quality
Volkommon Shirts of the best quality
W. W. CAMPBELL,
12 Great St. James Street.
May 28. 125

CLARK WINKS & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED and opened out this day the contents THIRTY-FIVE Cases and Bales of Rich Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, consisting in part, as follows:
Bugle Laces, Silks, Parasols, Ribbons, Sewed Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Shirtings, and Grey Cottons, with a large assortment of Small Wares, &c., &c.
—ALSO,—
THREE CASES of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Fancy Tweeds.
BOYER'S BLOCK,
Custom House Square.
May 29, 1858. 120

ADAMS & BAXTER,
298 ST. PAUL STREET,
OFFER, at low prices, the remainder of their Spring Importations,—consisting of:—
Linen Drills—Brown and Bleached
Cotton do —Blue, Bleached and Fancy
Ginghams—Linen and Earlston
Muslins—all kinds, plain and printed
Hollands—Brown, Slate and Black
Canvas (Tailors)—Brown and Black
Summer Coatings—various descriptions
Barèges, Delaines, Beiges, Coburgs, Alpaccas, Prints, Bonnet Shapes
Bugled and plain Silk and Cotton Laces and Edgings
Blondes, Ruches, Nets, Flowers, Ribbons, &c., &c.,—together with their usual good assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, and Smallwares.
May 25th, 1858. 123

J. BLANCKENSEE,
CORNER
Notre Dame and St. Joseph Street's,
Store lately occupied by W. A. Townsend,
BEGS to direct the attention of Wholesale and Retail Dealers to the splendid Selection and genuine Stock of
GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, JEWELLERY, PLATE AND PLATED WARE,
FANCY ARTICLES,
DIAMOND RINGS AND PINS.
J. B. would invite the public to inspect his Stock, which will be
OPENED THIS DAY.
May 21. 119

NEW CARPETINGS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL and COMMON CARPETINGS, of this Fall's importation, among which will be found some New and Choice Patterns, never before introduced into Canada.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Of a variety of widths and makes, including some of HARE'S celebrated Manufactures.
Hearth Rugs, Druggets, Carpet Bags, &c., in great profusion.
R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
St. Francois Xavier Street.
September 1857. 222

BRADY'S
PUBLISHING HOUSE,
126, Nassau Street, New York.
Wholesale and Retail Cheap Book, Magazine, Publishing and Bookselling Establishment.
Particular attention paid to miscellaneous orders for any article connected with the trade.
☞ Catalogues sent Free, on addressing
F. A. BRADY,
Successor to H. Long & Brother,
126, Nassau Street, N.Y.
May 20. 6m 118

MONTREAL
COFFEE & SPICE MILLS,
204 NOTRE DAME SEREET,
(In Jean Bruneau's Gateway.)
The Trade supplied daily with fine fresh Ground Coffees and Peppers.
JAMES LANGLAND.
May 18. 3m 116

MONTREAL IN THE STEREOSCOPE.
THE UNDERSIGNED begs most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public that he has now on hand a large assortment of STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF MONTREAL, taken by an Instrument imported expressly by himself for the purpose.
The above consist of a variety of Pictures, taken from different points of view—and comprise:—
THE WHARVES OF MONTREAL, at the breaking up of the ice
CUSTOM HOUSE SQUARE,
THE BONSECOURS MARKET,
THE COURT HOUSE,
HAYMARKET-SQARE and BEAVER HALL,
BANK OF MONTREAL,
DALHOUSIE SQUARE, &c., &c.
The above beautiful Pictures have been prepared and Photographed in this City by Mr. C. Dion, and are equal in artistic merit and Stereoscopic effect to any imported from Europe.
Persons going abroad can convey, by means of these life-like pictures, the most truthful and interesting descriptions of the appearance and scenery of Montreal.
SINGLE VIEWS 1s. 3d. each.
FOR SALE, Wholesale and Retail, by
A. HOFFNUNG,
170 Notre Dame Street,
Opposite Mr. T. Mussen's and facing St. Lawrence Main Street.
Montreal, May 24, 1858. 121

Gold & Silver Watches
The Undersigned feels much pleasure in publishing the following price list of WATCHES, which will be found in point of quality and cheapness, superior to any in Canada.
NOTICE.—A guarantee for 12 months given with every WATCH sold.
Silver Lepine Watches, Jewelled in four Holes..... $9.00
Do. Detached Lever Watches, Jewelled in 13 Holes..... 14.00
Hunting Cases $3 extra.
Gold Lepine Watches, Jewelled in four Holes..... 18.00
Do. Detached Lever Watches, Jewelled in 13 Holes..... 21.00
Hunting Cases $3 extra.
Silver Patent Lever, Capped and Jewelled, from..... 16.00
Gold Patent Levers, Capped and Jewelled, from..... 50.00
A large assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Duplex Patent Lever, and 3-4 Plate Lever Watches in extra heavy cases suitable for presentation at proportionately low prices.
A. HOFFNUNG,
170 Notre Dame Street,
Directly opposite St. Lambert Street.
March 30. 75

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS,
AND
WHOLESALE BUYERS,
G. BENDA & Co.,
79, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON.
Manufacturers and Importers
Of all kinds of
TOBACCONISTS' AND FOREIGN GOODS,
Commission Agents & General Factors,
Manufacturers of PLAYING CARDS for the Indian, Australian, Canadian, and Spanish Markets, and Patentees of various useful Articles. Sole Makers of the elegant and original Clay Pipe,
"The Calumet of Peace"
And the ONLY Agents for England and the Colonies, to Messrs.
BEROLZHEIMER & ILLFELDER,
Proprietors of the Largest Lead Pencil Manufactory in the World,
Whose Pencils are manufactured from Pure Lead, by steam power, under a New and Patented process, securing freedom from grit, and graduation suitable for all purposes for which *a really good and genuine article* is required.
Merchants and Shippers supplied from bonded Warehouses upon the *Lowest terms*, and at a *saving of the duty in England*. Buyers from abroad should not omit to call and inspect our Sample Rooms, where they will find a systematic Classification of Goods suitable for Exportation to all parts of the World, and more particularly to AFRICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CANADA.
N.B.—Orders from abroad will find immediate attention, if sent through an English or Continental Firm, or accompanied by an order for payment upon delivery of Bills of Lading. Indents of orders carefully priced, and Samples sent if required. References allowed to the first Colonial Firms. Sole agents for Ramy & Levinson's Patent Paratonic Purse, and other Paratonic manufactures, &c.
Oct. 29, 1857. 257.

DANIEL LANIGAN
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN
Wines, Liquors, and Groceries,
AND
Commission Merchant,
HAS
REMOVED
TO
20 LEMOINE STREET, 20,
Next to Joseph's New Building,
MONTREAL.
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to return his best thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal support received for the last ten years, in Notre Dame and Sacrament Streets, and now begs to inform them that he has REMOVED his PLACE of BUSINESS to No. 20 LEMOINE STREET, (Next to Joseph's New Block of Buildings), where he will keep on hand the usual Assortment of GROCERIES, WINES, and LIQUORS, which he will dispose of at a very small advance.
Merchants and others requiring the Service of the Subscriber, in either purchasing or Selling of Goods, will find their interest promptly attended to, on Reasonable Terms.
DANIEL LANIGAN
No. 20 Lemoine Street, Next to Joseph's New Block of Buildings.
Montreal, April 26, 1853. 99

R. H. MATTHEWS,
TRAVELLING AGENT FOR THE
Boston Ornamental Iron Works,
383 WASHINGTON STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.
Chase, Brothers & Co., Proprietors,
WILL BE IN THIS PLACE for a few days, and would respectfully solicit orders for Iron Work of every description.
Especial attention given to the execution of orders for
IRON RAILINGS
FOR ENCLOSING CEMETERY LOTS, &c., designs of which may be seen on application to him, at the MONTREAL HOUSE, Montreal.
August 12. 190

TO DEALERS IN LEATHER.
Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, &c.
O'DONNELL AND MULLARKEY,
245 ST. PAUL STREET, 245.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Leather Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Linings, Bindings, Lasts, &c.
THE Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general that they have now on hand a choice and varied selection of the above articles, to which they respectfully solicit an inspection.
Orders from the country promptly attended to. Commissions satisfactorily conducted.
O'DONNELL & MULLARKEY.
Agents for the Sale of Whittemore's incomparable Leather Dressing, which must be seen to be appreciated.
May 5. 106.

PHOTOGRAPHY.
W. NOTMAN,
ARTIST.
11 BLEURY STREET.
First Prize for Photographs
First Prize for Ambrotypes.
PHOTOGRAPHS, untouched or colored, in OIL, WATER COLORS, or CRAYONS,
From Full Length Life Size
to the smallest produced.
AMBROTYPES Colored for Frames or Cases.
MINIATURES of every description for Lockets, Brooches, or Rings.
Daguerreotypes and Paintings Copied in all the various styles, and increased or reduced to any size required.
Artists and Amateurs supplied with Stock and Apparatus, and the Art taught.
Specimens to be seen at Mr. Notman's Studio, 11 De Bleury Street.
Observe the address; no specimens exhibited outside.
November 266

BRASS SKIRT HOOPS
BRASS HOOPED SKIRTS
STEEL SKIRT HOOPS
STEEL HOOPED SKIRTS
PLAIN BRASS and
STEEL SPRING HOOPS
COVERED BRASS and
STEEL SPRING HOOPS
All the NEW STYLES of Expansion and Self-adjusting SKIRTS
AT THE
GENTLEMENS SHIRT STORE,
211 & 213 NOTRE DAME STREET,
JOHN AITKEN & CO.
May 9. 109

BABY LINENS AND DRESSES. LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

A DESIDERATUM.
M. Jacobs' Anti-corrosive Amalgam Pens
THESE PENS will be found, on trial, superior to Gold or Steel, possessing more of the action of the Quill than the Gold Pen, they will be preferred.
Each Pen is as durable as eight or ten made from Steel; they will not scatter or cut the thinnest paper, gliding over a rough or smooth surface as freely as the Quill, and will not injure the tint of Red Ink, nor affect the durability of Black; collecting none of that sediment in the ink, which Steel Pens invariably do. Price TWO DOLLARS per Gross.
CAUTION.—Each Pen is stamped, "M. Jacobs' Amalgam." Each Box has a fac-simile of the Manufacturer's Signature.
Sold exclusively in Montreal and Three Rivers District, Wholesale and Retail, by
R. GRAHAM,
252. St Paul Street, Montreal.
May 13. 112

Spanish Laces, &c.
JUST ARRIVED, ex "Anglo-Saxon," an assortment of the above New and Fashionable Goods, in TRIMMING LACES, MANTILLAS and JACKETS.
Also,
210 Real Honiton Lace Collars, 6s 3d@17s 6d
267 " Maltese " " 2s 6d@12s 6d
—And a Lot of—
5497 Yards of Needle-Run Black Laces, all widths—7½d to 1s 6d.
The above are the choicest Patterns, and undoubtedly the cheapest Goods of the kind ever offered in this market.
The collection of Embroideries and Laces generally is of unusual excellence in design and manufacture, and prices such as cannot fail to recommend them to all ladies who study economy combined with the best possible taste.
J. PARKIN, Laceman,
168 Notre Dame Street.
May 15. 114

NEW WOOLLEN CLOTHS.
LAVENDER & SUMMERS,
Merchant & Military Tailors & General Outfitters,
80 McGILL STREET, MONTREAL,
HAVE just received per Steamer INDIAN, TWO CASES very superior WOOLLEN CLOTHS, DOESKINS and CASSIMERES, suitable for the present and coming season, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their Patrons and the public generally.
L. & S. take this opportunity of expressing their thanks for the liberal support received by them, and trust by attention and punctuality to merit its continuance.
Army, Navy and Militia Uniforms, Ladies Riding Habits, Fancy Ball Dresses, Fire Company Uniforms, Servant's Liveries, &c., got up in the best manner.
LAVENDER & SUMMERS received the First Prize for Military Clothing at the late Provincial Exhibition.
N.B.—Ready-made Clothing in great variety, with an extensive assortment of articles for Gentlemen's Wear.
Gold and Silver Lace, Military Ornaments, &c., &c.
September 30. 232

J. W. CARLE
NO. 175 NOTRE DAME STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
IMPORTS everything direct from place of production, and cannot be under-sold. Has constantly on hand:—HAVANA and PRINCIPE CIGARS, choicest brands; Manufactured TOBACCOS, finest descriptions; SNUFFS of every variety.
ATTENTION IS CALLED to the following select lot of superior CUT SMOKING TOBACCOS, at the affixed unprecedented low Retail Prices:—
Imperial Mixture..... 5s per lb
El Dorado..... 4s 6d "
Habanero..... 4s "
"Petit Caporal"..... 2s 6d "
Prince Albert's Favorite..... 3s "
Yankee Notion..... 2s "
The Sultan's Delight..... 4s "
Queen Isabella's Mixture..... 4s "
British Tar..... 2s "
Le Zouave..... 2s 6d "
Le Bourgeois..... 1s "
The Turks' Elysium..... 4s "
Cut Chewing Tobaccos:—Anderson's Solace, 3s per lb; Leman's Nectar Leaf in foil; Lemon's Favorite; Lemon's Nectar Leaf by the lb.
Also, a full assortment of Leaf Tobaccos for manufacturing Cigars—Cigar Boxes with labels —and Havana Ribbon.
J. W. CARLE.
May 6. 106

English Chemicals, Drugs, &c.
Evans, Sons & Co.,
LIVERPOOL.
EVANS, LESCHER & EVANS,
LONDON.
Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing and Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Drug Grinders, &c.,
HAVING appointed an Agent in Canada, are prepared to receive Orders for English Chemicals, Pharmaceutical preparations and Drugs, at prices current in England. Orders can be executed either in Liverpool or London.
Apply to F. CUNDILL,
5 Commercial Chambers, St. Sacrament St.
Montreal, March 10, 1858. 1y-58

New Books and New Editions,
JUST RECEIVED,
THE day after To-morrow, or Fatu Morgana, by William De Tyne, of the Inner Temple..... $1 00
Hardy and Hunter—A Boy's Own Story, by Mrs. Ward..... 1 00
A Dictionary of Trade, Products, Commercial, Manufacturing and Technical Terms: with a definition of the Moneys, Weights and Measures of all Countries, reduced to the British Standard, by P. L. Simmonds..... 1 50
Bees, their Habits, Management and Treatment, by the Rev. J. G. Wood,..... 0 25
Memoirs of James, Marquis of Montrose, K.G Captain General of Scotland, by James Grant,..... 1 25
Lilly Dawson, by Mrs Crowe,..... 0 38
Caeser Borgia, by the author of White Friars 0 50
Colin Clink, by Charles Hooton,..... 0 50
Billets and Bivouacs; or Military Adventures,..... 0 38
The Sepoy Revolt—its causes and its consequences, by Henry Mead..... 0 50
The Ties of Kindred, by Owen Wynn..... 0 38
The Divorced, by Lady Charlotte Bury.... 0 25
The Poultry Yard, by Miss E. Watts,.... 0 25
Fardorongha the Miser, by Wm Carleton.. 0 38
The Three Tasks, Thane Fadh's Wedding, &c., by do..... 0 38
Alice Sherwin; a Tale of the Days of Sir Thomas More..... 0 75
D. & J. SADLIER & CO.
Corner Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier St.
June 8. 134

Just Received,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
NOVELLO'S
CHEAP EDITION OF THE
MESSIAH.
In Paper Cover, 50 Cts.; Scarlet Cloth, Gilt $1.
J. W. HERBERT & CO.
Golden Lyre,
Piano-Forte and Music Warehouse,
131 & 133, Notre Dame Street
May 19, 1858. 117

NAVY CANVAS.
LANDING, ex "HOME," 4 Bales "Brough's" NAVY CANVAS.
For Sale by
GETHINGS, SINCLAIR & CO.,
3 St. John Street.
May 31. 127

PROSSER'S PATENT
LAP-WELDED IRON BOILER TUBES.
A Full Supply in Bond and Afloat.
EVERY article necessary to DRILL THE TUBE-PLATES and to SET THE TUBES in the best manner.
Tube CLEANERS, Steel-Wire and Whalebone BRUSHES.
Tubes for ARTESIAN WELLS, Pump Shafts, Line Shafting, conveying Steam or Water, &c., Screwed-together Flush on both sides, or with Couplings either outside or inside; also expanded into Flanges.
Free-Joint Tubes for Core Bars, Railings, &c.
Fall Lever Wrenches.
Agents for Krupp's celebrated Cast-Steel for Shafts, Railway Axles, Tires, Plater's Rollers &c.
THOMAS PROSSER & SON,
28 Platt Street, New York
February 24. 46

E. & A. LaMONTAGNE
No. 1 William Street, New York,
AGENTS FOR CANADA FOR
Messrs. Ruinart Pere & Fils, (Rheims)
" Barton & Guestier, Bordeux,
" Raynal & Alusse, Cognac,
" deBelleville Freres, do.
BEG to solicit orders for direct importation via St. Lawrence or New York, for Champagnes, Clarets and Oils, Brandies, &c., from the above well-known Houses.
E. & A. L. keep constantly in Bond, for the Canada market, an assortment of the above Wines and Brandies; also, Sandeman's Ports, Pemartin & Co's Portillo Sherries, Hocks, &c.
N.B.—E. & A. L. are sole agents in the United States for Messrs. THOS. SALT & CO'S ALES.
June 3. 130

COMMERCIAL POINT FORGE,
DORCHESTER, MASS.
DEARBORN, ROBINSON & CO.,
Successors to
RANSTEAD, DEARBORN & CO.,
Manufacturers of
RAILROAD WORK,
Cranks, Truck, Engine & Car Axles, Frog Steel, Connecting Rods, Frames, &c.
STEAMBOAT WORK,
Shafting, Beam Straps, Wheel Arms, Cranks, Cross-Heads, Connecting Rods, Piston Rods, &c.
—ALSO,—
Sugar Mills and Stationery Engine Shafts, Ship Work, and all kinds of Hammered Shapes, for Machinists.
OFFICE,—14 KILBY STREET.
WM. MEIKLEHAM,
Montreal, Agent for the Canadas.
October 14. 244

OIL PAINTINGS,
Cleaned, Lined and Restored.
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Public that he will undertake the Restoration of Oil Paintings, which he is enabled to accomplish, having lately received the necessary Apparatus for such purposes.
Terms exceedingly low and satisfaction guaranteed.
MORRICE BESSUNGER,
Corner Place d'Armes & St. Joseph St.
Montreal, 17th May, 1858. 115

Picture Frames, &c.
M. BESSUNGER, corner Place d'Armes and St. Joseph Street, has on hand Specimens of every description of
ORNAMENTAL FRAMING,
SUCH AS MIRRORS, PIER-GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES.
He will also undertake the REGILDING of every description of FRAMES, at very moderate terms.
All work intrusted will be attended to with dispatch.
May 16. 115

PICTURES
BOUGHT & EXCHANGED
BY
M. Bessunger,
Corner Place d'Armes and St. Joseph Street.
May 16. 115

FURNITURE,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to the Public for the very liberal support extended to him during the last eight years, takes this opportunity of informing them that
His Stock is now one of the largest in Canada.
Puffing having become so general, and wishing to avoid it, he would simply solicit a call from all who may want anything in his line, whereby they will satisfy themselves as to the extent of his Stock and lowness of Prices, which has been always his study to keep in accordance with the times, by taking advantage of the past winter in getting up one of the largest and best assorted Stocks that has ever been on view in Montreal. From the advantage he has of buying all his material for cash, he can offer it at unusually low prices.
OWEN McGARVEY,
Notre Dame Street.
May 13. 112

FURNITURE--FURNITURE.
THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of the public to their present Stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, which is the most extensive and elegant which has ever been offered for Sale in this City.
This Stock, consisting of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bedroom Furniture, is exclusively of their own manufacture, and having been prepared, during the past winter, with unsurpassed facilities, the subscribers are prepared to dispose of the same at greatly reduced prices, and, as usual, will guarantee every article.
J. & W. HILTON,
25 Great St. James Street.
March 15. 62

CHAS. ROBERTSON,
UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER,
HAS REMOVED FROM NOTRE DAME STREET TO HIS
NEW BUILDING
No. 56 CRAIG STREET,
Where he has in his Capacious Show-Rooms a Large Assortment of
FURNITURE!
FOR SALE CHEAP,
COMPRISING:
Sets of COTTAGE FURNITURE,
DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE,
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BED-ROOM SETS, &c. &c. &c.
Parties should call and see his Stock before purchasing. They will find it for their advantage to do so.
His prices are suitable for the HARD TIMES, and offer great chances to persons with money, which they should not neglect if they are wise.
Remember Charles Robertson's,
No 56 Craig Street.
November 19. 27

G. H. PRESTON,
LAND & GENERAL AGENT,
BROKER, &c.,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
OFFICE AND ROOMS ON
RIDEAU STREET,
CITY OF OTTAWA.
Ottawa, June 3, 1858. 1y-DC 130

HOSE! HOSE!!
THE UNDERSIGNED, after long experience as to what is required, are now manufacturing RUBBER HOSE by a new patented process, which they guarantee more durable than leather, or Hose made of any other material. Hose made expressly to withstand the great pressure of our Montreal Water Works. Each piece guaranteed. To be had at the manufacturers prices of all the Plumbers and dealers in the City.
BROWN, HIBBARD, BOURN & CO.
American and Canada Rubber Company's Works, } 85
Montreal, 12th April, 1858.

For Sale.
1858.
I. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & CO.,
Offer to the Trade, on liberal terms of Credit,
WINES,
(Imported Direct from Place of Growth,)
Comprising:
PORT WINE—GRAHAM & CO'S
TAYLOR & CO'S
SANDEMAN & CO'S
Very Fine Old, and various qualities, in pipes, hhds and qr-casks
SHERRY—
DOMECQ'S "Royal Arms of Spain"
GORDON & CO'S
Pale of finest Extra, and various qualities, in pipes, hhds and qr-casks
CHAMPAGNE—
MOET & CHANDON'S
RUINART & CO'S
CLARET—BARTON & GUESTIER'S
MASDEU PORT—F. DURAND'S
MARSALA MADEIRA
RED WINE, &c. &c.
—ALSO,—
BRANDY—HENNESSY'S
Brown and Pale in hhds & cases
GIN—DeKUYPER'S in do do
OLD TOM— in do do
WHISKY—RAMSAY'S ISLAY
COLERAINE
RUM—FINE JAMAICA
LONDON PORTER—
BYASS'S, HIBBERT'S and ABBOTT'S
PALE & STRONG ALE—
ALLSOP'S, BASS'S, YOUNGER'S
GROCERIES.
A Complete Assortment.
PAINTS AND OILS
JAMES & CO.'S Red and White Lead & Paints
LINSEED OIL, Boiled and Raw, "Blundell's" PUTTY, Ochre, Glue, Ven. Red, Whiting, &c.
GLASS.
PLATE GLASS, Polished and Silvered
GERMAN SHEET GLASS [all sizes]
SMETHWICK SHEET GLASS,
GLASSWARE
BOTTLES [Wine and Porter]
IRON, &c.,
BAR IRON, Common and Refined, "Govan," "Glasgow," "Blochairn," "Muirkirk."
Hoop and Band Iron, Cut Nails, Horse Nails

☞ To the Subscribers of the Daily Herald.—We would thank Subscribers who do not eceive their paper punctually, to inform us of the omission. We would also caution the public against purchasing papers from our carriers as they are not allowed to sell papers.

☞Every description of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING executed by JAMES POTTS, at the *Herald* Buildings, Notre Dame Street.

ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO. OVID.

THE MONTREAL HERALD

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1858.

[By Telegraph.]

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Toronto, June 23.

Mr. Boulton brought up the report of the Committee to whom had been referred the Bill to increase the rate of interest and consolidate the Usury Laws. The report was ordered to be printed and taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Committee, to whom was referred the Bill to amend the Charter of the Colonial Bank, reported the same without amendment.

The Bill to annex certain Townships to Victoria, Pembroke and North Hastings, was read a scond time and referred to a Committee.

The Bills to incorporate the Metropolitan Assurance Company and to vest certain lands in the Fulton Flour Mills Company, were read a second time and referred to a Committee.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole on the Bill to amend the Judicature Act of Lower Canada.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Toronto, June 23.

Last night after the report left, the Speaker, on the suggestion of Mr. Dunkin, decided that Mr. McGee's motion on the Seat of Government as an amendment to the motion for going into the Committee of Supply, was out of order.

The House then discussed the amendment moved by Mr. Brown till 12:30, when an adjournment was carried.

To-day Mr. Ferguson moved certain resolutions condemnatory of the Separate School System in Upper Canada, and the debate was proceeding when the House rose at 6.

BY SPECIAL TELEGRAPH FROM OUR TORONTO CORRESPONDENT.

We received the following last night:—

Toronto, 23rd June, 1858.

Mr. Read, Railway Contractor, was examined to-day in the Committee on Public Accounts. He stated with reference to a lot of Debentures, bought by the Government at 97½, that he had sold them to Dr. Clarke, at the time a member of Parliament, for 80, *on long credit*. That he, Read, had taken them in payment, with other debentures, at an average of 80, and that he was glad to get that price for them as their full current value. The sale by Dr. Clarke of these debentures to the Government, was almost simultaneously with their purchase by him from Mr. Read. The amount was £20,000, and the profit on the transaction £3,500, without the outlay of one dollar, on the part of that unfortunate Member of Parliament, Dr. Clarke.

We make no comment upon this specimen of glaring—what shall we call it?—public robbery, between the seller and buyers of Mr. Read's debentures.

Mr. Cayley at the head of the Provincial Finances.—There have been lately made public three specimens of financiering ability. We have had the *ex-officio* financier making his exposition of the state of the Provincial funds; we have had his antagonist of the opposition benches giving his views of our condition; and we have had an essay from Mr. Galt, which was rather a commentary on portions of the subject than a general review of the whole. The readers of the three expositions, the two spoken and the other written, will have no difficulty, we think, in making up their minds to this—that whoever ought to be Inspector General, Mr. Cayley certainly ought not to be. In the speech of Mr. Brown, as well as in the draft report of Mr. Galt, we see qualities which fit the men for the task they have undertaken. In that of Mr. Cayley, what is most remarkable is the absence of any one quality, which must be supposed to be required for the task that he has undertaken. Look through Mr. Brown's statement, and you see a grasp of the whole subject—a generalization which places before you, at a glance, the true position of our affairs. Turn back to Mr. Galt's paper and, amongst many mistakes into which he has been betrayed by the clumsiness of the manner in which the facts were set before him, you see a perfect comprehension of the method of dealing with the details of our monetary system, so as to reduce the expenditure to the lowest point, and, at the same time, to obtain the greatest advantage from every operation. Go from these to the official budget and you meet neither with any clearness of views as to our actual position, nor any knowledge of the operations of the money market, capable of inspiring suggestions for improving our position. There is plenty of violence towards opponents; plenty of outcries against misrepresentations; but nothing to elucidate what is confused, and no indication of any reform or improvement. In both parts of his business, Mr. Cayley seems deplorably deficient. He neither knows where he is nor whither he is going. He is quite unable to say what is his true position, as a matter of account, or how he can recover from it by means of action. These are not mere declamatory remarks on our part. We invite any one to reflect upon the clearness of the views taken by Messrs. Brown and Galt, from their respective standing points, with the confusion and helplessness of Mr. Cayley, and we will defy him to come to any other conclusion than that with which we started—that having Mr. Cayley for our Provincial Chancellor of the Exchequer, we are very far from having the right man in the right place. There are at least two men in Parliament, either of whom would be superior to the present weak and incapable incumbent.

——"A terrible show!
I go undismayed, for death is a debt—
A debt on demand—so—
Take what I owe."
—*Captain Macheath's Song before going to the gallows.*

We invite the attention of our readers to a communication, which we publish this morning, from a professional friend, who has devoted much of his time to the study of the law of crimes and punishments, on the subject of the—whether right or wrong, just or necessary, still equally revolting exhibition, with which our city is threatened to-morrow—the cold-blooded strangulation of Jean Baptiste Desforges and Marie Anne Belisle, the convicted murderers of Catherine Prevost, the wife of the former's brother, Antoine Desforges, who now awaits his trial for the murder of the husband of the latter. We need not tell the readers of the *Herald* that we have long since arrived at the conclusion, not that capital punishments are unjustifiable in the abstract, or opposed to the principles of either divine or human law—for in certain conditions of Society ("because of the hardness of your hearts") the slaughter of the criminal is the only effectual means of protecting the virtuous and well-doing—but because we are satisfied that, in civilized communities, possessing all the means and appliances for the effectual restraint of the criminal, capital punishment can, in no case, be either necessary or expedient. On the contrary, our firm conviction—the result of years of observation and reflection—is, that so far from proving a check upon the passions of the criminally-disposed, every judicial destruction of life has a direct and powerfully brutalizing effect upon that particular class that exists, more or less, in every society, and which inevitably increases instead of diminishing crime. We have neither time, nor space, nor even inclination, just at present, to repeat, what we have on former occasions fully stated, the numerous facts and arguments on which our conviction is based. We neither feel, nor shall we affect to feel, any special commiseration for the wretched couple, now the tenants of the "condemned cell" in our District jail, more than we should feel were they tenants in the same dread chamber in Newgate or in any county jail in England. It is not for their sakes, but for the sake of the public morality and well-being that we shall rejoice to hear that, even at the eleventh hour, their punishment has been commuted to imprisonment for life. As to their guilt or innocence, it is no part of our duty to offer any opinion on the subject; and we entirely agree with our contemporary, the *Gazette*, "that it is not the duty of the Crown, unless for some good and sufficient reason, by the exercise of the prerogative, to set aside the sentences of the ordinary Courts." We have seen it stated, however, how far correctly we are unable to say, that the learned Judges, who presided at their trial, and by one of whom their sentence was pronounced, have expressed an opinion that the evidence against them was not so conclusive as to shut out the possibility of their innocence. Should such be the case, we take it for granted their Honors will make the proper representations in the proper quarter; and that the representative of the Queen, tempering justice with mercy, will find even the most trifling and far-fetched doubt of their guilt, sufficiently weighty to turn the balance in their favor. It, assuredly, is not the *duty* of the Crown to set aside the sentence of the Court, but it is the *right*; and we hope in such a case, it must always be the *pleasure* of the Crown to do so. We sincerely trust, then, that we have been correctly informed as to the Judges' opinions; and that, without any improper interference with the course of justice, our fair city may be spared the disgusting and demoralizing scene, which our correspondent so graphically pourtrays.

Mr. Montizambert and the Purchase of Debentures.—We learn, with respect to the sale of debentures, which, from the evidence taken before the committee of Public Accounts, appeared to have been made by Mr. Mortizambert to the Govrrnment, that the particular transaction was merely an exchange of securities, not made for himself, but for a friend at Quebec.

Professor Agassiz.—The New York *Times* says that the Emperor Napoleon has been trying all sorts of tempting offers to induce this world-famed naturalist to accept the vacant place of Director of the Museum of Natural History in the Jardin des Plantes; and adds that, although the Professor has once plumply refused to leave his pleasant home in Cambridge to go to Paris, the Emperor has renewed his offers, with the additional inducement of making the Naturalist an immediate Senator, which will add 30,000 francs to his salary. Our New York contemporary further states that Agassiz, it is reported, has yielded so far as to promise to go over to Paris and have a personal interview with the Emperor, and concludes by urging that the University of Cambridge ought not to allow the French Emperor to outbid them.

Tornado at New York.—A fearful tornado, says the New York *Herald* of Tuesday, visited our city yesterday afternoon, and though its duration was but half an hour its effects were visible in every quarter to an extent never before known after a storm of such short duration. The streets were completely inundated, and for a while the fierce winds made sad havoc with all moveable objects, starting trees, roofs, chimneys, signs, waggons, and objects of less note, whirling them like feathers about the streets. Among the more serious accidents in the city were the partial destruction of a church in Fifty-fourth street; the demolishing of the chimney of the methodist Book Concern, by which the roof of a neighboring house was broken in, and a woman badly injured; the unroofing of a dyeing establishment in Eighteenth street, by which two men were seriously injured, and a horse killed; the unroofing of the stables of the Seventh avenue omnibus line, injuring one man, and the hostler of the stable being struck by lightning. Fortunately, so far as we can learn, there was no loss of life in the city, though the injuries of some of the wounded may possibly prove fatal. The damage to property, however, is extensive, and indeed more so than would seem credible from the limited time in which the storm continued. At Hunter's Point, Long Island, just above Greenpoint, the tornado was more disastrous. One wing of the large establishment of the American Flint Glassworks was blown down, killing two of the employès instantly—the one an engineer and the other a foreman—and seriously injuring seven others. The total loss of property by this disaster is $8,000.

Annual Military Pic-Nic of No. 4 & 5 Companies.—This annual pic nic of these two splendid companies came off yesterday at Guilbault's Gardens. The day was fine and favorable, and altogether nothing was wanting which could contribute to the general enjoyment.

The gardens were thrown open at ten o'clock, and a large number instantly availed themselves of the opportunity. A little after the Volunteer Rifle Companies, No 4 and 5, made their appearance, and marched into the gardens. They were under the command of Major Devlin, Captain Mullins, Lieutenant Donnelly, Lieutenant Gillies, and Ensign Rooney; and bore themselves in a manner which testified the pains which had been taken to perfect their drill and discipline.

Throughout the day the Gardens were thronged with pleasure seekers, and the utmost good order prevailed everywhere. Dancing was carried on to the music of Irish bag-pipes, and we need hardly add, that the tunes were well appreciated, and that the young people, the girls especially, stepped it with that spirit and elegance peculiar to the sex and country.

The men of the two companies, under the watchful observation of their officers, were remarkably exemplary in their conduct; in fact we have rarely witnessed an occasion where a military gathering behaved with such decorum and propriety; the public, also gave no opportunity to lay themselves open to comment, if we except, indeed, that disposition for peace and order which marked them all the day. Taking it in all, the pic-nic, for the sake of its aim, the purchase of an organ for St, Anne's Church, as well as for ite amusement, was one which gave gratification to every one present, and one which reflects credit on its projectors.

Two bands were engaged, and acted no inconsiderable part in enlivening the proceedings. The Gardens closed a little after seven o'clock, and all retired highly pleased with the experiences of the day.

We are glad to learn that upwards of three thousand persons took part in the pleasures of this interesting pic-nic.

Death under suspicious circumstances in Griffintown.—The adjourned inquest on the body of the woman Howlett, supposed to have been murdered by her husband, came to conclusion yesterday. The evidence, which was very voluminous, we are compelled, owing to the pressure on our columns, to condense in the mere result of the inquest, which was a verdict of "manslaughter" against Howlett. He is remanded for trial.

Theatre Royal.—More novelty this evening! Sheridan's brilliant play of *The Critic*, with *Mr. C. Matthews* as *Puff* and *Sir Fretful*, and Mrs. Matthews as *Tilburina*. The entire Company will appear, so that we may anticipate a rare theatrical treat. The excellent farce of *Take Away That Girl* will also be played, in which *Mr. Matthews*, as *Rocket*, keeps the house in roars. Pretty *Miss Manners* sustains the part of *Isabella*. We believe this will be the last opportunity but one of seeing the eminent Comedians now drawing nightly large and fashionable houses.

The Band of the Montreal Volunteer Rifles, under the direction of Mr. Prince, will perform the following programme on the Champ de Mars this afternoon at half-past five o'clock. We are glad to learn that arrangements are being made for this fine band to play once a week alternately with the Military Band in Garrison:—

1. March, Militaise, "The Signal"..Truhern
2. Valse, "The Peri"............D'Albert
3. Fantasia, (on Scotch airs).....Disten
4. Quadrille, "Bonquet de Perless".Prince
5. Varsoviana, "Silver Lake".....Montgomery
6. Galop Chilitaise, "The Delhi"..Price

Capital Punishment.—On Friday next our citizens may be entertained with two public judicial executions. On that day Jean Baptiste Desforges, and Marie Anne Crispin, will be hung.

The murder for which these persons were sentenced to death was of the most revolting character. Nothing was disclosed at their trial which could claim the slightest doubt of their guilt, or palliation for their crime. And, therefore, upon Friday they will be executed.

Some crotchety individuals will, nevertheless, enquire—Why hang them? Will the strangulation of Jean Baptiste Deforges and Marie Anne Crispin improve their physical or spiritual condition, or restore the life of their victim; or, has the exhibition of two human corpses, swinging in the air by a rope, any remarkably curative properties upon human vice?

Yes, we are assured, Capital Punishment, in the first place, punishes the criminal; and the exhibition of his doom operates as a warning to society.

Waiving the question of the right of any Legislature to enact a punishment unaccompanied, and incompatible with the opportunity of reformation, let us enquire, in the first place, into the nature of the punishment in the present case.

Physiologically speaking, we predict that these criminals are, comparatively, insensible to the doom which awaits them. Persons who, as they did, could so coolly plan a murder, and so systematically execute it, and then lie down and sink into sleep, with all the ease and confidence of innocence, by the side of their murdered victim; who could stand unmoved and unabashed, day after day, during the trial, while their crime was, step by step, revealed, and while other crimes, some of equal and some of greater magnitude, were disclosed; and who, when the sentence of death was pronounced, could listen with indifference, and of the vast throng in the Court were the only apparently unconcerned spectators,—persons such as these, we repeat, will, in all probability, after the mode of treatment society has adopted, walk upon the gallows in stolid insensibility, or with brazen-faced bravado.

The second virtue claimed for Capital Punishment, is the example it exhibits to society. It certainly exhibits an example. On a wooden platform, surmounting the gate of the jail, the criminal makes his appearance, accompanied by the chaplain, the sheriff and the hangman. The intended victim perhaps is overwhelmed in grief and horror, but more frequently he exhibits a reckless indifference, and thinks more of dying "game" than of dying penitent. He addresses the crowd assembled beneath, asseverating his innocence, or palliating his guilt,—asking their prayers for his soul, or hurling defiance at his persecutors; the chaplain offers a prayer, the calcraft of the occasion shakes his hand,—his arms are pinioned,—a cap placed over his head,—the rope is adjusted around his neck,—the bolt withdrawn, and, in a moment, after a few convulsive struggles, his body is pronounced a corpse!

This is the example. Now look we to the effects. To those who have witnessed a public execution, it need not be told that it exhibits human nature in its most revolting form. Not the gambling-room, not the prize-ring, not the brothel, not the lowest den of intemperance, can afford so brutalizing a spectacle, for around the gallows upon the day of execution are to be seen the worst and most appalling features of the head and heart.

In this arena are some thousands of men, women and children; the very babe is even brought by its mother there to familiarize its infant eye with such scenes. Of this mass of beings some have arrived hours previous to that fixed for the execution, and some, during the preceding night, so as to secure a favorable spot for observation. The adjoining fences are crowded with them, the neighbouring windows are thronged with gaily dressed ladies, the surrounding roofs are covered with eager faces, the very chimney-tops are surrounded with venturesome youth. And here we are told to look for the effects of these examples. Look, and what do we see? Here, a group calmly speculating upon the prisoner's guilt, or, in half drunken stupor, hiccuping forth sympathy at his fate. There, men or women in a drunken fray—in one direction we observe the pick-pocket relieving a spectator of his watch—in another, some *Fagin* teaching an *Oliver Twist* how to extract handkerchiefs from the pocket. These are the invariable, and we add, the inevitable results of public executions; and until we are convinced by argument that these hootings, these drunken exhibitions, these opportunities for brawling and pocket-picking are really very beneficial examples for society, we must adhere to our opinion, that they are the very hot-beds upon which no inconsiderable portion of vice and crime is engendered.

The exhibition of Capital Punishment will never prevent the commission of murder. When the crime is to be committed the mind is too much governed by passion, or too callous by vicious training, or too sanguine of escape, to allow the thought of punishment a moment's consideration.

Without entering into the scriptural argument--where, however, the advocate of abolition need not fear to meet his opponent,--let us consider in a word the probable effects of the substitute for capital punishment, of solitary imprisonment for life with hard labor, which has none of the objections as a mode of punishment which is urged against the other. The victim cannot be benefitted or injured by the life or death of the murderer. The murderer is, by imprisonment, secured from society, and afforded time and opportunity for reflection—reflection which, amid the solitary and gloomy walls of the dungeon will, sooner or later, force itself into the hardest human heart. And finally, society would be relieved from the moral pestilence which the exhibition of capital punishment invariably engenders.

But no. Society virtually tells Jean Baptiste Desforges, and Marie Anne Crispin, we will follow your example. You took the life of Catherine Prevost, and therefore we repair the injury by taking yours. You committed murder, and therefore we, to protect our morals, will compensate Catherine Prevost's death by hanging you;—we will benefit you by hurling you, blood-stained and unprepared as you are, before your God; and we will benefit the community by gratifying the curiosity of brutality and intemperance with the exhibition of your bodies swinging from the gallows, with the additional advantage, at the same time, of affording young pick-pockets an opportunity for improvement in the practice of their profession, and thus facilitate their progress to your fate. These are, in reality, the practical results of capital punishments; and therefore, after nearly twenty years of virtual abolition of the death penalty, we cannot compliment the Government on its re-introduction.

Communicated.

Trotting Races at the Mile End.—The second day's races came off yesterday at the Mile End Course. The day was fine and the races came off with great eclat; the decision of the judges was to the satisfaction of all interested. The first race was for a purse of $20, open to all trotters in harness that had never won a purse in the second class. Mile heats, best three in five. There was six entries for this race, as follows:—

Spalding horse, "Wild Irishman;" Picard, "Dick;" Frechette, bay horse; Paternaude, brown mare; Kemonde, brown horse "Loafer."

The race was as follows:—

Mr. St. Marie, bay mare, no name.. 1
" Spalding, hr., Wild Irishman.. 2
" Picard, " Dick.......... 3
" Frechette, bay hr., no nbme... 5

Mr. Lemonde's brown horse, "Loafer," and also Mr. Peternaude's brown horse were distanced. The time of the race was 2 min. 46 sec.

The second heat was well contested, and the horses came in as follows:—

Mr. St. Marie, bay mare, no name.. 1
" Spalding, hr. Wild Irishman.. 2
" Picard, hr. Dick.............. 3
" Frechette, bay hr., no name... 4

Time of the race, 2 min. 47 sec.

In the third heat the horses were ranged in the same order as in the first two heats, and the time was 2 min. 46½ sec.

The second race was for a purse of $20, open to all trotters in harness, three miles repeated best two in three.

The horses came up to the post as follows:—

Mr. Pemenbeau, mare-............ 1
" Picard, br. hr............... 2
" St. George, Sr. mare......... 3

Time of the race, 9 min. 19 sec.

In the second and last heat, Mr. Picard's brown horse came in first, but the heat was given to the mare on account of foul driving on the part of Mr. Picard. The purse was consequntly won by the mare. The time was 9 min. 8½ seconds.

The $100 purse is to be run for to-day, for whibh the following entries have been made:—Walter Pendergast's White Bird, $35; J. Bte. Privee's Rooster, $35; Leon Leclaire's Ledesofeux.

Cricket Match.—A Cricket Match was played, on Saturday last, between the Aurora and University Clubs of this city, which resulted in favour of the former, with five wickets to go down. The following is the score:

UNIVERSITY CLUB.

1st Innings.		2d Innings.	
H. Mackenzie, b Pope -	3	not out - -	0
R. A. Bethune, b Heath -	2	b Pope - -	0
C. Tyre, b Pope - - -	0	c Waites -	6
D. Leach, b Heath - -	1	run out - -	2
W. Whitehead, b Pope -	8	b Pope - -	0
A. Barnston, c Pope -	15	c Waites -	21
W. Smith, l b w - - -	4	b Pope - -	3
J. A. Perkins, b Heath -	3	b Pope - -	1
G. Redpath, b Pope - -	0	b Heath - -	3
J. Miller, not out - - -	2	b Pope - -	0
F. Mackenzie, b Pope -	0	run out - -	5
Byes 3, wide 4, - - -	7	byes 5,wide 3,	8
	44		49
			44
			93

AURORA CLUB.

1st Innings.		2d Innings.	
A. Cherrier, run out - -	1		
T. T. Beilby, c Barnston -	4	b Whitehead	1
F. Castle, b Tyre - -	1		
J. Heathcote, run out, -	6	b Bethune -	0
J. Pope, b Leach - - -	7	not out - -	3
J. P. Waites, b Smith -	5	not out - -	6
H. Wilde, c Smith - -	3	c Miller - -	8
J. N. Hall, b Smith - -	0		
H. Tate, run out - - -	3		
R. Castle, b Barnston -	0	b Barnston -	0
A. Wily, not out - - -	1	b Bethune -	9
Byes 12, leg byes 1, wide 10, - - - -	23	byes 9,wide 7,	16
			43
	54		54
			97

The Atlantic Monthly.—We have received the July number of this able periodical—Contents:—The Catacombs of Rome; Three of us; What a Wretched Woman said to me; Songs of the Sea; The Kinloch Estate and how it was settled; A Perilous Bivouac; November—April; The Gaucho; Mademoiselle's Campaigns; The Swan-Song of Parson Avery; The Denslow Palace; Myrtle Flowers; Chesuncook; The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table; The American Tract-Society; Note to the Catacombs of Rome.

We copy the following article from the *Baltimore Sun*:—

"Talent and Skill Properly Appreciated.—We observe almost every day fresh testimonials of the extraordinary cures effected by the popular Dr. Schlosser. It hardly requires any comment on his ability, as he has had evidently great advantages over those who are known in this country practising under the name of chiropodists. He has undoubtedly received the elements of a good surgical education, and is thoroughly acquainted with those minute details which are taught in the best medical schools. He has deservedly edjoyed a great reputation, for many years, in Europe, and his sensible tour to this country has extended his fame very considerably. To our knowledge, we have not heard of a single case wherein Dr Schlosser has failed in giving the most complete satisfaction, although he has had a great number of patients, all of whom have been anxious to make known the great benefit they received from his skilful treatment. In fact, as far as we can learn of the scientific principle on which his operations are based, it is impossible but to insure success in the most difficult cases of corns, bunions, or any disease of the feet."

We do not think that any medical gentleman has ever received as many eulogistic notices from the press as has been given to Dr. Schlosser the eminent chiropodist; who can be consulted, for a few days only, in Montreal. See his numerous certificates in another column.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

(*From the Globe of Tuesday.*)

Friday, 18th June, 1858.

The Committee met at eleven o'clock.

Mr. C. E. Anderson was called as a witness.

Mr. BROWN said he had a number of questions prepared for Mr. Anderson, but as some of them would require a reference to the books of the Receiver General's Department, he would place the questions in Mr. Anderson's hands, that he might be able to answer them consecutively, when they were put to him on Monday.

Mr. Anderson said that there was one point on which he would like to be examined to-day. Evidence had been give before the Committee which imputed to him great neglect or something worse, in reference to the £20,000 Debentures paid by the Great Western to the Sinking Fund on the 3rd September 1857. The Deputy Inspector General and the Auditor General had stated that neither of them was aware of this payment, until Mr. Reynolds gave the information to the Committee. He could not understand how Mr. Langton made such astatement as at the end of each year the Auditor came to count what was in the public chest, having previously ascertain from the Inspector General's books what ought to be in it. The statement he had thus brought with him would have shown that there were £25,000 to the credit of the Great Western Sinking Fund, but when he came to count the chest in December he found £45,000, and certified to that effect, and again in February he certified that there was £45,000, to the credit of the Great Western Sinking Fund. And if the Auditor knew the fact in December and in February, he could not understand how he should say that he knew nothing of it till Mr. Reynolds gave his evidence.

Mr. Langton, who was present, said he did not like to sit still, while such remarks were made, and, with the permission of the Committee, he begged to state that his finding the Debentures in the chest, was not such an official intimation of a transaction of that kind as should have been sent to the Inspector General's office. In an answer to a question by the Committee, he said that he conceived when £20,000 had been paid over to the Province, there should have been an official record made of it in the books. But this payment did not appear in the Inspector General's books, and he did not believe it was in the Receiver General's books, as both sets were compared at the end of the year. When he went to the public chest on the 19th of January, he counted over these debentures along with the rest that he found there. When he was not able to go on the 1st of January, it might happen that some alterations had been made in the investments in the meantime, and such alterations he noted in the margin of the paper he took along with him. This memorandum he had shown the Committee, and they would have seen that opposite the £25,000 he had marked on the margin *plus* £20,000. In the Marriage License Fund he had expected to find £75000, but he found more, and marked on the margin *plus* £6700. He first ascertained that the balances he had obtained from the Inspector General's were correct, and the Debentures he found in excess of those balances he made a note of in his own private memorandum, and signed a statement which he left in the Receiver General's office, of the number of Debentures he had counted. Perhaps it might be that, when he found £20,000 more than he had any record of, he should have made a formal investigation of how it came there. But it was no part of his duty to look after Debentures. According to the Audit Act, the charge of special funds rested with the Deputy Inspector General. The Auditor was simply charged with checking the expenditure of the Province, although some other duties had come to be assigned to him by degrees, and one of these was counting over at the end of the year the securities lying in the Receiver General's chest. He was willing to admit that he should have made an investigation how this £20,000 came there, but that did not in the slightest degree alter his evidence, that in his opinion, when £20,000 was paid into the public chest, an entry should have been made in the public ledger.

Mr. Anderson said he had himself made the entry in the day-book, and if the book-keeper did not enter it in the ledger, that was his fault. Mr. Langton had stated that the Deputy Inspector General had no means of knowing of the transaction. This was a mistake. In July 1857, the semi-annual interest was collected from the Debentures belonging to the Great Western Sinking Fund, and carried to the credit of that fund. In making these entries, the Deputy Inspector General of course saw that the amount was £25,000. When the next semi-annual statement was made in the end of December, Mr. Dickenson signed a cheque for six per cent interest on Debentures to the amount of £45,000.

Mr. Langton—The interest on the 1st July, 1857, was not paid, and when Mr. Dickenson received the interest on the 31st December, he might have supposed that it was the interest for the whole year.

Mr. Anderson.—If the interest was not paid on the 1st July, it had been paid regularly for half-a-dozen half-years before, on £25,000, and when the amount was increased to £45,000, it was strange that it did not excite the curiosity of the Deputy Inspector General.

Mr. Langton said that that did not alter the original fact that the transaction did not to this day appear in the public ledger.

Mr. Anderson said there was another point, on which he wished to remark. Mr. Langton in his evidence the other day appeared to doubt the propriety of the £20,000 being taken from the Great Western in Debentures. When the £25,000 was taken, it was paid in cash, which the Government invested in Municipal Debentures at par, and when the Company offered the £20,000 in the same Municipal Debentures, the Government could scarcely refuse it.

It was then agreed that Mr. Anderson's examination should not be entered upon till Monday.

STATE OF FRANCE.

Louis Philippe ruled France under the title of the Citizen King. It has been attempted to invest Louis Napoleon with the character, if not the title, of the Citizen Emperor. In his ascent to imperial power, this artful usurper has no doubt shown a good deal of skill in alternately employing as stepping stones the deep impression made on the rural population of France by the fame of his uncle, the disposition of the clergy in the hope of sharing it with him, to aid him to assume an unlimited authority, and the readiness of the moneyed class to sacrifice liberty to order under the mistaken idea that order alone, without liberty, can serve as a mainspring and impulsive power of permanent industrial progress.

The enterprise, however disguised, of subjecting to despotic and irresponsible rule a people which has once tasted, even to a slight degree, of the sweets of liberty, ever a work full of hazard and danger, encounters in our day an obstacle in the shape of the periodical press, quite unknown to the usurpers of Greek and Roman times, or even to the Italian tyrants of the middle ages. Here is the rock on which the revived dynasty of the Bonapartes seems in danger of making speedy shipwreck. The only practical taste of liberty which the French have ever had has been in a press more or less free. Such a press has existed among them, to a greater or less extent, for n[illegible] a century, though in the early part of that period by sufferance rather than by law, and for a time, during the empire of the first Napoleon, greatly restricted and almost extinguished. Still it has been, in the use of the pen, more or less free, that what has been called French liberty has mainly consisted, nor can it be doubted that the political revolutions of the last century have been largely produced by that cause.

With respect to the press, the present usurper is placed in a most embarrassing position. Freedom of the press is totally inconsistent with that system of government which he is seeking to establish, and which is based on the simple idea that the Emperor is to do all the thinking at least all the resolving, and that his grateful people, saved from this trouble and embarrassment, are bound in their allegiance to re-echo his ideas, and to obey his orders. As interfering with the prerogative of the Imperial Government, to settle exclusively all questions, whether of domestic or foreign policy, the periodical press is a great inconvenience. But there are other points of view, in which it is not merely an inconvenience but a source of perpetual danger and alarm. It is a means by which, independent of any associations or public meetings, a sort of political organization can be kept up. All who read the same newspaper, all who assent to the force of the same arguments, all who enjoy the same ironical flings at abuses which it is not permitted to attack openly, are, as it were, kept in a sort of spiritual communication with each other, a state of semi-combination, which may be brought into full operation at any moment which affords the opportunity to act. As combination, aggregation is a great source of political power; everything in the nature of voluntary association has been most sedulously discouraged in all despotic governments. Another great source of political power is the sway which eloquence is able to obtain over the feelings and actions of masses of men. Hence the hostility of all despotic Governments to public assemblies, and the liberty of addressing them. But what avail all the laws against societies, associations and public assemblies, of which the Code of France is so full, so long as periodical journals afford a medium whereby those having common interests and sympathies may, however scattered and separated, though bebarred by law from meeting each other face to face, keep up a constant communication and sympathy? Of what avail are all the laws against popular assemblies so long as political leaders and impassioned orators can, through the speaking trumpet of the press, address, instead of a collection of a thousand or two people at the most, the entire body of their partisans, scattered over all France, and even those of them who may be exiles, on account of their political opinions, in foreign lands?

The shortest and simplest method would be that adopted by the first Napoleon—the suppression of all newpapers except the official *Moniteur*, of which the Emperor himself acted as grand supervisor and editor-in-chief, and a few legal and miscellaneous journals in which no discussion of public affairs was allowed, nor even the publication of news except by way of extracts or summaries from the official *Moniteur*. But now that the journals have become a necessary of life to all reading Frenchmen, this short and simple method is hardly available. In attempting to reduce the Frenchmen of the present day to the short allowance of the first Empire, Napoleon III. is reduced to imitate the example of the countryman who undertook to teach his horse to live upon shavings. It is impossible to stop the entire allowance of provender at once. The hay and the oats have to be withdrawn by degrees, and the beast to be taught gradually to put up with shavings instead.

But in this operation of gradually depriving the French periodical press of all its nutriment and its juices, its pungency and its flavor, the journals seem to prove more than a match for all the force of civil suppression hitherto brought to bear upon them. Whether in the shape of a deposit of money required of the publishers, the signature of the writer affixed to each article, warnings, suppressions, prosecutions, fines and imprisonment, all these harrassments under the form of law have not yet succeeded in reducing the French press to that condition of sapless insipidity and puff-ball emptiness which would render it at once satisfactory to the French Emperor and an object of indifference, it not of disgust, to the French people. The law failing, the army, as is customary with our Napoleon—indeed, with both the Napoleons—has been brought into the field. The officers of the army, left in these piping times of peace with no regular professional business on their hands, have instituted a campaign against the press. Every writer for a newspaper who presumes to say a witty or a pointed thing capable of being construed as squinting at the army or the Emperor—and it is the army and Emperor that now constitute the French Government—is, it would seem, to be forthwith challenged, not by a single officer, but by a succession of officers, till some one of the number succeeds in killing him. Nay, more; not only are editors to be challenged for what they write, they are to be required, at the point of the small sword or the muzzle of the pistol, or rather at the point of fifty or a hundred small-swords or pistols, directed at them in succession, to insert any piece of stupidity or falsehood on which these new military censors of the press may choose to iusist.

An instance has been given of the first of these new methods of procedure in the case of M. de Pene, a contributor to *Figaro*, a journal which at Paris fills in some respects the position of *The London Punch*. A joke in that paper was made the basis of a challenge by a sub-lieutenant of the Ninth Chasseurs in garrison at Amiens, by a M. Hyenne, an officer of the same regiment in garrison at Abbeville, and by twenty-nine other military gentlemen, all of whom, unless killed or disabled in some previous combat, the writer who had presumed to jest about sub-lieutenants was required to meet in succession. The man of the pen disabled his first challenger, but no sooner was this accomplished than Hyenne, the second challenger, who had acted as second to the first, claimed his turn. M. de Pene thought it rather hard that he should be obliged to fight all the officers of the army, whereupon Hyenne, in order to force him into it, resorted to an insult of his own, which the seconds of De Pene, though they had resisted Hyenne's claim to a new fight on the old ground, held sufficient ground for a second duel, in which De Pene was run through the body and dangerously if not mortally wounded by his opponent, as he would have been by some other of the twenty-nine if this one had failed. But of this there was not much danger, as Hyenne, it seems, was a professional and experienced fencing master, who, in watching the first duel under the disguise of a second, had the opportunity to study his opponent's weak points.

This slap in the mouth to one paper for presuming to be witty in a style not relished by the army was duly followed up by compelling another paper, by similar means, to become an apologist for this outrage. The office of the *Industriel*—a newspaper of St. Germain, whose account of this military assassination was not altogether satisfactory to the officers of the Ninth Chasseurs—was visited by forty-two officers, who marched thither in uniform, "to demand, and, in case of need, to require" the insertion of a paper drawn up by their comrade, M. Rogé, who had served, it seems, as second both to the first and the second challenger, and who would, we suppose, if necessary, have filled the third place himself. In this paper the ground is distinctly taken that M. de Pene was responsible for his article, not only to an individual but to a class. It remains to be seen how this new military censorship will be relished by the French people, and what its precise effect may be in modifying the character of the French press.—*New York Tribune.*

A Cure for Influenza.—This troublesome malady can be cured in two or three days, by using half a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. All irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes subsides at once under the soothing influence of this Balsam. c-148

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Toronto, June 21.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at three o'clock.

MONTREAL BY-LAW.

On motion of Solicitor General ROSE, the House went into Committee on a bill to confirm a resolution or a by-law of the Corporation of Montreal, to empower the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal to erect a gallery across Capital street, in Montreal. The Committee reported the bill without amendment.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.

On the order for the first reading of Mr. M. Cameron's bill, about representation by population being called, Mr. Cameron was not in his place.

Mr. SICOTTE said he hoped the House would be willing to let the matter drop for that night. Most of the members were so fatigued by their excursion to Detroit that they would probably not attend, and in a House so thin—there being only some thirty members present—it would not be fair to bring it on.

Mr. LANGEVIN thought there ought to be a call of the House for the discussion and the vote.

Mr. J. S. MACDONALD wished to vote then—he desired to "kill the monster."

Mr. DUNKIN said that, an amendment having been already proposed, the first vote would not effectually kill it. It would not stay dead if voted on now.

After a few words from Mr. Brown,

On motion of Attorney General MACDONALD, the bill was made the first order of the day for Wednesday.

NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.

Mr. LANGEVIN moved the House into committee on the bill to change the name of the North Shore Railway and St. Maurice Navigation Company.

Mr. J. S. MACDONALD expressed his surprise that a bill should have been introduced—without having been called for—to change the method of allotting the 2,000,000 acres granted to the North Shore Railway, and this in a most objectionable manner. He objected that the name of the bill was no index to its contents.

Messrs. CARTIER and ALLEYN defended the bill, on the ground that it would facilitate the disposal of the Company's shares among the capitalists of Europe.

Mr. LANGEVIN moved the adoption of the first clause.

Mr. MERRITT hoped the Government would legislate on a principle. He contended that it was unjust to give the land of the Province for the benefit of one locality, when such locality was not that in which the public land lay; and especially when other localities had improvements in progress for which they wanted similar aids if they were given at all. If the North Shore Railway received a grant, why not the Grand Trunk, the Great Western, or the Welland Railways?

Mr. CAUCHON urged that this was beside the question, which was to change the name of a Railway company. The grant of land had been made last year.

Mr. GOWAN showed that the settlement of the country was the best means of increasing the revenue. He thought Mr. J. S. Macdonald unpatriotic in opposing a measure calculated to carry out this object.

Mr. J. S. MACDONALD replied, stating that the bill would give the Company power to take up all the best lands for themselves and leave the worst for the Government. This would retard emigration.

Mr. SICOTTE said that the hon. member for Cornwall was mistaken in his statements, and then proceeded to defend the measure.

The bill was then passed, and the Committee rose and reported the bill as amended.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BILL.

On motion of Mr. GALT, the House went into committee on the bill to enable the Grand Trunk Railway Company to erect a bridge at Sarnia,—Mr. McKellar in the chair.

Mr. GALT explained that the object of the bill was to allow the Grand Trunk to build a bridge across the River St. Clair at Sarnia,—provided the consent of the American Government can be got.

Mr. J. S. MACDONALD thought the bill too indefinite. There was not a single provison made in it for arbitration between parties who might be injured by the railway company taking their land.

Mr GALT said the Grand Trunk Company were already in possession of all the land they wanted. The object of the bill was to enable the Grand Trunk to connect with the American railways so as to bring the trade from that side over the line. And no monopoly was sought in the matter of this connection.

Mr. J. S. MACDONALD explained that his intention was to support this measure; but he wished to restrict the company, so as to prevent their monopolizing the connection, to the detriment of other railroads who might in future wish the same privileges.

Mr. FOLEY, in order to show the partial feeling against the Grand Trunk, called the attention to the recent acquirement of the Milwaukee road by some parties for the Great Western Railroad Company without the consent of the directory of the English stockholders. Now, the hon. member for Cornwall gave his full sanction to the bill brought into legalize that transaction, although in this instance the Company sought a monopoly, whereas the Grand Trunk sought none.

Mr. BROWN was in favor of the construction of the bridge at Sarnia. But he would suggest that if any other company came here, desiring to cross, they should, on complying with certain conditions, be entitled to do so.

The committee rose and reported the bill as amended.

William Lyon Mackenzie on "The Position."—[From a letter to his Constituents.]—I have been desirous of seeing a remonstrance made to the House of Commons, that it might be referred to as evidence that Canadians had protested against organized fraud, but I find that both parties in Assembly look cool upon such a measure, and blow away lustily about responsible government and representation by numbers, which no one from Lower Canada ever votes for, while Upper Canada men carry personally profitable jobs by French votes, and turn up their noses, McMicken fashion, at the very name of equity and justice.

From the jobbing Cashier of the too notorious Suspension Bridge and Zimmerman Banks this was perhaps to be expected; but the two Camerons, *godly* Isaac, Pope, Benjamin, Burton, Holmes of Huron, Tom Daly, brother Angus of Simcoe, the modern Macbeth, poor John A., Talbot, Sidney Smith, collector Simpson, Ottawa Scott, Carleton Powell, Russell Fellowes, Father Playfair, the Carling, and fat old Roblin, keep McMicken in countenance.

Public offices are as common in the market, for vendue, as fish at Billingsgate. Toronto city borrows and squanders by the million; small offenders pass through Gurnett's grist mill into Allen's penitentiary, while scoundrels of larger calibre keep their chariots and livery servants. Rob Roy's red-reavers had at least the merit of disdaining hypocrisy; like other bands of robbers, they broke no trust.

We had a grand debate in Assembly last Monday on a proposition of Foley's to make an example of one of John A.'s men from Welland, who bought the sheriff of Norfolk out for $22,000; but crime was sustained triumphantly, and the advice of Skeffington Connor, patriot and doctor of laws, paraded in justification. In all England's history I cannot find one instance where a High Sheriff sold his office for gain. It is quite common in Canada, however, and heavy fees are authorized to make places worth the purchasing.

Settlement of the Jew Question.—The Peers have capitulated in the battle with the Commons on the Jewish question. The last division in the lower house, which gave a larger majority than ever, had a material effect upon the resolve of one portion of the Peers. It was that portion which is represented by Lord Derby—those who stand by their order, and would shed the last drop of their blood rather than surrender their high position in the country, yet who nevertheless feel that they can maintain that ascendant position only so long as they have the concurrence of their country generally. Lord Derby has always been distinguished by his dashing style of debate, but he has also been called "the Rupert of debate," from his facility of Retreating. This characteristic was brought into stronger play by the peculiar circumstance of his being a Minister.—*News of the World, June 6.*

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE VIA LACHINE CANAL.

June 23.

Per steamer GEORGE MOFFATT—Foster &Cowie 22 bbls potash; Ferrier&co 28 do ashes; John Dougall 6 do do; Buchanan, Harris&co 13 do do.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

CLEARED—June 22.

Ship Euxine, Watson, London, G B Symes & co
.... Flora, Foyn, Plymouth, do
.... Barbara, Houston, Port Glasgow, A Gilmour & co
Bark Otelia, Christensen, London, G B Symes & co
.... Liverpool, Mackay, Grangemouth, A Gilmour & co
.... Alert, O'Brien, Waterford, do
.... Jenny Lind, Foran, Waterford, C & J Sharples & co
.... Inga, Olsen, London, Benson & co
.... Niagara, Seversen, Liverpool, Ryan Bros & co
Brig Beacon, Turner, Sunderland, C E Levey & co
.... Harold Haarfager, Foyn, Dartmouth, G B Symes & co

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

No arrivals from sea since last Saturday, but there are five vessels reported at hand. Wind light from the East all yesterday.

By Telegraph.

Reported for the Montreal Herald.

BY MONTREAL LINE.

Office, St. Sacrament Street.

New York, June 23.

The "Asia" sailed from this port for Liverpool to-day with 160 passengers and $6,235,080 in specie.

The famous paper mill owned by Platner & Smith was burned to the ground this morning; loss probably $100,000—partially insured.

Lord Napier to-day prepared despatches conveying to his Government intelligence of satisfaction evinced by our administration at the turn which the cruiser controversy has taken, and giving assurance that relations between the two countries would be established on even a better footing than heretofore.

St. John's, N. F., June 22.

Weather has been clear to-day, but very cold for the season, and indications continue favorable for the success of the Atlantic telegraph enterprise.

Wind South.

NEW YORK MARKETS—June 23.

Flour a shade firmer; Superfine state $3,85@90; round hoop Ohio $4,60@70; and Baltimore $4,45@75.

Wheat is quiet and market not fairly opened.

Corn firmer; western mixed at 72c@74c; southern yellow 78c; do white 75c@77c.

Nothing done in Sugar or Coffee.

At the Tea sale full prices and spirited.—Oolongs a trifle better.

Pork quiet and unchanged.

Lard steady.

Stocks without activity.

MARRIED,

At Prescott, C.W., on the 22nd instant, by the Rev. E. P. Roche, James Morgan, Esq., Merchant, Sorel, to Miss Ellen Buckly, daughter of T. Buckly, Esq., Merchant, Prescott.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Lessee and Manager,..Mr. J. W. BUCKLAND.
Stage Manager,.......Mr. H. B. PHILLIPS.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE

OF

MR. & MRS. CHAS. MATHEWS.

The very LIBERAL SUPPORT extended to these Artists on their previous engagement, induces the Manager to adopt the following prices:—

Private Boxes,..........$5 00
Dress Circle,............ 0 75
Second Circle,........... 0 50
Pit,..................... 0 25

This Evening, Thursday, June 24,

The entertainments will commence with the old English Comedy of the

Critic or a Tragedy Rehearsed.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of

TAKE THAT GIRL AWAY.

Seats can be secured at Herbert's Music Store, 130 Notre Dame Street.
June 24. 148

UNIVERSITAS COLLEGII McGILL — MONTE REGIO

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

OF

M'GILL COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the CLASSES of the HIGH SCHOOL of M'GILL COLLEGE will be held in the different Class-Rooms of Burnside Hall, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, June 28th, 29th, and 30th, from 10 to 12, A.M., and 2 to 4, P.M.

The Distribution of Prizes and Award of Honors will take place in the Hall of M'Gill Normal School, Belmont Street, on Friday, July 2, at 3, P.M.

Parents and Guardians, and all interested in Education, are particularly requested to be present, both at the Examinations and Distribution of Prizes.

W. C. BAYNES, Sec.
June 24. a 148

SEA BATHING.

DURING the SUMMER, Return Tickets will be Sold at the principal Stations on the

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY,

TO

PORTLAND AND BACK,

At very reduced Rates, enabling parties to visit the White Mountains, Portland and the many favorite Watering Places on the Coast of the Atlantic.

Passengers holding these Tickets, will be allowed to stay over at any of the Stations on the Route, and they will be good to November 1st.

FARE.

Montreal to Portland and back,....$10 00
Children under 12 years, half fare; under 3 years, free.

TOURISTS TICKETS.

Through Tickets will be issued from Montreal to Quebec, the White Mountains, Portland and Boston, with leave to stay over at all points of interest.

By Railway throughout,..........$12 00
By Railway to Portland, and thence by Steamboat,..............$11 00

W. SHANLY,
General Manager.
Montreal, June 23, 1858. 1m-147

FOR SALE IN BOND.

OLD ISLAY WHISKY—
Campbellton do
Stewart's do.
WALTER MACFARLAN.
June 24. 1m-148

THE Subscriber offer his Services to Merchants and others interested in LANDS in FITZROY and adjacant Townships, on the Ottawa, for effecting Sales, or affording any information required.

W. P. TAYLOR,
Fitzroy Harbour.

REFERENCES IN MONTREAL.

Messrs. Ferrier & Co., J. M. Bryson, W. B. Cumming.
June 20. da-tts 148

FOUND,

IN the Theatre Royal, a sum of MONEY, which the owner can have by applying to

J. W. BUCKLAND,
Theatre.
June 24. u-148

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE undersigned would be glad to hear the whereabouts of a Young Lady of the name of MARY BENSON, who left New London, Conn., on June 3, in company with Capt. Morgan. Any information respecting her, addressed HAMBLET MARSHALL, at this Office, will be thankfully received.

HAMBLET MARSHALL.
June 23. b-147

WANTED immediately a YOUNG MAN from 15 to 18 years of age to attend DR. SCHLOSSER'S office. Apply at the "HERALD" OFFICE.
June 24 148

WANTED,—By a Young Man, just from England, a situation as Book-keeper and willing to make himself generally useful. Address "W.M." *Herald* Office.
June 24. r-148

TO LET,

A SITTING and Two Bedrooms furnished, at 21 Perthius Street, in rear of St. Lewis Street.
June 24. 148

TWO Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board in a private family in Beaver Hall. Apply at the *Herald* office.
June 24. u-148

WANTED,

A SMALL HOUSE, within a short distance of the Post Office. Rent must be moderate.
Address, with full particulars, "A. B. C.," Box 129, Post Office.
June 24. 148

Furnished Appartments to Rent.

THREE or FOUR Furnished BED ROOMS to rent, with the use of a PARLOUR, with or without BOARD, at No. 60 Craig Street.
June 22. 146

Business Notices.

Kemp's Worm Pastilles.—They contain no mercury, require no mercury to be taken after them, destroy every species of intestinal worms with absolute certainty; are enticing in appearance and extremely palatable. Bristol's Sarsaparilla, the only safe cure for Scrofula, Eruptions, diseases of the Lungs, Tumors, and all complaints generated by morbid matter in the blood. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, 69 Water Street, New York, and by all druggists. Sarsaperilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per boetle. r-DC 148

The World on Fire!—Geology and chemistry prove as conclusive, and even more irrefutably than the holy writ, that the destruction of this great world in course of time must come by fire. The bowels of the earth are now one vast crater of fire, and although we cannot alter it, yet we have the consolation, when we have a cough or cold, of being soon cured by using Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, only 25 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. r-DS-148

WISTARS' BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The great Remedy for Consumption and all other Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

The greater the value of any discovery the higher is it held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the spurious imitations of ignorant, designing and dishonest men.

Now that this preparation is well known to be a more certain cure for incipient Consumption, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Cough, Bronchitis, and all similar affections than any other remedy known, there are found those so villainously wicked as to concoct a spurious, and perhaps a poisonous mixture, and try to palm it off as the genuine Balsam.

This is to caution dealers and the public generally against purchasing any other than that having the written signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

Agents for Montreal:
CARTER, KERRY & CO.
148 r LYMANS, SAVAGE & CO.

Wood's Hair Restorative.—Among all preparations for the hair have been introduced as infallible, none has ever given the satisfaction or gained the popularity that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. His Restorative has now passed the ordeal of innumerable fashionable toilets, and the ladies, wherever they have tested it, pronounce it a peerless article. They find, where the hair is thinned, that it creates a fresh growth—that it fully restores the vegetative power of the roots on the denuded places, and causes the fibres to shoot forth anew—that it dissolves and removes dandruff, prevents grayness, restores the hair to its original color when grayness has actuall supervened, gives a rich lustre, imparts the softness and flexability of silk to the hair, and keeps it always luxuriant, healthy and in full vigor.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Sold by all respectable Druggists.
June 1. DC-1m-128

A LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR.—The Hyperion Fluid.—If any fact more conclusive than another were necessary to prove the great benefits derived from the use of the Hyperion Fluid, it would be that of the rapid sale of the article, trebling itself within one year. It has now become the most useful and beneficial compound at every toilet. There is no malady that can affect the hair, but from the use of this invaluable Fluid a sure cure will be effected. It searches every pore of the skin of the head, and causes a healthy perspiration; thereby acting in many cases as an excellent cure for the headache, inflammation, &c. It at once removes all retained perspirable matter, scurf, dandruff and all secretions and concretions that are apt to cause the hair to fall off, and at the same time to make it grow fastly and thickly. Equally potent is it in eradicating grey hair, where strong mental excitement, study or other causes, have caused its premature discolorment, and restoring it to its original hue. It is innocent in its concoction, and may be applied without the slightest scruple of doubt, and with the strongest hopes of deriving the most beneficial results from its application. du-DW-140

One of the most valuable discoveries for the benefit of mankind is shewn by the numerous extraordinary Cures without Medicine of Indigestion, (Dyspepsia) Flatulency, Constipation, Nervous, Bilious and Liver complaints, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption and Debility, effected by DuBarry's Health Restoring Revalenta Arabica Food; the following are not the least remarkable:—

Winchester, Dec. 4, 1857.

Cure No. 41,617.—Gentlemen,—I am happy to be able to inform you, that the person for whom your Revalenta was procured, has derived very great benefit from its use; distressing symptoms of dropsy, dyspepsia, and constipation of long standing have been removed, and a feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above-mentioned case, I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in doing so whenever an opportunity offers, &c., &c.

James Shorland, late Surgeon, 96th Reg.

Cure No. 180.—"25 years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion and debility, from which I have suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by DuBarry's Food in a very short time. W. R. Reeves,
140 r-tts 181 Fleet St., London.

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS.

White Teeth, Perfumed Breath and Beautiful Complexion—can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the 'Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & CO., N. Y.

Proprietors of the Woodland Cream.
For sale by all Druggists
Wholesale and Retail Agents for Montreal,
S. J. LYMAN & CO
June 3 1857 ly mwf-13

The Great American Hair Tonic.

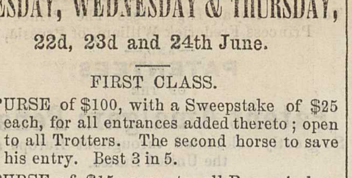
BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID permeates to the cellular tissue of the cuticle, and instantly forces the hair and moustaches to grow. It cures scurf and all diseases of the skin, and is the most beautiful embellisher of the hair to be found. Price 25, 50, and 75 cents per bottle.

BOGLE'S AMERICAN ELECTRIC HAIR DYE magically changes unsightly hair into a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. Price 50 cents, $1, and $1,50 per box.

BOGLE'S AMOLE SHAVING CREAM renders that usual unpleasant operation (shaving a decided luxury. Price 25 and 37 cents per bottle.

BOGLE'S HEBEAIONA, or BALM OF CYTHEREA, is unrivalled for beautifying the complexion and eradicating tan and pimples.—Price 50 cents per bottle.

To be had of the inventor WM. BOGLE, an agents throughout the world. 94



MILE END RACES.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,

22d, 23d and 24th June.

FIRST CLASS.

A PURSE of $100, with a Sweepstake of $25 each, for all entrances added thereto; open to all Trotters. The second horse to save his entry. Best 3 in 5.

A PURSE of $15, open to all Pacers in harness; Mile Heats, best 3 in 5.

SECOND CLASS.

A PURSE of $20, open to all Trotters in harness, that have never won a purse in the first class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

A PURSE of $20, open to all Trotters in harness; Three miles repeated, best 2 in 3.

THIRD CLASS.

A PURSE of $20, open to all Trotters in harness, that have never won a purse in the second class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

—ALSO—

A PURSE of $15, open to all Trotters in harness, that have never won a purse. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

CONDITIONS.

Ten per cent. will be charged on all the purses.

All disputes will be decided by the Judges; their award to be final.

The Rules of the Montreal Trotting Club will be strictly followed.

Three Entries will be required for each race.

Entries from 9 in the morning to 10 o'clock in the evening of the day preceding, must be made at the OFFICE on the RACE COURSE.

The Races will take place on each day if the weather and course permits.

J. E. EDMOND & CO.,
Proprietors.
June 12. 138

ON DRAUGHT,

SALT & CO'S

EAST INDIA PALE ALE

From Burton on Trent.

GEORGE LULHAM,
Shakespeare Inn,
St. François Xavier Street.
June 22. m-146

ARRIVAL

OF

DR. SCHLOSSER,

THE RENOWNED

SURGEON CHIROPODIST

OF

LONDON and PARIS,

THE ONLY

PROFESSOR

OF THIS

Important but Neglected Branch of Surgery,

WHO CURES

EFFICACIOUSLY AND PERMANENTLY

CORNS, BUNIONS, SOFT CORNS, DISEASED NAILS,

AND ALL

DISEASES OF THE FEET,

WITHOUT

Cutting or Causing the Least Pain,

So that the most timid persons may place themselves, with the utmost confidence, under such

SAFE TREATMENT.

DR. SCHLOSSER,

SURGEON CHIROPODIST to His Majesty the King of Bavaria, and to all the principal Sovereigns in Europe, would most respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal that, at the urgent request of many highly respectable Families, he has been induced to visit their City,

"For a Short Time Only,"

and may be consulted in every department of Pedal Surgery, especially in

CORNS, BUNIONS,

AND

EVERY DISEASE OF THE FEET,

All of which, of however long standing or bad, he GUARANTEES to

Effectually and Permanently Cure

IN A FEW MINUTES,

Without the least Pain or inconvenience, either during their removal or afterwards.

Dr. Schlosser's success among the Imperial Royal Families of Europe, as well as among the first Families in America, has gained for him

Several Thousand Testimonials,

from some of which he begs to submit the following:—

EUROPEAN TESTIMONIALS.

(From His Majesty the King of Bavaria.)

Dr. Schlosser has extracted several Corns from His Majesty's feet, without the least pain. Certified by command of His Majesty.

BN. VON FOLLER.

(From His Imperial Highness Prince Jerome Napoleon.)

Mr. Schlosser m'a extrait des cors avec beaucoup de succès et sans la moindre douleur.

JEROME NAPOLEON.

(From their Royal Highnesses the Princes Carl and Anton of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.)

Dr. Schlosser has completely cured the Corns of their Royal Highnesses the Princes of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, with great skill and without the least pain. By command of their Royal Highnesses. SCHAEFER, Governor.

[From His Highness Prince Alphonse De Chemay.]

Je reconnais que Mr. Schlosser m'a enleve plusieurs cors sans me causer la moindre douleur. Prince ALPH. de CHEMAY.

[From Viscount Ingestre, 1st Life Guards.]

Dr. Schlosser has operated on my Corns without the slightest pain, and to my entire satisfaction. INGESTRE, 1st Life Guards.

London, July 7, 1851.

[From Lord Clifford.]

Dr. Schlosser has extracted several Corns for me without the least pain and very effectually.

CLIFFORD.

London, July 2, 1851.

[From the Right Honorable Lord MacDonald.]

I certify that Dr. Schlosser has extracted several Corns from my feet with the greatest success and without the least pain.

MACDONALD.

[From His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.]

Dr. Schlosser has extracted several Corns from my feet with great dexterity and without any pain.

CHATELBERAULT, Hamilton & Brandon.
Hamilton Palace.

[From Capt. Jolliffe, Coldstream Guards.]

Dr. Scholosser has extracted my Corns without any pain, and with great dexterity.

HYLTON JOLLIFFE.

[From Dr. Laurie, M.D.]

I certify that Dr. Schlosser has extracted several Corns from my feet in the most skillful manner and without any pain.

J. LAURIE, M.D.
London, No. 12 Lower Birkeley Street.

[From James Ruttledge, M.D.]

Dr. Schlosser has extracted two very large Corns from my foot without causing the slightest pain and with great success.

JAMES RUTLEDGE, M.D.
19 George Street, Hanover Square.
London, April 23, 1852.

[From Edw. Robertson, M.D., Staff-Surgeon, in London.]

Mr. Schlosser has extracted five corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain. I consider him well worthy of recommendation.

EDW. ROBERTSON, M.D.
London, March 20, 1852.

[From l'Abbé Boiteux, Directeur du Seminaire St. Sulpice, Paris.]

Je soussigné, Directeur du Seminaire St. Sulpice, à Paris, certifie que Mr. Schlosser m'a extrait sept où huit cors aux pieds, il y a environ douze ans, et que depuis ce temps, ces cors m'ont plus reparus. Témoignage que je me plais à rendre a son talent.

BOITEUX,
Directeur de St. Sulpice.
Paris, St. Sulpice, 15 Nov., 1853.

[From General Bn. du Richmont.]

Je declare que Mr. Schlosser m'a extirpé des cors très douloureux avec une grande habilité, une dexterité remarquable, sans repandre une goutte de sang et sans produire la moindre douleur. GL. BN. du RICHMONT.

AMERICAN TESTIMONIALS.

[From Hon. William F. Phillips, of Alabama.]

Dr. Schlosser has operated on the feet of two members of my family, very satisfactorily, and without giving any pain.

WM. F. PHILLIPS.
Washington, Dec., 1857.

[From B. A. Maguire, Pres. of Georgetown College.]

I am pleased to certify that I have been very successfully operated upon by Dr. Schlosser, and without the least pain.

B. A. MAGUIRE.

[From Col. Wm. Rice, proprietor of the Philadelphia "Pennsylvanian."]

Mr. Schlosser has extracted two very bad corns from my toe, which were exceedingly painful for many years. The extraordinary ease with which he operated is remarkable, and I cheerfully recommend him to all who are troubled with corns, as the only person I have ever known to perform the operation scientifically and without the least pain.

WILLIAM RICE.
Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1857.

[From Dr. S. M. Landis, Physician to the City Water Cure Institute, at Philadelphia.]

Dr. Schlosser has extracted eight painful Corns from my toes, without the least pain, with the greatest satisfaction to myself. I would by all means recommend him to everybody tormented with those evils.

S. M. LANDIS, M. D.

[From A. G. Powers, the Great American Sculptor.]

Dr. Schlosser has taken out twelve Corns for me, without the least pain, and to my satisfaction A. G. POWERS.

☞ DR. SCHLOSSER may be CONSULTED in MONTREAL

"For a Few Days Only,"

From TEN o'clock, A.M., till FIVE o'clock, P.M.,

AT HIS

CONSULTING ROOMS,

NO. 29 GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET.

☞ Dr. S. can be Consulted only at his Rooms, as he attends no Patients out of his Office, unless invalids.

N.B.—No Professional connection with any one.
June 24. 1m-148