THE MONTREAL HERALD
And Daily Commercial Gazette
Is Published Daily, during the six business months of the year, viz: from 1st of May to the 31st of October; and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, during the Winter months, when the Navigation is closed.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY HERALD, £1 10s., payable half-yearly, in advance
WEEKLY HERALD, in Clubs of Seven, Five Shillings per annum; Single Subscribers, Five Shillings for Ten Months.
No Letter taken out of the Post Office, unless it is pre-paid.
ADVERTISING.
Six lines and under, 1st insertion, 2s 6d, and 7½d for each subsequent insertion.
Ten lines and under, 1st insertion, 3s 4d, and 10d for each subsequent insertion.
Over ten lines 4d per line for the 1st insertion, and 1d per line for each subsequent insertion.
YEARLY RATES.
One Square not to exceed 25 lines £12 10s, with the privilege of changing it occasionally.
Half Square not to exceed 12 lines £6 15s, with the same privilege.
Professional and other Cards not exceeding seven lines, £3 per annum.
No Advertisement to be considered by the year unless it is previously agreed upon between the parties.
The privilege of Yearly Advertisers will be confined to their regular business, and all other Advertisements such as Auction Sales, Houses to Let, Dissolution of Partnerships, Legal Notices, Ships, &c., will be charged extra.
Notices of Deaths, containing an invitation to attend the Funeral, to be charged 2s. 6d.
All Notices of Births and Marriages, 1s. 3d. each.
Regular Advertisers, and all others sending communications, or requiring Notices designed to call attention to Lectures, Soirees, Concerts, or any public entertainments, all Notices of Private Associations—every Notice designed to call attention to private enterprise, calculated or intended to promote individual interest, can only be inserted in the Editorial columns, with the understanding that it is to be paid for.
N.B.—All Orders for the insertion or discontinuance of Advertisements, must be in writing, a Book being kept in the Office for parties, calling personally, in which to enter their orders—verbal orders cannot be recognized.

NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned as Lumber Merchants, under the style and firm of SIMS & COLEMAN, is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

All unsettled CLAIMS pertaining to the said Firm will be adjusted by either of the Undersigned, who are equally authorized to grant acquittances.

JASPER G. SIMS,
JOHN C. COLEMAN.

Montreal, 30th April, 1853. 3m—53

WITH reference to the above announcement, the Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he will continue the Lumber Business from this date in his own name and for his individual account.

JASPER G. SIMS.

Montreal, April 30, 1853. 3m—53

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Undersigned JAMES BENNING and the Late JAMES YOUNG, as Auctioneers and Commission Merchants in this City, under the Firm of YOUNG & BENNING, terminated on the decease of the said JAMES YOUNG, on the Ninth October, 1850. And that any benefit or interest which the Undersigned CATHERINE YOUNG has since derived from said business, on behalf of herself and family, has ceased this day by agreement.

JAMES BENNING.
CATHERINE YOUNG.

Montreal, April 30, 1853. 53

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on under the Firm of BENNING & BERNING, will be continued by the Undersigned from this date, under the Firm of BENNING & BARSALOU, who are duly authorised to settle all outstanding matters of the late Firm.

JAS. BENNING.
JOS. BARSALOU.

Montreal, May 2, 1853. 53

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Mr. WILLIAM KELL, Sheriff's Officer, are requested to send them in duly attested; and those INDEBTED to the Estate, to make immediate payment to WILLIAM M. KELL, acting for the Executors, No. 49, St. Lawrence Street, who is duly authorized to that effect.

I. J. C. ABBOTT,
HENRY A. KELL,
Executors.

April 5. 41

Notice of Co-Partnership.

MR. CHARLES E. SEYMOUR having been admitted a Partner in the business heretofore carried on under the name of SEYMOUR & WHITNEY, the same will be CONTINUED from this date, under the style and firm of

SEYMOUR, WHITNEY & CO.

Montreal, 1st April, 1853. 40

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Business heretofore carried on in this City, by JOSEPH M. ROSS, will, from this date, be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of ROSS NIELD & COMPANY.

JOSEPH M. ROSS,
THOMAS W. NIELD.

Montreal, 20th January, 1853. 9

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers beg to inform the Public that they have formed a CO-PARTNERSHIP, under the Name and Firm of ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.

ALFRED SAVAGE,
H. T. LAMPLOUGH,

Montreal, January 1, 1853. 4

NOTICE.

JAMES WILSON will CONTINUE to carry on the BUSINESS of the late HENRY WILSON, as BLACK and WHITE SMITH, BELL-HANGER, &c., Chenneville Street, near Craig Street.

Feb. 24. 9m—24

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned, at Granby Village, E. T., under the style and Firm of GILMOUR & MORIN, is THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

All transactions pertaining to the said Firm will be adjusted by F. C. GILMOUR, who continues the Business in his own name.

FRANCIS C. GILMOUR,
PRISQUE MORIN.

Granby Village, May 19, 1853. 1m—70

LIST of a few of the STANDARD WORKS for Sale by D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets:—

Napoleon in Exile, or a Voice from St. Helena, 2 vols, 10s
Hazlitt's Life of Napoleon, revised edition, 4 vols, 20s
Macaulay's Speeches, 2 vols, 10s
Our Iron Roads—their History, Construction, &c., by Williams, 10s
The Three Colonies of Australia, by Sidney, illustrated, 10s
Macaulay's History of England, 2 vols 8vo, London edition, 12s 6d
Amabel, or a Family History, by E Wormely
The National Illustrated Library, at 3s 9d per volume, containing the following Works:—Boswell's Life of Johnson, 4 vols; The Book of English Songs, 1 vol; The Mormons, 1 vol; The Orbs of Heaven, or Planetary and Stellar World; Pictures of Travel in the South of France, by Dumas, 1 vol; There's Novels in Tartary, Thibet, and China, 2 vols; Madame Pfeiffer's Journey Round the World, 1 vol; Ditto Holy Land and Egypt, 1 vol; Ninevah, the Buried City of the East, 1 vol; Mackay's Popular Delusions, 2 vols; Neale's Residence at the Court of Siam; Miller's Picturesque Sketches of London, Paul Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides with Dr. Johnson, 1 vol.—The above are elegantly illustrated, and bound in muslin.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Our Stock of School Books is very large, comprising an assortment of all the Works in general use in Canada. We also keep constantly on hand a great variety of Toy Books, Song Books, Prints, &c., &c.

In Press, and will be ready in a few days:
New Lights, or Life in Galway, a Tale of the New Reformation in Ireland, by Mrs. J. Sadlier, 18mo of 450 pages, with two original designs, muslin, price only 2s 6d.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co.

May 12. 62

JEWELLERY AND FANCY GOODS.

L. P. BOIVIN

IN returning his most sincere thanks for the encouragement he has received, respectfully informs the public that, having received his Fall Importations, he offers his RICH STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Gold Neck and Vest Chains, Seals, Keys, Chains, Stone, Fancy, and Gold Wedding Rings, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Bracelets, Shirt Studs, Lockets, Miniature Frames, &c.; also Table Cutlery, Pen Knives, Scissors, Razors, Ladies' Companions, Dressing Cases, and a great variety of Fancy Articles.

Silver Ware made to order.—A large assortment of Plated Ware always on hand.

As L. P. B. imports direct, he is enabled to put his goods at the most reduced prices.

☞ Watches and Jewellery repaired with the greatest care.

Corner of Notre Dame and St. Vincent Streets, Opposite the New Court House.

October 12. tts—193

W. H. WARREN, Professor of the ORGAN PIANO FORTE, PEDAL HARP, SPANISH GUITAR, VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO, THOROUGH BASS and SINGING, begs to intimate to the Musical Public of Montreal, that he continues to give Instruction in Schools or Private Families as usual, and to receive Pupils at his House, No. 152, St. Charles Baromee Street.

N.B.—PIANOS TUNED.

September 6. 162

THEATRE ROYAL,

COTE STREET, NEAR CRAIG STREET.

J. W. Buckland—Sole Lessee.

AGENTS in Montreal:
J. W. HERBERT & CO.
Notre Dame Street.

Sept. 8. 164

MONTREAL BATHS.

THE MONTREAL BATHS, No. 50 Craig Street and Fortification Lane, are NOW OPENED to the Public for the Season. Each BATH 1s. 3d.

Montreal, May 2, 1853. 53

Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME XLV. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1853. NUMBER 74.

FOR SALE.

American Manufactures.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale:—
Brown Sheetings
Cotton Yarn
Do Wadding
Do Batting
Do Wick
Do Flannels
Shirting Stripes
Ticks
Denims
Drills
Kentucky Jeans
Fancy Drills
Seamless Bags
Satinets, &c &c &c

GILMOUR & CO.,
9 St. Sacrament Street.

May 14. 64

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Europe, where he has selected a Choice and Extensive Assortment of every variety of MERCHANDISE in his line.

L. MARCHAND,
St. Paul Street.

May 6. 57

JUST RECEIVED, EX SHIPS.

FOR SALE—
Silks, Linens, and Cottons—352 bales, cases and trusses.

JEAN BRUNEAU.

May 11. 61

FOR SALE—
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Moleskins—56 cases, bales and trusses

JEAN BRUNEAU.

May 11. 61

Blankets.

FOR SALE—
3000 pairs Makinaw, from 10s to 35s per pair—a fine lot.

JEAN BRUNEAU.

May 11. 61

Flannels.

FOR SALE—
23 bales Red, White, Yellow, Green, Rose, Blue, Pink and Fancy.

JEAN BRUNEAU.

May 11. 61

Stuff Goods.

FOR SALE—
19 cases Assorted.

JEAN BRUNEAU.

May 11. 61

Labor-Saving Soap.

150 BOXES LABOR-SAVING SOAP, Barton & Stickney's, (late Barton & Fenn's) just received and for Sale by

JOHN M. GILBERT.

August 17. 145

Railroad Iron.

250 TONS flanged T Rails—on hand and for Sale, in Bond or duty paid.

PHILIP HOLLAND.

March 19. 34

Anchors and Chain Cables.

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
A good assortment, of best proved quality.

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.

March 12 31

Bolting Cloths & Mill Stones.

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
Bolting Cloth (branded Anchor)
Patent Bolting Cloth, assorted numbers
French Mill Stones
French Burr Blocks

E. & V. HUDON.

Sept. 28. 181

HATS! HATS! HATS!

THE Subscriber is receiving via New York, an assortment of the LATEST FASHIONED HATS, from Paris and London and also from New York.

—ALSO—

A variety of CAPS and HATS for Children, which he offers to sell at very low prices.

C. SOLOMON,
No. 133 Notre Dame Street.

March 24. 3m 36

"BOUZY," DINET, PEUVREL & FILS.

PINTS and QUARTS of the above well-known CHAMPAGNE.

The "SILLERY" and "AY" brands from the same house.

RHINE, MOSELLE, BURGUNDY, SHERRY, PORT, and MADEIRA WINES.

CURACOA, White and Red, the very best.

BORDEAUX LIQUEURS, OLIVES, &c., &c.

FINE CHAMPAGNE BRANDIES, in wood or bottle, from 2 to 10 years old.

For Sale by

G. LAMOTHE,
11 St. François Xavier Street.

Dec. 23. 238

NOTICE.

E. LAMONTAGNE has REMOVED to the Office of C. MILETTA, 58 New Street, where, in addition to his former Agencies of Dinet Peuvrel et Fils, (Proprietors of "The Bouzy" Champagne)

Longuet, Pere et Fils, Cognac
Vivant Martin et Chanvot, Chalons

he will attend to the sales of the WINES, BRANDIES, &c. of C. MILETTA, who represents

Barton & Gnestier, "Bordeaux"
Ruinart, Pere et Fils, "Rheims"
Sandeman & Co., "Oporto," &c.
Champagnes, Clarets in Wood and Glass, Burgundies, Rhenish and Port Wines; Pemartin Sherries, Cognac and LaRochelle Brandies, &c., direct from the above Houses, and kept in United States Bonded Warehouse for Export to Canada.

Orders received for direct shipments to any port of Canada.

New York, April 15, 1853. 48

To Builders and Dealers in Stone Ware.

STONE WARE,

Made by GILLESPIE & SOULE, St. Johns, C. E.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, a variety of STOVEPIPE TUBES, or Stovepipe Holes, suitable for Partitions, Ceilings, &c. The Stone Ware is considered superior to Cast Iron.

—ALSO,—

made of the same material, Pots, Butter Crocks and Covers, Churns, Sweetmeat Jars, Jugs, Flower Pots, Snuff Jars, &c. &c.

J. HENRY EVANS,
197, St. Paul Street.

Dec. 30.

TELEGRAPH AND OTHER WIRE.

THE undersigned, Sole Agent in Canada for Messrs. RICHARD JOHNSON & BROTHER, Wire Manufacturers, Manchester, is prepared to take orders for every description of WIRE, Galvanized or otherwise. The quality of Messrs. Johnson's WIRE is recognized in England and elsewhere as unsurpassed, if equalled, by any other. It is preferred by the Telegraph Companies which have used it, and was chosen from a number of tested samples for the construction of the Cables for the Railway Suspension Bridge, at Niagara Falls.

Price lists will be forwarded on application.

PETER REDPATH.

Montreal, April 14, 1853. 45

FRUITS! FRUITS!! FRUITS!!!

CROP 1852.

THE Subscriber having purchased at the Trade Sale of NEW FRUITS, ex Schooner "ANDERIDA," from MALAGA:

A great variety of FRESH FRUITS.

—ALSO,—

50 boxes of Digby Herrings

All of which he will sell at moderate prices.

DANIEL LANIGAN,
Sign Three Sugar-Loaves.
Opposite Alexander's Confectionery.

Nov. 23. 225

TIN PLATES, Charcoal and Coke Terne Plates for roofing
Canada Plates, Galvanized Sheets
Sheet Iron, No. 17 to 27
Cut Nails, Wrought and Horse Nails
Bar Iron, English, Refined and Swedes
Lead and Composition Pipe
Shot, Sheet Lead
Paints, white and colored
Dry White Lead, Venetian Red & Spanish Brown
Linseed Oil, boiled and raw
Copperas, Lamp Black
Shoe Thread, Twine
Window Glass, English and German
Plate Glass, 6 x 4 up to 60 x 50
Silvered Patent Plate Glass

For Sale by

PHILIP HOLLAND.

March 19. 34

FOR Sale by the Subscriber—
Boiled Linseed Oil, G S Window Glass, assorted
Genuine White Lead, in firkins and kegs
White, Red, Yellow, and Green Paint, in tins and kegs
Dry White Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome Yellow, &c. &c.

THOMAS WILLIAMS,
10 St. Sacrament Street.

April 9 w—61

FOR SALE.

PAISLEY SHAWLS,

AT THE
Warehouse of Messrs. Stewart and Kerr,
225 ST. PAUL STREET.

THE Subscriber has just received ex "Albion," a large and splendid assortment of Printed, (long and square,)

Cashmere, Barege & Tissue Shawls

of the newest Spring styles, suitable for this market.

—ALSO,—

A beautiful assortment of Plain and Embroidered INDIANA SHAWLS, ROBES and VESTS.

These Goods are direct from the Manufacturers, and will be Sold at a small advance on the *Sterling Cost.*

WILLIAM M'ARTHUR,
Agent for the Manufacturers.

May 5. 56

DRY GOODS!

OGILVY, WOOD & CO.

ARE NOW OPENING, in their NEW PREMISES, a LARGE ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of:—

50 cases T-8 and 6-4 Delaines
25 do Silks and Ribbons
100 bales 7-8 and 5-4 Prints
50 do White Shirtings, superior finish
50 do and cases Fancy Tweeds & Doeskins
20 bales Broad Cloths

—ALSO—

Embroidered and Bayadere Robes, Laces, Shawls, Vestings, Hosiery, and a complete assortment of Small Wares

10000 Two Bushel Twill'd Bags
50 bales Forfar Baggings
Farmer's Harvest Trowsering, a new article

OGILVY, WOOD & CO,
10, St. Joseph Street,
Near St. Paul Street.

May 5. 56

FRESH ARRIVALS
OF
British & Continental Fabrics,

By the Ocean Steamers, via Boston and New York, and also by the different Spring Vessels per the St. Lawrence.

OUR ASSORTMENT, selected by one of our Firm during the past Winter, comprises a very extensive variety of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Bonnets
Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, Cloths
Cassimeres, Vestings

—AND,—

A superior supply of Small Wares.

All of which is offered, wholesale, on liberal terms, Our

CARPETING
AND
OIL CLOTH DEPARTMENT,
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

Contains nearly every description of CARPETINGS, DRUGGETS, OIL CLOTHS, HEARTH RUGS, MATS, CARPET BAGS, and HASSOCKS; and this season, especially, will be found to embrace the most elegant designs in the several grades of quality.

Particular attention has been given to the **Furnishings for Steamboats,** and for this purpose our assortment presents the necessary

Blankets, Counterpanes, Sheetings
Table Damasks, Doylies, Towelings, &c.

to all of which an early inspection is respectfully solicited.

R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
St. Francois Xavier Street.

May 9. 59

LONDON HAT WAREHOUSE,

93 NOTRE DAME STREET.

JNO. HENDERSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED:—
New ENGLISH HATS of a superior finish.
A large assortment of YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S, new styles.
LADIES' RIDING HATS.

And a few of the celebrated Cambridge, Eglinton and Albert HAT, worthy of attention.

N.B.—Wholesale Terms Liberal.

May 7. 58

TO FARMERS.

IMPROVED PHOSPHATRE OF LIME—A Superior article for Manuring Land.

WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.,
194 & 196 St. Paul Street.

May 7 58

Pork and Flour.

CANADA Mess, Prime Mess and Prime PORK
Extra Superfine and Fine FLOUR

WATSON & WILLIAMS.

May 3. 54

Hams, Fish, &c.

500 SUPERIOR Sugar Cured HAMS
250 cwt do. TABLE CODFISH

WATSON & WILLIAMS.

May 3. 54

Coals! Coals!

200 CHALDRONS BEST NEWCASTLE SCREEN COALS for Sale by

THEODORE HART.

Feb. 19. 22

LONDON STOUT.

100 BARRELS.—For Sale in prime condition, price low.

E. HAMILTON,
Wine Merchant,
184 Notre Dame St.

May 7. 58

HOPS.

EIGHT BALES HOPS for Sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at

SAMUEL PRICE'S,
St. Ann's Market.

Jan. 13. 6

Platt's Cheese.

TWO TONS PLATTS CHEESE, just received and for sale by

D. BUSTEED,
No. 23, St. Peter Street.

November 9. 217

China, Glass and Earthenware,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

171, St. Paul Street, (nearly opposite the Custom House.)

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he expects by the spring traders a large and extensive assortment of CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE, which will be sold at very Low Prices, either by the package or packed to order by the dozen.

ON HAND

A quantity of assorted Crates and Hogsheads packed expressly for the Country Merchants.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

April 30. 52

Hardware Agency.

THE Subscriber begs to offer his services to his friends and the public as a COMMISSION AGENT, for the Sale and Purchase of HARDWARE GOODS of all descriptions.

Has good convenient Storage in first-class premises.

Rates of Commission very moderate, and will with other particulars be furnished on application.

ALEX. BRYSON,
Platt's Buildings,
201½ St. Paul Street.

May 2. 53

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have just received their usual supply of Oliver & Boyd's, and other School Books, comprising:—

Reid's, Stewart's, and Ewing's Geographies
McCulloch's Series of Lessons and Course of Reading
Key to Walkingame's Arithmetic
Key to Lennie's Grammar
Butler's Etymological Spelling Book
Hutton's Practical Book-keeping
Morrison's and Jackson's do
Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography
Classical Books, a well selected supply, &c. &c.

For Sale Wholesale and Retail,

R. & A. MILLER,
10, St. François Xavier Street.

May 10. 60

ENGLISH and AMERICAN
Garden and Field Seeds.

LARGE Red Onion Seed
Long Red Mangel Wurtzel
Carrots in variety
Turnip Seeds do
Long Red Clover
Vermont do &c. &c.

For Sale by

RICHARD BIRKS,
(Late Rexford)
29 McGill Street.

March 19. 34

Farm for Sale.

AT POINTE AU TREMBLE, measuring three arpents in front, by forty arpents in depth, with a Stone House and all necessary Outbuildings. Also, a LOT of LAND, at La Cabane Ronde, Parish of Mascouche, measuring half-an-arpent in width, by twenty-seven arpents in depth, in standing wood. Apply to the Undersigned, at Pointe au Tremble.

JOSEPH VAUDRY.

May 11.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to make Advances in CASH, on PRODUCE Consigned to his friends, SMITH & MOORE, of Liverpool.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM,
Commercial Chambers, St. Sacrament Street.

May 14. tf ms—64

20 GROSS FAHNESTOCKS VERMIFUGE, just received

ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.

May 13. 63

150 DOZ HICKORY HANDSPIKES for Sale.

CAMPBELL & WILLIAMSON.

May 13. 63

CLOTHS, DOESKINS and TWEEDS, West of England, Yorkshire, and Scotch, for sale by

JOHN DOUGALL,
182 St. Paul Street.

May 12—62

SILESIAS and CASBANS—An extensive assortment of colors and qualities, for sale by

JOHN DOUGALL,
182 St. Paul Street.

May 12—62

BLACK AND COLORED GROS DE NAPLES, a fine assortment on hand, and in part for sale by

JOHN DOUGALL,
182 St. Paul Street.

May 12—62

DELAINES AND PRINTED MUSLINS:—A variety of *Jobs* in these goods, for Sale by

JOHN DOUGALL,
182 St. Paul Street.

May 12—62

BLEACHED SHEETING—Wet Wove, Water Finish, Water Twist, Cambric and Dowlas Finish, a large assortment, for Sale by

JOHN DOUGALL,
182 St. Paul Street.

May 12—62

AN ASSORTMENT of English, Irish and Scotch Goods, by "America," "Niagara," "Sciote," "Canada," and "Genova," for Sale by

JOHN DOUGALL,
182 St. Paul Street.

May 12—62

CHOICE SEED WHEAT—
Spaulding's Prolific Spring Wheat. For Sale by

BENJ. WORKMAN & CO,
172 St. Paul Street.

May 16. 65

VETCHES—
For Sale by

BENJ. WORKMAN & CO,
172 St. Paul Street.

May 16. 65

INDIGO and for Sale—
JAMAICA GINGER, finest
REFINED SALTPETRE, 1 cwt kegs
BLACK PEPPER, double sifted
PIMENTO and CASSIA
DeKUYPER'S GIN, in hhds
LIVERPOOL SOAP, W. C. & G. Casey
Now landing ex "St. Lawrence,"
500 sacks Liverpool COARSE SALT

D. TORRANCE & CO.

May 4. 55

FOR Sale by the Subscribers—
1000 tons Best London White Lead, just received, ex "City of Hamilton"

LEMESURIER, ROUTH & CO.

May 5. 56

3,000 TWO Bushel Linen Bags
For Sale by

LEMESURIER, ROUTH & CO.

May 5. 56

FOR SALE by the Subscriber—
Superior Prize Cheese
No. 1 Butter in tinets
Best Small White Beans
Fresh Oatmeal
Do. Indian Commeal
Do. Buckwheat Flour

CHAS. D. PROCTOR,
No. 13, McGill Street.

May 5.

ENGLISH CHEESE, just landed, for Sale by

G. D. WATSON,

May 6. 57

WASHING SODA, just arrived, for Sale by

G. D. WATSON,

May 6. 57

OILS—55 barrels Cod Oil
25 casks Seal Oil
10 barrels Whale

—ALSO,—

Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw
For Sale by

JAMES TORRANCE.

May 7. 58

POT BARLEY—100 barrels
OATMEAL—150 barrels
For Sale by

JAMES TORRANCE.

May 7. 58

OLIVE OIL in Quarter Casks, of very superior quality. For Sale by

CARTER, KERRY & CO,
St. Paul Street.

May 3. 54

SPAULDING PROLIFIC SPRING WHEAT,—a superior variety for sowing, yield 27 minots per bushel. Seed imported from Scotland.

WILLIAM LYMAN & CO,
St. Paul Street.

May 7 58

RIGA FLAX SEED for Sowing

WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.,
194 & 196 St. Paul Street.

May 7. 58

FOR SALE—
250 barrels (Canadian) Mess Pork
200 do do Thin Mess do
100 do do Prime Mess do
500 do do Prime do

CONNOLLY & LANTIER,
Port Street.

Feb. 24. 3m—24

FOR SALE—
English and French Grain Calf Skins
Enamelled Grain Seals, Goat Skins, &c.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.

April 12. 44

50 HHDS Very Bright PORTO RICO SUGAR
For Sale by the Subscribers

LEMESURIER, ROUTH & CO.

May 10. 60

FOR SALE—
PATENT STRAW-CUTTING MACHINES
INDIA RUBBER PACKING
Do for Shoemakers
Patent LEATHER BELTING
OIL CLOTH for Carriages

J. HENRY EVANS.

January 20. 9

RICE—200 bags Cleaned Patna
Raisins—500 boxes Fresh
For Sale by

JOSEPH TIFFIN,

Dec. 18. 236

100 barrels POT BARLEY. For Sale by

G. D. WATSON.

April 14 45

GLASSWARE, fluted, pressed and plain
Bottles, wine, oil, soda, ginger beer, &c.
Mustard, superior quality, in bottles, tins and jars
Chocolate, Arrowroot
For Sale by

PHILIP HOLLAND.

March 19. 34

FRESH RAISINS:—
500 boxes and half-boxes Muscatels
200 do Layers
For Sale by

JAMES TORRANCE.

Feb. 1. 14

FOR SALE—
500 half boxes } Fresh Muscatel Raisins
500 qr. do }
Valentia and Lexica, do. boxes and half
Zanté Currants in barrels, Seedless Raisins
Brazil and Barcelona Nuts
Powdered Tartaric Acid in kegs
25 bags Fresh Canary Seed
Madras Indigo, Coffee, Rice, Starch
Castile Soap
Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Mustard
Pickles, Brimstone, Sperm Oil, Paris Green &c &c. &c.

MORRIS BROTHERS,
13 St. Sacrament Street.

April 28. 51

JUST RECEIVED,

A Rare Assortment of

Rodger & Son's Cutlery,

Comprising Artists' Gilders' Painters' and Glaziers' knives, selected in Sheffield by one of the Firm.

RAMSAY & McARTHUR,
Oil and Color Merchants.
58 & 60 McGill Street.

May 10. 60

HENRY CARLETON.

Hardware Merchant.

No. 153, ST. PAUL STREET,

A few doors north east of Custom House Square.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH AXE.

IS receiving, ex Steamers from Boston, a complete assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield HARDWARE, and ex ships "City of Manchester," "Water Lily," and steamship "Genova":—

Bar, Hoop, and Sheet Iron, Tin and Canada Plates, Chains, assorted Anchors and Chain Cables, Anvils, Vices, Smith's Bellows, Scythes, Sickles, Hay and Straw Knives, Wire, Mill, Cross-Cut and Circular Saws, Bar and Sheet Copper, Spring, Sheer, Blister and Cast Steel, Spades and Shovels, Hooks and Hinges, Sad Irons, Pig and Sheet Lead, Zinc, Block and Bar Tin, Hollow Ware of all kinds, Double and Single Fowling Pieces, together with a full assortment of

SHELF GOODS,

from England, United States, and Germany, amongst which may be found a well selected stock of

Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, & other Tools,

Warranted of the Best Quality

Montreal, May 12, 1853. 62

FOR SALE.

HARDWARE AND IRON.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale, at their New Stores, off St. Paul Street, opposite the Custom House, now in Store, or landing from Ships in Port—

1000 tons Scotch Bar and Bundle Iron
200 do English do do
500 do Best Refined do do
100 do Boiler Plates
100 do Hoop Iron
150 do Sheet Iron
500 boxes Best Charcoal Tin
1250 do Canada Plates
500 casks Cut Nails
100 do Pressed Spikes
100 do Wrought Nails, assd sizes
600 do "Corles" Patent Pressed Nails
100 do Horse Nails
100 do Wrought Spikes

—ALSO,—

A large and complete assortment of HEAVY and SHELF HARDWARE, consisting in part of Anchors, Chains, Spades, Shovels, Manure Forks, Scythes, Sickles, Steel, Lead, Sheet and Bar Copper, Shot, Powder, Cast and Spring Steel, Manilla, Tarred and Russia Cordage, Plaster of Paris, Gypsum, Ingot and Bar Tin, Wire, Paints of all descriptions, Putty, Lamp Black, Alum, Yellow Ochre, Black Lead, Copperas, Venetian Red, Chrome Yellow, &c. &c.

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.

May 7. d 713—58

SELF-HEATING IRONS.

PATENTED, QUEBEC, AUGUST, 1852.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

LADIES are invited to call and examine the IRONS. Those who have tried them acknowledge their superiority over every other description of Smoothing Iron, for all laundry purposes.

The large amount of fuel consumed in heating the common Iron causes an uncomfortable heat, and an extravagant expense, both of which are avoided by using the SELF-HEATING IRON.

With this Iron, three bushels of charcoal are sufficient to do the ironing of a common family twelve months. Once filled, you can use the Iron five hours without replenishing. While using it you do not require to suffer the annoyance of a heated stove or fire place. You need not labour so hard pressing with it as you do with the common iron. The Irons being finely finished, they are easily kept bright and clean, and cannot possibly soil the finest linen.

Manufactured in Canada East only at the Montreal Foundry and City Works.

FERRIER & CO.,
Corner of St. Paul and St. Francois Xavier Sts.

April 7. 42

FRESH GROCERIES.

DAILY expected per "Universe," "White Cloud," "Thomas," "Eruthusa", and other vessels—

Hennessy's Brandy, pale and brown
DeKuyper's Gin, hhds and cases
Jamaica Spirits, superior quality, in puns
Demerara Rum, fine flavor, in hhds
Linseed Oil, boiled and raw, in casks
London Crushed Sugar, finest quality, in brls
Half chests New Crop English Breakfast, Congou Tea
Madras Indigo in chests
Bags, fine quality, Cleaned Patna Rice
Belmont Sperm Candles

—ALSO,—

Pimento, Pepper, Cassia, Nutmegs, &c., &c.
For Sale by

HUGH FRASER,
11 St. Sacrament Street.

May 10. 60

Wines, Liquors and Groceries.

THE Subscribers have on hand and are now receiving a complete and varied assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c., comprising in part the follo ng Foreign Wines and Spirits, in Wood and Bottle, at prices proportionate to their respective grades; and which, having been carefully selected, can be confidently recommended for their really fine and genuine characters.

SHERRY—Various grades, including some particularly fine old Wine
MADEIRA—Rare old, of choice vintages
PORT—Graham's, Sandeman's, Hunt's, of various grades
CHAMPAGNE—Of the most esteemed brands
CLARET and other French Red and White Wines, of various growths and vintages
BRANDY—Hennessy's, Martell's, &c., fine old, Pale and Dark
JAMAICA RUM—Superior old
CAMPBELTON WHISKEY—do do
FRENCH LIQUEURS—assorted.

For Sale Low—for CASH only.

WM. ARMSTRONG & CO.,
104 Notre Dame Street.

October 18. 198

WINES AND GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has LEASED from the 1st May next, those Extensive Premises, No. 159 St. Paul Street, for many years occupied by Mr. T. C. Pawros of this city, where he purposes carrying on a GENERAL BUSINESS, but more especially in that of WINES and GROCERIES.

Amongst other Agencies he has procured those of Messrs. DINET, PEUVREL & FILS (Champagne) proprietors of the celebrated "BOUZY," Sillery, Ay, Verzenay, &c.; Messrs. LONGUET, PERE & FILS (Cognac); and VIVANT MARTIN, Bordeaux, of whose WINES, BRANDIES, &c., he will keep constantly a large supply on hand, in Bond or Duty Paid.

The Subscriber is now having selected by an experienced Agent, in Havana, a large assortment of CIGARS of the very highest grades and most fashionable brands.

As no means will be spared in offering at all times, the choicest of articles and at the most reasonable rates, he trusts that his endeavours to thus establish a House of the highest character, will meet with due encouragement.

E. MASSON.

March 10. 30

RECEIVED
PER
LATEST ARRIVALS
EX

STEAMER AND BY EXPRESS,

A VALUABLE CONSIGNMENT OF RICH FANCY GOODS, direct from Paris, selected expressly for this Market.

DRESS GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES
FANCY BELT GOODS, FLOWERS
BONNET RIBBONS, FANCY DRESSING CAPES, GENT'S HABERDASHERY, BOOTS
PATENT INDIA RUBBER COATS, &c.

All by the PACKAGE only.

Goods, of all the above Styles, imported to order, from the Manufacturers, by

T. D. HALL,
189, St. Paul Street.

May 6. 57

McIVER'S
FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP ESTABLISHMENT,
135 *NOTRE DAME STREET.*

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to tender his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favours, and to inform them that he is now receiving a general assortment in his line of ENGLISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN Manufacture, all which he is determined on disposing of at a small remunerating profit, and solicits inspection of his stock, consisting in part as follows, viz:—

Gents' and Boys' Best Black Satin Velvet Nap'd Hats
Ellwood & Son's do do do do
Extra Light Drab Beaver Hats, very latest style
Extra Light Black Cassimere Hats, a new article
Extra Light Drab Merino Hats, do
White, Black, Brown and Drab Felt Hats, latest style
Children's do do do do
Children's Velvet Hats and Caps, various colors
Men's and Children's Cloth and Glazed Caps, various patterns
Ladies' Riding Hats
Men's and Children's Panama, Rockland, Bolina, Pedal, and Rice Straw Hats

—ALSO—

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE:
4000 Silk and Satin Hats
5000 Fur and Wool Beaver and Rowdy Hats

The above will be found the most complete assortment in the city. Merchants of Eastern and Western Canada will find it to their advantage to inspect his stock, being replete with every article in his line of trade.

GEORGE McIVER.

March 29. 38

"MUMM'S".

THIS highly celebrated CHAMPAGNE, direct from the Proprietors.

—ALSO—

Hennessy's and Martell's BRANDIES of old Vintages—for sale by

THOS. KAY & CO.
St. Eloi Street.

June 16. 184

FURNISHED APARTMENTS suitable for Single Gentlemen,—vacant at present—at No. 162 Notre Dame Street.

May 16. 65

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,—Several Active and Experienced SALESMEN in Dry Goods. Apply to

HENRY MORGAN & CO,
204 Notre Dame Street.

May 24. 72

WANTED,—A Competent ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER; also an ASSISTANT DRUGGIST and a PORTER. Unexceptionable testimonials will be required.

May 24. b—72

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A YOUNG MAN to keep Books, and attend to Custom House Business. Apply at the Herald Office.

May 24. 72

Wanted.

A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN is desirous of Engaging as Servant, for the voyage, with any Lady or Family going to Liverpool, by the next of the Canadian Line of Steamers, advertised to leave Montreal on the 15th June next. Apply at this Office.

May 23. 71

WANTED,—A Man with a Family, to take a House and keep a number of AMERICAN BOARDERS. Any one qualified, will find this a good opportunity. Apply to

BROWN & CHILDS,
130, Notre Dame Street.

May 23. r—71

TO PRINTERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two first-rate COMPOSITORS, to whom steady employment will be given. Apply at the Herald Office.

May 20. 69

WAN

Provincial Parliament.

(Reported for the Montreal Herald.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, May 23.

Mr. CHABOT stated in answer to Mr. ROBINSON, that the government did not intend to propose during the present session any measure for the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

On motion of Mr. STEVENSON the report of the committee of the whole on the Bill to incorporate Prince Edward Railway Company was received.

Also, on motion of Mr. RICHARDS, the report of committee of the whole, on payment of Judges, &c., in unorganized tracts of country. Also, the report of committee of whole on salaries of county Judges, Upper Canada.

The following bills were read the third time on motion of Mr. Richards :—

To facilitate duties of Justices with respect to Indictable Offences.

To facilitate duties of Justices with respect to Summary Convictions.

To protect Justices from vexatious actions.

On motion of Mr. SANBORN the bill to amend the law relative to patents was read the second time.

On motion of the Hon. Dr. LATERRIERE the House went into committee on the bill to amend the law relating to practice of Physic and Surgery in Lower Canada.

The hon. member spoke at some length in support of this bill but in a tone of voice that did not reach the gallery.

Mr. ROBINSON opposed the bill. He did not think it necessary.

Mr. ROSS agreed with the hon. member (Mr. Robinson) but he opposed this bill with much reluctance as he believed the hon. member (Dr. Laterriere) had set his heart upon it. He (Mr. Rose) was in favor of free trade in medicine, and held that the people were the best judges of whom they should employ. While, however, he held that opinion, he believed a medical man ought to have a liberal education.

Mr. GAMBLE opposed the bill with reluctance, not however because he believed in free trade in medicine, but because he did not think it necessary to make the holders of certain diplomas to pass another examination. He mentioned the injurious effects of ignorant quacks practising medicine in his district, and contended that the public ought to be protected from such impostors.

Dr. VALOIS supported the bill, contending it was the only remedy to protect the country from quacks and impostors. He thought the hon. member (Mr. Rose) had very little regard for the lives of his constituents when he advocated free trade in medicine.

Mr. DIXON opposed the bill, but reprobated the doctrine of free trade in medicine.

Mr. MCDONALD was not distinctly audible, but was understood to speak against the bill, and to say, that he was supported in his view of the case by several distinguished members of the medical profession in Canada. He also read from various authorities in support of his view. Abuses had not occured under the present law, and that made him (Mr. McD.) think the object of the bill was not the protection of the public, but a crusade against a Canadian institution. He concluded by moving in amendment, that the committee rise.

Mr. BROWN opposed the bill. He held that no case had been made out in support of it, and before such a bill was passed a clear case ought to be made out, to show that it was necessary. He read from the evidence taken by the committee, contending that it was not enough to induce the House to pass this bill.

Col. PRINCE, who seconded the motion that the Committee rise, explained his reasons for doing so. He proceeded to contend that there was no need to make the holders of medical diplomas from England undergo an examination before a Provincial board, as it would be insulting to them.

Mr. DRUMMOND expressed himself strongly against the free trade in medicine theory; but, still he could not agree in the opinion that Canadian Physicians were inferior to those of the old world; and he held that a Canadian board ought to be the best judge of persons qualified to practice in Canada, and deal with the lives of Canadians. If Physicians at home refused to pass an examination before a Canadian Board, why let them stay at home. But the object was not to prevent competent persons from practising, but only to repress impostors. Reciprocity in medicine was not granted to Canadians in England, and until it were, he would never consent to give reciprocity in Canada. He would never consent to place Canadian Physicians in an inferior position to English ones, but if the reciprocity were granted in England he would then regard more favorably a similar proposition in Canada.

Mr. BROWN said the Attorney General was mistaken. The licentiates of M'Gill College and others were allowed to practice in Britain, except within ten miles of London, the city of Edinburgh, and the city of London, and the city of Dublin.

Dr VALOIS said, not in the same manner as here, and he stated how, but the reporter did not hear his words.

Mr. BROWN said it was thought degrading in England for a physician to deal out medicines as an apothecary.

Mr. DRUMMOND said he held that a Canadian board of examination was necessary. So long as Canadian physicians could not go to England and practice upon shewing their diploma, he could not allow English physicians to come here and do so.

Mr CHRISTIE of Wentworth, made some remarks, but the noise around the reporter's box in the House, being louder than his voice, he was inaudible.

Mr. CAUCHON urged postponement ; saying that he looked upon this entirely as a Lower Canadian measure, and there were very few Lower Canadians present that evening, and he would not discuss the merits of the case that evening.

Mr. SHERWOOD spoke against the bill, as affecting the rights of Her Majesty's subjects within her dominions. Any subject, therefore, had a right to give his opinion. He had that day seen a proposition from the most respectable medical men, surgeons and physicians, in England, for putting the medical profession on a better footing, that proposition was to have one general board of Examiners, to examine all persons desirous to practice any branch of the profession.—He would be ready to adopt the same principle if that law passed and have one general board for both parts of the Province. He would then let any person, who had passed the English board come in and practice, and he had no doubt they would reciprocate in England. He contended that the London medical school was now the best in the world, and that any Canadian student might, by the proper step, obtain a diploma there by a short visit to Europe. Such a distinction would be believed have the effect of obtaining confidence for the person who possessed it.

Mr. CAUCHON was in favor of such discrimency to English schools, though he was ready to do to them what they did to us. They would not let Canadians practice without examining, and why should people from England practice in Canada. He was in favor of protecting men who devoted themselves to science.

Mr. HARTMAN believed every man had a right to practice; if persons had sufficient confidence in him to employ him. He spoke at some length; but in a tone that seldom reached the gallery, he appeared generally to be maintaining the point already stated. He also supported it by reading several extracts from a work giving an account of the law regulating the medical profession in the United States.

Dr. LATERRIERE replied.

Mr. BROWN opposed the bill declaring that it would cut off from practice in Lower Canada every licentiate of Upper Canada.

The motion for the committee to rise was then carried.

The House went into committee of the whole on supply on the estimates of 1852.

Some conversation arose on the item of £300 to James Higginson, for an old claim for land sold to another that he was entitled to. The item was finally carried without division.

On the item of £10,000 for the Deaf and Dumb Asylums coming up Mr. Hincks said, that £5000 were for Upper Canada, and £5000 for Lower Canada. He deemed it proper to state that this sum would not be sufficient, and the government intended to propose another £5000 on the estimates for 1853. The government had not determined upon the sites, as they did not want to pay for land, and they expected that some large towns would make an offer of land gratis.

Mr. BROWN held that some detailed information ought to be given before such a large sum of money was voted. Voting large sums in that loose manner, was but giving the Government so much corruption money. He also thought it a petty affair, to hold the sites up to the competition of the different towns, to save the price of lands.

Mr. GAMBLE looked on this, in the same manner as the £30,000 vote of the other evening, and considered it as most improper. He contended that a committee ought to be appointed, and a plan and system adopted, and sites found before money was voted. Voting money in that way was accumulating power in the hands of the Government.

On the item of £10,000 for an Institution for juvenile offenders coming up, Mr. HINCKS said it would be desirable to erect this at some central place, as Kingston, and that perhaps more than one might become necessary. The very system of railroads would affect the question a good deal. The item was carried after some conversation.

Committee rose and reported progress.

The Lake Superior Silver Mining Company's Bill was read a second time, on motion of Mr. STUART, and referred.

The House resolved, into committee, on motion of Mr. CHRISTIE of Wentworth, on the bill to amend the Upper Canada Mutual Insurance Act which was passed through with some amendments.

And the House adjourned till Wednesday.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

May 21st, 1853.

The motion for the address to his Excellency of which the Hon. Mr. BOULTON had given notice, coming up,

The Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that this motion was out of order, inasmuch as that House could know nothing of the proceedings in another place till they came before them.

The Hon. SPEAKER said that any assent or dissent to proceedings in the other House was out of order.

Hon Mr. BOULTON could not conceive that there was any impropriety in taking notice of a proceeding in the House of Assembly which aimed at the very existence of that House.

Hon Mr. WALKER expressed himself in a similar way, saying that when the other House was plainly violating the privileges of that House, was it not to be noticed till it came into the Upper House.

Hon. W. MORRIS thought that if the House of Commons interfered with the privileges of the House of Lords, that the Lords would remonstrate. A few years ago a member of the Commons moved some proposal tending to prevent the vote by proxy, and he was immediately called to order by a minister of the Crown, as pursuing a course highly subversive of the privileges of the second branch. If that was so, how much more true was it as respected a measure tending to subvert the entire constitution of the Legislative Council. There could be no doubt that any bill concerning the Legislative Council, the second branch of the Legislature, ought to originate in that House, and that any proceedings to that effect in the other was a high breach of its privileges. He called upon the hon. members, who were put into these seats as into places of honour to defend the rights which they were put there to maintain. In spite of the special pleading which he heard just before, it must be remembered that the House had last fall notice of what was to be done from the Provincial Secretary, and the resolutions that had been lately moved by that hon. gentleman had been laid on the table of the House. In Todd's Parliamentary Law it was laid down that all bills affecting the rights of the Peerage must originate in the Lords, and could not be amended in the Commons. At page 160 the same thing was laid down. The bill for settling the Peerage in 1719 began in the Lords, and in Blackstone it was said that bills affecting the Peerage must begin in the House of Lords. He might have noticed many things growing out of the irregular proceeding of introducing this bill in the other House, especially in respect to the unpleasant language which had been used in the other house with respect to that one—the Council. On this head he read an account of the means by which one House could obtain redress for words spoken in the other House, the substance, however, remarking that in certain circumstances, which they pointed out, made it difficult to succeed in thus obtaining redress. He then read various statements to show that it had been held that one House could not move for any correspondence to the staff of the other House; could not move for the sale of the printed papers of the House of Lords, &c. Here, however, the House sat day after day, while its privileges were assailed by the other House. He recommended the mover of the resolutions to yield to nothing but a majority of the House. His resolutions were well drawn, temperate, and were not calculated to wound the feelings of any body. He thought they ought to be put into the hands of His Excellency, and that he might then search records, and find that the present measure was utterly opposed to the constitution. He then alluded to the fact that it had been more than insinuated that the hon. members of that House had only to be made sure of plenty of cash to induce them to come down, and not only to change its own constitution, but also to change that of the other House. All had been pressed to come, and many had come twice—more than could be hoped for, considering all the circumstances of the case; but this was not enough. It was stated that one hon. gentleman had been told he must come—that all his expenses would be paid. He then pointed out that a bill to secure the independence of that branch of the Legislature had been once before passed through the Council; and that, he said, was clearly the constitutional way of making a change, if a change were to be made. He thought it would not compensate members for subjecting them to this humiliation to give them some of the real California, as the price of the cyphers and pegs in the other House. He concluded by begging the Council to pass the address.

Mr. BOULTON thanking the hon. gentleman who had just sat down, declared he wanted no exhortations to induce him to press his resolution, as he was of opinion that though it was moderate, calculated to preserve good feeling between the two houses, in what other way was the Council to notice the clear breach of its privileges which was going on in the other House? It was no trifling matter for one branch of the Legislature to propose to annihilate another of its co-ordinate branches, and it would be sanctioned in no other Legislature in the world. He trusted too, that in spite of what was said of the Council elsewhere, they would let the other branch of the Legislature know that branch could express its opinion as formally and as firmly as elsewhere.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE again called the Council to order and for the enforcement of the Speaker's opinion.

Hon. W. MORRIS contended that the Speaker's opinion was not to be given without the House hearing what had to be said, even perhaps to enlighten the Speaker.

The SPEAKER said that the Speaker decided without debate ; then there was an appeal, if any hon gentleman thought him right, and on that appeal there might be a debate.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON then respectfully appealed to the House against the Speaker's judgment. After repeating some of the arguments he had already used, he concluded by saying that he always desired to bow to the opinion of the Speaker; but that it must be remembered that the Speaker was a member of the Government and had of course given his opinion already, and perhaps it would be inconsistent in him to allow the resolution to pass.

Hon. Mr. VIGER could not understand how the affair could be declared irregular now, when it had been already more than once before the House, as if it were in order.

Hon. G. BOULTON said the hon. Speaker was certainly mistaken; it had been once before the House, and postponed.

The Hon. SPEAKER had forgotten that.

The Hon. D. B. VIGER conceived it a most extraordinary thing, after the House had had regular notice of what was going forward in the other House, evidently for the purpose of their acting upon it, that they were now told they could do nothing in the matter after they had been called together from all parts of the country. He expressed himself, however, if we understood rightly, in favour of a further adjournment.

The Hon Mr QUESNEL desired adjournment; on the one hand, they were told that the present motion was opposed to the privileges of the other House; on the other hand, that the other House was committing a breach of the privileges of that House. There was, however, a committee of privilege of that House, and he thought the first thing was to refer the question to that committee.

The Hon. Mr. WALKER was convinced that the proceedings in the other House were not only a breach of the privileges of the House; but an attack on the constitution, which there must be some means of answering on the part of that House. He conceived the reason of the Council having in some measure declined in public opinion was the manner in which it had been swamped. If it desired to continue the check upon the deliberations of the other branch, the Council should be increased in numbers and limited to a certain number; then the measure should come from the Upper House itself. If this were not desirable, the House should be dissolved.

The Hon. SPEAKER, from the floor of the Council, admitted that the one House could not interfere in the domestic concerns of the other, such as the payments of its *employées*, &c ; but he believed that in other matters of larger importance the thing was something different, and that the government would be prepared to defend their measure, on the ground that necessity had no law, and in times of necessity that must be done, which, in other times, would not be correctly done. However, at present, he had to do only with the point of order. Now the House regularly and officially had known nothing about this address till it came before the government that day, and it was because he was a member of the government that he did not interfere till his attention was called to the irregularity, for in that House, unlike the other, the Speaker was not bound to interfere till he was called upon to do so, being not the official guardians of the rules of the House. Then returning to the question of the rights of the House, he said that it was true that bills relating to the peerage were originated in the Lords ; but the peerage was one thing and the House of Lords the other ; and he denied that the constitution prevented either branch from originating any measure it thought proper concerning the constitution of the other. Let not hon. members fall into absurdity. Suppose the Council were as bad as it had been falsely represented. Was it likely that people so bad and so feeble would be the first to attempt their own reform. It was free then for any branch of the Legislature to propose measures with respect to the other, and it was certainly within the powers of the Council, even before any measure was introduced into the Assembly, to legislate on the supposed object of that measure; but what it had no right to do was to say it regretted—to praise or to censure the proceedings of the other House. What was there so wrong in the discussion of a question which had been before the country since 1791.—Pitt had declared the constitution of Canada to be an experiment, which, if a failure, might be changed, and in Upper and Lower Canada, the principle of an elective Council had always been discussed. The precedent, cited by Mr. Morris, were, therefore, very good, but not applicable to the case in point. Suppose that Council should one day think that it would be better for the Governor to be elective—would it be unconstitutional respectfully to express that opinion in an address to the Imperial Government? He thought not, and so he believed the Council had no right to express disapprobation of what the Assembly was now doing. He was ready, however, any day, and in any proper manner, to discuss the propriety or impropriety of a change.—Let the address then be dropped, and let resolutions be brought forward as strongly worded as the Council might please ; he had not the least objection to take it. He believed that the Council was as well constituted as it could be by the elective principle. But would any one deny that some changes were necessary? If so, let the journals be examined, and let hon. gentlemen see how many times there was a failure to make up a quorum. He did not mention this to cast reproach on members prevented by imperious reasons from fulfilling their duties ; he knew that members when they accepted their duties had no right to expect that they would be transported from Kingston to Montreal, thence to Toronto and then to Quebec. But still the fact was there, that a quorum could often not be found, and it was plain that this could not go on long. When the Government took the resolution to pay hon. members, they could not be consulted, because they were not present ; but when hon. gentlemen now said that if they wanted pay they would have asked for it, they should remember that some change good or bad was necessary. This it was that destroyed public confidence in the Legislative Council, and now let hon. members say if this was not a good reason. If hon. gentlemen would consider the subject and would show that what had bitterly been complained of would not occur again that would be all right.—But he had always held that the way to be respected was to do right, rather than to insist upon doubtful privileges Upon the whole he persisted in his opinion ; but should the decision be against him, he should submit not only as a duty but with pleasure.

After some further remarks from Hon. GEORGE BOULTON,

Hon. Mr. MCKAY had formerly brought forward resolutions deprecating the manner in which the House had been swamped ; not by this Government, but by all Governments. That proposition was then sneered at; but now seemed to be gaining ground, since there had been time to think over it. That there must be some change was plain. He thought, however, that the views of the hon. member who had moved these resolutions should have fair play for the expression of the opinions entertained by other hon. members. There ought to be no coercion. He was in favor of the elective principle, at least to a certain extent, for he was not pleased with the present state of things, when the whole council was gathered together by all sorts of exertions, and a poor minority—all that had been left by repeated creation—was left barely to give a faint expression to their opinions. That would not be the case if the House were elective, since members would feel themselves strong in the support of those who elected them. As to payment, he looked upon it as sheer robbery of the country, so long as the council were not elected. Let them get themselves chosen by the people, and then let them pay their way honestly ; till then, he for one, and he hoped the majority of the House, would be opposed to such a measure.

The Hon. Mr. DELBAQUIERE again urged the point of order, contending that neither branch of the Legislature could possibly take action upon, or in fact know anything in an official way of the proceedings of the other branch, until the measure to be considered came regularly before it.

Hon. P. MOORE moved the postponement of the debate. He was one of those who would not sanction an attack upon the privileges of this House by the other branch of the Legislature nor would he lend his hand to the overturning of the constitution. In fact he should be very ready to vote not for the address but for the resolutions expressing the same views, if such resolutions only went far enough ; but he desired to have everything done at the right time and in the right way. He moved the postponement.

The Hon. SPEAKER said the postponement could not be put till the question of order was decided.

Hon. G. BOULTON again spoke : saying that there was no necessity to decide against this resolution on the point of order, since if the word "regret" were out of order, or any other words, they might be altered.

The vote was then taken, contents 12, non-contents 15.

The Hon. P. MOORE then gave notice of a series of resolutions on the constitution of the Legislative Council.

The Seigniorial Tenure Bill was postponed till Friday, and several private measures were proceeded with till the House adjourned.

(From the Canada Gazette Extra.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

QUEBEC, 23rd May, 1853.

This day, at Four o'clock P.M., HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Building. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the following Bills were assented to in Her Majesty's Name by His Excellency the Governor General, viz :

An Act to incorporate The Pickering Harbour and Road Joint Stock Company.

An Act to extend the powers of The Consumers' Gas Company Toronto.

An Act to vest the Harbour of Port Hope and adjacent premises in Commissioners.

An Act to incorporate The Erie and Ontario Insurance Company.

An Act to authorize Mayor, Alderman and Citizens of the City of Montreal to borrow a certain sum of money, and to erect therewith Water Works for the use of the said City, and to extend and amend the provisions of any Act relating thereto.

An Act to enable the Corporation of the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec, to borrow an additional sum for the construction of the Water Works.

An Act to explain and amend the Act intituled, An Act to establish a Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund in Upper Canada.

An Act to amend certain Acts for the relief of Religious Societies.

An Act to amend the provisions of the several Acts for the incorporation of the City of Montreal.

An Act to incorporate the London and Port Stanley Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of erecting an Hotel in the City of Hamilton.

An Act to incorporate a Company for the erection of an Hotel in the City of Toronto.

An Act to incorporate the Vaudreuil Railway Company.

An Act to authorize an addition to the Capital Stock of the Quebec Bank, to declare the Transfer of Shares in certain cases, and for other purposes relative to the said Bank.

An Act to amend an Act authorising the Grand River Navigation Company to raise a certain sum of money by loan.

An Act to incorporate the Mutual Assurance Associations of the Fabriques of the Dioceses of Quebec and of Three Rivers, and of Montreal and St. Hyacinthe.

An Act to incorporate the Cataraqui and Peterborough Railway Company.

An Act to amend an Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, passed in the fourth year of the Reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, and intituled, An Act to amend the law respecting Real Property, and to render the proceedings for recovering possession thereof in certain cases, less difficult and expensive.

An Act to incorporate the Toronto Exchange.

An Act to amend an Ordinance passed in the second year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes and the building of Churches, Parsonage Houses and Church yards.

An Act to declare valid the Articles of Clerkship of Law Students enregistered within a certain period after the day granted by the Act to incorporate the Bar of Lower Canada, and to Amend the said Act.

An Act to incorporate the Quebec Bridge Company.

An Act to confer Equity Jurisdiction upon the several County Courts in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to amend the Upper Canada Jurors' Act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to repeal certain parts thereof.

An Act to incorporate the Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway Company.

An Act to empower the Municipalities of the Counties of Two Mountains, Terrebonne, Rouville and Missisquoi to take Stock in any Railroad Companies for the construction of Railways passing through the said Counties respectively, and to issue Bonds to raise funds for the payment of the same.

An Act to remedy certain irregularities and omissions in preparing the Lists of Jurors for the Districts of Saint Francis.

An Act to incorporate The Bytown and Pembroke Railway Company.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the present Session of the Legislature, intituled, An Act to ascertain and establish the rights of the Coproprietors of the Common of St. Antoine de la Baie.

An Act to incorporate the Canadian Steam Navigation Company.

An Act to provide for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Piers, Wharves, Dry Docks and Harbours.

An Act to remove certain doubts existing as to the true meaning and effect of the 35th Section of the Act passed during the present session, intituled, an Act to amend the Act passed in the Session held in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, an Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer ; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Notices of marriages, births and deaths, can only be inserted when authenticated by some party known to the publishers.

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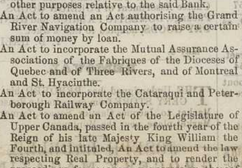

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1853.

THE BRIDGE AND ITS SITE.—Having no knowledge in the noble art of engineering, we have refrained from offering any opinion upon the respective merits of the various sites suggested for this gigantic undertaking—an undertaking which promises, when completed, not only to be of incalculable benefit to our city, but which will be in itself one of the greatest triumphs ever effected by art over nature. But, while we acknowledge that we place the greatest reliance on the talent and experience, which their interest alone must induce the builders of so costly a work to employ in investigating the question, in all its bearings, before deciding upon the site of their operations ; we, nevertheless, rejoice to see that question freely discussed by those among ourselves, whose local knowledge and experience in bridge-building in our climate, justly entitles them to advise the builders, and the public, on the subject. We say "and the public," because, as our contemporary the *Gazette* remarks, in introducing an extract from a late letter of the Hon. Mr. Harwood's—in which he advocated the selection of the St. Mary's current site,—it is a great error to suppose that the site of the bridge is nobody's business but that of the company which is going to build it. Where there is danger from ice, flooding, &c., all people residing or owning property in the localities threatened, are clearly equally interested in the matter. Holding these views, and fully according to the writer, what he claims for himself, a greater amount of experience in bridge-building than, perhaps, any other individual in Canada, we republish and request the attention of our readers to the following letter :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PILOT.

SIR,—I observe, in your number of this morning, an excellent article on the subject of the Grand Trunk Bridge, and as you invite discussion on that subject, I avail myself of your invitation to offer a few observations on the important question referred to.

Public rumour declares that Point St. Charles has been selected and adopted by the Grand Trunk Company, and I have no wish to detract from the reputation of the engineers who may have selected that spot for the erection of the Bridge, neither do I pretend that the engineers connected with the Grand Trunk are incompetent to construct any form of bridge across the St. Lawrence ; but what I do assert is that none of them are qualified by experience to predict the results consequent upon the building of a bridge at Point St. Charles. It will be but a slight consolation to the inhabitants of Montreal, at some future day, when a third of the City has been prostrated, and the mighty St. Lawrence has torn a passage through Craig Street, to know that all the science and skill of engineers had proved unavailing against glacial inundations.

I may assert, without any approach to presumption, that I have had as much experience in bridge-building, in the most trying and severe climate of Canada, as any engineer in the country, and this assertion I am prepared to substantiate.

The Ottawa, at Sault au Recollet, is 1800 feet wide, and presents the same glacial phenomena as the St. Lawrence. The ice on the Ottawa *takes* and breaks up simultaneously. The river Sault au Recollet is deeper than the St. Lawrence at Point St. Charles ; the current is as impetuous ; the ice as formidable and dangerous. Under these circumstances, I gathered the details of years, which may be received with confidence by scientific men ; they are the fruit of patient observation.

I can scarcely bring myself to believe that the distinguished engineers connected with the Grand Trunk Company will endanger their fame by hastily avowing their adoption of the Point St. Charles locality. Europe contains no river comparable in volume with the St. Lawrence, and in lower latitudes ice is unknown ; they therefore lack that local experience which they must seek from practical men. It is a common observation in Lower Canada, that winter never sets in until the ditches are full ; to some the fact may seem absurd, but it is nevertheless perfectly true, and familiar to our people. Another fact is, that the St. Lawrence at Montreal, and the Ottawa at Sault au Recollet never take until the Autumn waters reach their highest point, and the ice invariably breaks up when the waters recede to the lowest point.

Shallow water is the most dangerous locality, and deep water the safest for bridge piers. This assertion may sound paradoxical, yet it is literally and absolutely true. I have constructed piers in shallow water and in water thirty feet deep, where the current is rapid, yet the piers that suffer most from ice are those built in shallow water. Even them especially suffers from the action of the ice almost yearly, and it lies in the shallowest part of the river.

There are two other bridges higher up the same river—one belonging to the Seigniors of Isle aux Noix, and the other to the Heirs of the late Mr. Lachapelle—both of which have seriously suffered from ice, and invariably the damage sustained by the piers was in shallow water.

The reason is obvious, in deep water the ice is submerged, and floats away innocously, in shallow water it packs in masses, and threatens not only the piers but the bridge itself. When it runs out any artificial obstruction in front of the Town, Montrealers have seen ice piled forty feet high—in its course it demolished wooden buildings, broke into out stone stores, and heaped up to the height of the roofs. I myself ordered one of these mountains of ice, and from it cut my initials in the spout of one of those stores in Commissioners' Street.

Mr. Harwood has very properly described what my Canadian countrymen denominate *frazée*, or anchor ice. This anchor ice forms more readily on rock bottoms. It is of the consistency of saturated snow, and, for long spaces, completely arrests the course of the river, filling the whole space between the bed of the river and the frozen surface. This naturally tends to increase the velocity of the water in the portions of the river which are free from this *frazée*. Hence we frequently hear of horses breaking through the ice and being drowned. The fact is, where this *frazée* occurs it would be impossible to sink a horse beyond his middle.

I apprehend that a bridge at Point St. Charles may cause the ice to pack, and that the water will not find a passage sufficient to carry off the waters until it resume the channel assigned to it by tradition—down Craig Street.

Many persons, now residents in Montreal, may recollect that the north-west canoes, some forty years ago or more, used to run down Craig Street, in Craig Street, their point of departure in the Spring.

Every one knows that until a very few years ago, Craig Street, St. Paul Street, M'Gill Street, and nearly the whole of Griffintown, were regularly under water on the breaking up of the ice in the spring, and not unfrequently on the taking of the ice in the fall, on which occasions those parts of the city were only accessible to water carriages. Some of the facts which I now state, I presume to controvert, and be it observed, that all this occurred when there were neither piers nor bridges in the St. Lawrence to impede the course of the water and ice.

Your obedient Servant,

A. M. DELISLE.

Montreal, May 23, 1853.

We trust that Mr. Delisle's apprehensions, with reference to the consequence of building on the site, believed to have been already decided upon, at Point St. Charles, may be satisfactorily refuted by competent authority, as they, most assuredly, ought to be, before the work is commenced ; but, in the meantime, it is no trifling corroboration of Mr. Delisle's views to find that they are participated by Mr. Harwood, a gentleman of great powers of observation and great practical experience in all matters connected with the action of the ice in our waters. The following is the extract from his letter on the subject, alluded to by us as having been quoted in yesterday's *Gazette* :—

Time has proved that I was right in the views I expressed upon canals, and the Great Trunk Road is going on in the manner I have so long advocated, and thought it alone could be undertaken ; and surely no one will say that I now does not make me think that I am wrong in my opinion of a proper site for the bridge, but only that he knows precious little about what he is writing ; for he tells us "the great objection to the St. Mary's current is, that the floor being a solid rock at a depth on an average of six fathoms, the difficulty seems to be finding foundations for the piers—for at that depth, and with a current of such velocity, we can hardly imagine that any piers could be built that could not be swept away." Does the learned editor think that stones are tumbled into the water pell mell to make the foundation of a pier ? and has he never heard of such a thing as a coffer dam being made, and by it laid bottom dry, and the piers laid dry and dry ? And it is the first time that I have ever heard it urged as objectionable, that the bottom of a river was a solid rock floor. What can be a better foundation on which to build the tower or pier ? and how else can they carry so great a weight ? But I am far from admitting that where the piers for the suspension bridge need be constructed, that so great a depth of water will be found ; surely the editor of the *Transcript* must have been dreaming in his morning gown and slippers, or he would not write such arrant nonsense as this, and in so flippant a manner—accompanied also by such personal remarks quite uncalled for by anything I said in my letter to you, sir, on the proposed bridge.

ENGLISH LAW OF DIVORCE.—The following remarks upon this subject may prove interesting to those who have taken part, or felt an interest, in the late Beresford case, before our Provincial Legislature—they are from the *London Globe* of the 4th instant :—

If there is one branch of our law in which, more than in others, confusion reigns, the Law of Divorce claims that ill pre-eminence. The dissolution of the bond of marriage has been a vexed question in far distant centuries. It has hitherto stood a tough siege in England against the encroachment of the Canon Law, and after much doubtful warfare has found refuge in the House of Lords. The merits of emancipation *à vinculo matrimonii* have been questioned on the score of collusion. But this *fraus legis*, whilst it has been designated by a great authority (Lord Eldon) as common, has been denied, on the other hand, to exist to any great extent. Objections are rife against both tribunals—the Ecclesiastical Court, and the House of Lords. The proposed reform points to a new tribunal, so that we are justified in affirming that the present condition of the Divorce Law is neither satisfactory nor settled. The subject itself, likewise is encompassed by no trifling difficulties. If we look back to the times of Justinian and Justin, we find their opinions as to the dissolution of marriage in complete antagonism. If we come to look at the bond of marital union as a religious contract, we find that before the ordinance of Pope Innocent the 3rd, it subsisted merely as a civil relation. If we view it still more closely, and attach to the marriage tie the sanctity of Holy Writ, we shall soon be at a loss to discover the religious origin of the divorce *a mensa et thoro*, which seems as strange a road to righteousness as the divorce *à vinculo*, with the prohibition of the wife's future marriage tacked as a rider to the Act. From this complexity of principle and practice we can scarcely be expected to extricate our readers. If the recommendations of the Commissioners should find amalgamation in a Divorce Bill, it may then be time enough to offer some remarks upon their propositions, and to observe upon the contrast between their suggestions and the simplicity of ancient times.

But there is one point which seems to have escaped notice, and which deserves to be placed in comparison with, or rather in antithesis to, any cases of divorce *causa adulterii*, especially if they be tainted, according to the doctrine of Lord Eldon, with collusion. This is the calamity of lunacy when inflicted on the marriage tie subsequent to the espousals. We are led to make this allusion in consequence of a modern, and, we fear, by no means a solitary, instance of misfortune. A Commission of Lunacy was not long since held on an unfortunate sufferer. He had been happily married, in full health, but shortly afterwards fell into settled mental derangement. We discern in the batch of the new Commission no relief for a mischief of this nature. It is not to be supposed that the visitation of Providence should consign an innocent person to endless celibacy—to the singleness, not of a spinster life, changeable at will, but to the forced abnegation of all marriage rites. Yet, under our code, such is the strange order of things, should this unfortunate gentleman continue in an imbecile state of mind. From the Canon Law but little relief can be hoped. It is a law which a dominant and grasping priesthood found it their interest to promulge ; and which, for some time, kept the clergy themselves within the pale of legal abstinence. So stringent is that canon law, that Bishop Horsley was misled by its severity, and only discovered that a marriage might be capable of dissolution when he consulted the Scripture with more attention. The civil law was more liberal than the canon law, although even that system of ordinance did not reckon the loss of reason a cause of divorce, if it happened after marriage. Yet if lunacy should darken the joyous hours of union, it is difficult to believe that the reasoning survivor should be surrendered to hopeless solitude. Cases of this nature may not be uncommon, and their presence suggests sad reflections, not unaccompanied by a wish to mitigate the pang. We do not notice any remedy in the Commissioners' list. But it is difficult to surmise any just ground why a person so situated might not have the sanction of law to marry again, as well as one where the presumption of law absolves from the charge of bigamy after the absence of a marriage partner for a lapse of years.—The same law which would allow a second union would secure the interests of children, and only permit a supplemental alliance in process of due time, on the score of legitimate necessity.—Nor need there be the stumbling block of a divorce. That misery might be spared. An unhappy lunatic, if not religiously, is, at all events, civilly dead. The distance of time between the stroke of insanity and the second marriage should be sufficiently considerable to allow of the intervention of lucid intervals, or of actual restoration. We refer to cases of hopeless and perennial aberrations of mind as calamities which ought not, by law, to be irremediable.

The confusion of the authorities and the struggle for the dominion have caused the laws of marriage to be but little understood. The fastidious and licentious Jews were forever writing bills of divorcement. The "badness of their hearts" occasioned this act of mercy to the woman and liberty to the man. It was subsequently forbidden under the Christian dispensation to put away a wife, saving for adultery ; and the reason assigned was because "it caused her to commit adultery." This cannot apply to a confirmed idiot or lunatic. It was declared urther, that "whosoever shall marry her that is divorced, committeth adultery." This ——— is equally inapplicable to the melancholy issue of madness.

We incline to think that the Legislature might be able to deal wisely with these domestic visitations, and by a general Act, fortified with all precautions on behalf of the lunatic, whether man or woman, might confer a great benefit upon one party, without inflicting any injury upon the other.

We take much pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement, in another column, of Messrs. Torry & Co,. Agents for the Victoria Line of Australian Clipper Ships, and can only assure intending emigrants to that Land of Gold, from the highly respectable reputation of the owners of that line, that they will render justice in every respect, and have their comforts properly cared for, and that all will prove as represented. We understand that they will despatch another clipper ship about the 15th July, and will keep up a regular monthly line.

We would remind the friends of the late Revd. Mr. Esson, that his funeral will take place this day, at three o'clock, from Mr. Campbell's residence, 37 Great St. James Street.

The Montreal and Bytown Telegraph Company have reduced the rate to Bytown from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 3d. per ten words, and a penny a word for every subsequent word. An office will also be opened at Carrillon, on the 1st June.

THEATRE ROYAL.—The performances this evening, as will be seen by the advertisement, are for the benefit of the graceful and charming Mdlle. Caroline Rousset ; which fact, independent of the attractive programme, will, undoubtedly draw a large audience.

The extensive estates in Lower Canada, belonging to the Gaspé Fishery and Coal Mining Company, which an announced for public sale in our columns, will probably be brought into direct railway communication with Quebec and Montreal, and from thence to the United States. In these days of enterprise, these properties, which are in connexion with the Harbour of Chaleur, seem to present important means for the employment of capital.—*London Globe May.* 4.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Imports by the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad. May 25.

J Pratt & co 2 hhds ; T W Hodden 2 stores 33 pcs 14 bdls; Leemar & Sabine 100 brls vinegar; G A Holland 7 pkgs; H Joseph & co 2 bxs; J & J Mitchell 56 chests and 120 catties tea; Messrs Joseph 23 bdls; W Lyman & co 3 hds soap; E S Whitney 2 bales; Seymour, Whitney & co 2 pkgs; W Harrington 115 hf chests 56 hhds sugar 9 brls turpentine; Cowan & Cross 19 chests tea; St Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad 56 car wheels 22 axles; E Pratt 6 pkgs; J H Evans 18 bundles shovels; Gillespie, Moffatt & co 12 do; Ferrier & co 2 bxs; Stephen & Mills 70 hf chests tea; J Torrance 74 do 24 hf do do; Anderson, Evans & co 9 boxes; H McKay 19 do tobacco; C Seymour 52 pkgs; J Lyman & co 1 chest; W H Brewster 1 bx; J Carter 15 bls arrow root; W Stephen 4 bxs; Houghton & May 1 bx.

Imports by the Montreal and New York Railroad. May 25.

A Cuvillier & co 4 chsts tea 43 csks wine; D Torrance & co 1 bxl sugar; W & R Muir 70 bls; A J Maxham 6 bxs tea; Gillespie, Moffatt & co 1 csk T cs; Brewster & Mulholland 1 bell; J Lunan 14