Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME I. | MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1858 | NUMBER 103

Houses, &c., TO LET, OR FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES.

TO LET,
A First Class Dwelling, with every convenience of Bath, Water Closet, Gas, Hot Air apparatus, Coach-houses, Stables and back entrance, situated in Dorchester Terrace, St. Constant Street, adjoining one occupied by Mr. W. A. Townsend, to whom apply, or to
S. W. HOLMES, 125 St. Paul Street.
February 16. 39

TO LET, OR FOR SALE,
On Cadieux Street, fronting Lionais Cottages, a Double First Class House.
Address J. GUILLET, No. 122 St. Dominique Street.
Or to J. E. GUILBAULT, Agent, 114 Sherbrooke Street.
February 16. 39

TO LET,—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
A new and commodious Cottage, at Cote St. Paul, in the Parish of Montreal, a large Garden with a choice selection of Fruit Trees; Yard and Out-buildings attached, and at present occupied by Wm. Parkyn, Esq. Rent moderate.
Apply to JAMES SMITH, N.P., 72 St. Francois Xavier Street.
March 23. 69

FOR SALE,
A Two Story Brick House, 104 St. Elizabeth Street, now let for $23½ per month.
Three hundred pounds will be required on passing the deed of sale; the remainder may remain on the Property from three to eight years. Apply to
MR. WILSON, 93 Bleury Street.
February 6. 31

HOUSES TO LET,
TWO substantial Stone DWELLING-HOUSES, situate on St. Mary Street, adjoining the Castle Inn, at the corner of the Road leading from the Longueuil Ferry.
Apply to HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.
Montreal, Feb. 6. 31

TO LET,
THE COTTAGE AND GARDEN, on Durocher street, the property of the late Benjamin Hart.
Apply to THEODORE HART.
Montreal, Feb. 2. 27

TO LET,
The First Class Two Story STONE HOUSE, 148 Craig Street, well finished and in perfect order. The present occupant being obliged to leave the City at once, is desirous to Let it even at a sacrifice if necessary, with immediate possession. Apply on the premises.
September 2. 208

WANTED,
A COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE. Advertiser would take a lease for 3 or more years. West of St. DENIS STREET Preferred.
Address Box 90 Post Office.
July 16. 167

TO LET,
Two or three First Class Cut Stone Houses in Bleury Street, Hanover Terrace. Rent moderate. Apply to
C. TUGGEY, At Messrs. J. & W. Hilton's, between the hour of 1 and 3.
February 5. 30

TO LET,
Two or three Two Story Brick Houses on St. Joseph Street, opposite Roy's Building. Rent moderate. Apply to
C. TUGGEY, At Messrs. J. & W. Hilton's between the hours of 1 and 3.
February 5. 30

TO LET,
A First Class two story Stone Dwelling, second house west of Sherbrooke Street, in Guy Street, at present occupied by F. Noad, Esq., and joining the House lately occupied by Alexander Urquhart, Esq. Can be seen from 2 to 5 P.M.
Apply to C. TUGGEY, At Messrs. J. & W. Hilton's between the hours of 1 and 3.
January 26. 21

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,
THAT First-Class detached Villa and Garden, situated on Sherbrooke Street, (West,) with Out-Buildings, consisting of Stables, Coach-Houses, Ice-House, &c. &c.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Apply to JOHN JAMES BROWNE, Architect, Offices, 132 Craig Street.
Feb. 5. 29

TO LET,
A Two Storied Brick House, No. 3 Cathcart Street, off Phillip's Square. Apply to E. A. Prentice, at the house, or to
HENRY BULMER.
March 31. 76

TO LET,
THE First Class Store situated No. [illegible] McGill Street. Apply on the premises to
F. X. LOISELLE.
March 25. 71

TO LET ON VIGER SQUARE,
Opposite the new Park,
A commodious Brick House, with Double Parlors, Several Bed Rooms, fine Cellar, Basement Kitchen, Yard and Stable. A most desirable residence for a Merchant or Professional Man, by its proximity to Notre Dame and St. Paul Streets, to Bonsecours Market and the Court House, and by the salubrity of the location.
Apply to J. ROBILLARD, No. 6 Vitre Street, or to J. DUFAUX, No. 78 Notre Dame Street.
April 15. 88

STORES AND WAREHOUSES

TO LET,
FROM THE 1ST MAY NEXT.
THOSE PREMISES adjoining Tate's Dry Docks, lately occupied by Milln & Milne.
Enquire of J. HENRY EVANS, P. D. BROWN, ROBERT MITCHELL, } Trustees to Estate of Milln & Milne.
March 10. 58

TO BE LET,
From 1st of May next.
Two First Class Warehouses, opposite the Canal Basin.
Apply to C. TUGGEY, At J. & W. Hilton's between the hours of 1 and 3.

STORE TO LET,
From the 1st of May next, Situated in St. Joseph Street, and occupied at present by Mr. William Hobbs, Wholesale Merchant.
Apply to the OFFICE OF THE FABRIQUE, No. 15 St. Joseph Street.
February 16. 39

STORE TO LET.
UPPER Part of a First Class Store, No. 317 St. Paul Street.
Apply to AULD & CO.
February 1. 26

TO LET,
That large three story Cut Stone Warehouse in the entrance of St. Jean Baptiste Street, next door to the back premises of Mr. Trudeau, Apothecary, now occupied by L. & M. Samuel.
Apply to L. J. BELIVEAU, 155 St. Paul Street.
February 26. 48

TO LET,
That Store, 277 St. Paul Street, now occupied by Messrs. LAW, YOUNG & CO. Front Store only.
GERHARD LOMER, 301 St. Paul Street.
February 2. 28

TO LET,
THE BEST STAND IN TOWN—One of those elegant Stores on the late Cathedral site, Notre Dame street, fitted up with plate glass in front.
Apply to J. SAVAGE, or SAVAGE & LYMAN, Notre Dame street.
N.B.—The store will be finished in April.
February 2 27

CLOVER SEED.
600 Bushels CANADA CLOVER SEED of very fine quality
For Sale by LYMANS, SAVAGE & CO., 226 St. Paul Street.
April 9. 83

Grand Vin d'Angleterre.
MOET & CHANDON'S Finest Quality DRY CHAMPAGNE.
For Sale by HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.
April 10. 2m-84

Houses, &c., TO LET, OR FOR SALE.

TO BE LET,
Two Stores in "David's Block," Great St. James Street. Respectable parties will be treated with on the most favorable terms.
—ALSO,—
That three Story Stone House with dependencies, on Sherbrooke Street, adjoining the one occupied by the Hon. Judge Badgley. The House is fitted up in the most modern style, and an additional Stable, if required, can be had with the House.
—AND,—
The Villa and Garden at Cote St. Antoine.
Apply to C. TUGGEY, At J. & W. Hilton's, between the houes of 1 and 3.
January 19. 15

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LET,
Several Offices over GIBB & CO.'S, Great St. James Street.
Apply to GIBB & CO.
February 5. 30

OFFICE TO LET.
TO LET, in a central part of the City, an OFFICE.
Apply at the Herald Office.
June 9. 135

CELLAR TO BE LET,
From the First of May.
THE CELLAR under the Stores formerly occupied by the late Firm of Fisher & Co., and at present by the Subscribers. Entrance by Exchange Court. Rent moderate.
F. H. FISHER & CO.
April 5 79

REMOVED.
R. MITCHELL & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR **NEW PREMISES,**
Corner of Craig and St. Peter Streets,
WHERE THEY WILL HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
A Large Assortment of GASALIERS,
IN CRYSTAL, BRIGHT, BRONZE, AND RELIEVED.
GAS-FITTING, PLUMBING, AND BRASS-FOUNDING,
Attended to with NEATNESS & DISPATCH.
April 8. 3m-82

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM HOBBS, Jr.,
IMPORTER OF Cotton and Wollen Manufactures,
HAS REMOVED TO **NO 14 JOSEPH'S BUILDINGS,**
LEMOINE STREET, off McGill Street.
February 16. 40

REMOVAL.
CLARK, WINKS & CO., beg to inform their customers and others that they have now REMOVED from St. Paul Street to their new premises known as BOYER'S BLOCK, fronting on Custom House Square, the "Montreal House," and on Commissioners Street [the Wharf], the Quebec Steamboat Basin, where they have opened up their New Spring Importations of Dry Goods.
CLARK, WINKS & CO., Nos. 70, 71, 72 & 73 Commissioner St., and No. 1 Custom House Square.
March 30. 75

COBOURGS. ALPACAS.
THE subscribers would particularly call the attention of CLOSE BUYERS to this line of Goods, being the whole Stock of a Bankrupt, Bradford House, purchased by the undersigned.
CLARK, WINKS & CO.
March 30. 75

IMPORTANT TO INVENTORS.
THE Undersigned, possessing facilities within the reach of but few, for the prosecution of Applications for LETTERS PATENT of INVENTION, would respectfully announce to Inventors and others that he has made arrangements to prosecute, with fidelity and promptitude, such Applications as may be entrusted to him.
Applications for Patents, the Specifications and Drawings of which have been improperly prepared and presented, and as a consequence rejected, will receive his special attention.
Persons at a distance can communicate by letter, and need not incur the expense of a visit.
Models can be sent by Express.
DUNBAR BROWNE, B. A., Advocate, Offices of George Browne, Architect, 132 Craig Street, Montreal.
April 20. 1y-90

M'MILLAN & CARSON
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE
No. 66 McGill Street.
McM. & C. beg to intimate to their Customers that they have just received, direct from London, per SS INDIAN, a very choice assoatment of West of England, Tweed, Doe, &c. Consisting of WOOL and SILK MIXTURES, all of the latest Styles and very best qualities manufactured; also, their usual supply of West of England, Yorkshire and German Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c.
GARMENTS of all descriptions made to measure in a manner that cannot be surpassed either as regards fit, style or workmanship, and at very *moderate prices for cash*.
From the success they have had in cutting that most difficult and important item of Gentlemen's Dress, namely, PANTALOONS, they feel warranted in saying to those who desire a good fitting Pant, made from the best fabrics, that they can be supplied at their Establishment.
McM. & C. beg to say to the Country portion of their Customers that they have on hand a large Stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
very carefully made up from good material.
Merchants would do well to examine before making their purchases.
Scott's, Clay's, and Chappell's FASHIONS on hand and for sale.
N.B.—ONE PRICE ONLY!
April 13. mwf 86

TO THE LADIES.
IN your zeal and anxiety to receive Presents, do not forget your DEAR HUSBANDS! for what could you procure them that would be more acceptable than a
A Box of fine HAVANA SEGARS,
OR A
Meerschaum Pipe?
The Subscriber has just received a beautiful assortment of SEGAR and TOBACCO JARS in Rosewood, Ebony and Pearl, with a variety of FANCY SEGAR CASES, SNUFF-BOXES &c., suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents.
JOHN LEVY, Crystal Block.
December 21 301

NEW MOURNING GOODS
C. HEALY
HAS received a beautiful assortment of Plain and Bugled CRAPES, COLLARS and SLEEVES.
—ALSO,—
A large assortment of Embroidered Muslins, Infants Caps, Frocks, Robes, and a variety of Serviceable and Cheap Goods.
C. HEALY, 219 Notre Dame Street.
February 20 43

For Sale.
SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, advantageously situated on VIGER SQUARE. Conditions liberal.
Apply to J. C. H. LACROIX.
April 6. trs-80

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
PRIVATE FAMILIES and others will be suppied with ICE during the ensuing summer, on the following terms, as heretofore:
TERMS.
To be delivered daily, (double supply on Saturday for Sunday's use,) from the 3rd of May to the 1st of October.

10 lbs per day for the season,			£1 0 0
20 lbs	do	do	1 10 0
30 lbs	do	do	2 0 0
10 lbs	do	for one month,	0 6 3
20 lbs	do	do	0 10 0

Parties living beyond the undermentioned limits will be charged extra according to the distance of their residences, viz: Dow's Distillery, St. Josesh Suburbs; Richmond Square; North West of Sherbrook Street; Cote a Baron, and Papineau Square.
Complaints against the driver for neglect or any other cause, will be promptly attended to.
Payments, as usual—CASH IN ADVANCE
☞ The entire stock of ICE laid in by the Subscribers is of the purest description, having been taken from above the city.
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL, Next the Court House.
April 1 2m 77
N. B.—Intending Subscribers will please give in their names as early as possible.

To Hotel-keepers, Steamboat Proprietors, &c.
THE Subscribers are prepared to contract for DAILY delivery of PURE and SPARKLING ICE, during the ensuing summer, in any quantity, and on reasonable terms.
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL, Next the Court House
April 1 2m 77

THE ONLY GOVERNMENT & CORPORATION LICENSED PAWNBROKER
S. HART, Pawnbroker, HAS REMOVED TO
No. 121, Corner Notre Dame and Gabriel Streets.
WHERE he will advance Money on Jewellery, Watches, Clothing, Furniture and other articles at reasonable rates.
S. H. has on hand a great Stock of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELLERY and FANCY ARTICLES, which he intends to Sell off, at least 20 per cent less than any other House, as his intention is to continue only the one Business. Parties desirable to purchase will do well to call.
☞ No business done here on Saturday till after 6 o'clock.
April 12. 6m-85

Spring and Summer Novelties!
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
J. PARKIN begs to announce that his Stock is now complete with every Novelty of the Season meriting notice, in
LACE AND EMBROIDERY.
Owing to recent failures of some of the largest Houses in this trade, those Goods—prepared especially for the Spring Business—have been purchased at a very heavy discount from the manufacturers prices; and the assortment, generally, may be confidently described as unsurpassed, in this country, for extent, variety, style and cheapness.
168 NOTRE DAME STREET 168.
April 17. 90

TO THE LADIES.
Great Saving of Time.
Anxiety Prevented.
Great Economy.
BUY YOUR
MARRIAGE OUTFITTS, LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, LADIES' BREAKFAST AND MORNING GOWNS, BABY LINENS, &c., at
AITKIN'S,
AND YOU WILL SAVE FIFTY PER CENT
THE SKIRT TO HAND.
THE GENTLEMENS' SHIRT STORE.
211 & 213 NOTRE DAME STREET.
April 5. 79

SPRING STOCK OF Leaf, Plug and other Tobaccos, Havana Cigars, &c.
THE undersigned, at No. 245, Notre Dame Street, has commenced to receive his SPRING STOCK of the above mentioned articles, which he offers to the public at unprecedented low prices. The Havana Cigars and manufactured Tobaccos are of the choicest Brands, and he calls the particular attention of the manufacturers of domestic Cigars to the undermentioned Leaf Tobaccos, viz:

Superior Cuba	Yarn Fillers and Wrappers
Kentucky, all Wrappers	Ohio Wrappers
Florida, " "	Cigar Boxes
Mason's County "	Havana Ribbon
Seed Leaf, all Wrappers	

Lubels, and a variety of other Leaf Tobacco coming in.
In a few days, he will also offer for Sale, the following superior CUT SMOKING TOBACCOS, at the undermentioned low Retail Prices, viz.:—

Prince Albert's Favorite	3s per lb.
Imperial Mixture	5s "
"Petit Caporal"	2s 6d "
The Sultan's Delight	4s "
Le Bourgeois	1s "
Queen Isabella's Mixture	4s "
British Tar	2s "
Le Zouave	2s 6d "
El Habanero	4s "
The Turks' Elysium	4s "
Yankee Notion	2s "

☞ Anderson's celebrated SOLACE TOBACCO, 3s. per doz.
J. W. CARLE.
8th April. 82

Montreal Lager Beer Brewery.
I BEG to inform the friends of a GOOD GLASS OF BEER, that I intend to open on
SATURDAY, the 17th instant,
in the premises formerly occupied by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, corner Little St. James and Lambert Streets,
A SPLENDID LAGER BEER SALOON
where I will sell a Beer of *pure Malt and Hop*, a most strengthening, refreshing and healthy drink, which I most benevolently can recommend to the thirsty public.
The BEER can be had on the premises by the glass and the gallon. Prices moderate, service most attentive, and orders carefully executed at shortest notice.
JOHN FLOCK.
Montreal, 15th April, 1858. 3m 89

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

WHITING.
150 BBLS WHITING, in fine order.
For Sale by LYMAN, SAVAGE & CO.
April 17. 90

SHIRTS, SHIRTS, SHIRTS.
F. GROSS has just Opened a Nice Assortment of Gentlemen's Plain and Fancy DRESS SHIRTS.
—ALSO,—
A great variety of Colored Shirts (quite New Patterns) which he purposes selling at Very Low Prices.
1000 dozen English Collars of the latest styles
Alexandre's, Josephine's, Jouvain's and Dent's Kid Gloves, in all the Newest Colors
Merino, Angola, Berlin, Silk and Lisle Threads Shirts and Drawers in great variety
Tubular, Joinville and Albert Ties of the Newest Patternss.

50 doz	Gents Cotton Sox	@ 7s 6d	per doz
30 "	" very fine "	@ 10s	"
24 "	" Lisle Thread	@ 20s	"
15 "	" Silk	@ 24s	"

☞ SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.☜
N. B.—Good Shirt-Makers wanted at 149 Notre Dame Street.
F. GROSS, Shirt Warehouse.
April 17. 1y-90

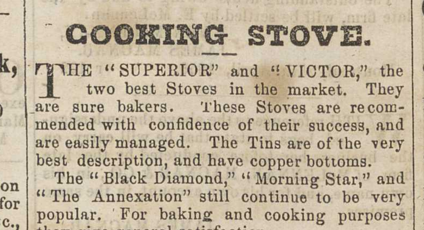
To Parties Furnishing.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST OPENED FOR INSPECTION,
THE MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK OF PAPER HANGINGS IN AMERICA;
Comprising, **French, English and American PAPERS.**
—ALSO,—
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF **Panel and Decoration Papers, Bouquets, Ceiling-Centres, and Transparencies for Windows.**
GAS FIXTURES
Of all descriptions, comprising 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 LIGHT GASALIERS. Also, some very handsome 8 and 12 LIGHT CHANDALIERS, suitable for Churches.
Ormulu, Bronzed and Lacquered GAS PENDANTS and BRACKETS.
Belgium and British Plate PIER and MANTLE GLASSES.
RICE SHARPLEY, Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street.
April 12. 85

THE NEW MART.
A GLANCE AT THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
GENTLEMEN are respectfully informed that an Artist of this City, a gentleman of highly accomplished taste in the art of Measuring, has been engaged for the Superintending of the 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 Clothes 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. The Salesman at once presents him four qualities of Clothes, with the prices attached, corresponding with the prices announced by the Press. The Cloth, so much; making and Trimmings, so much; and no deviation from the stated Prices, so that in a few minutes curiosity becomes gratified, surprise and conviction take hold on the mind, and the order is given—the time at which it is required is named, and at that hour the Gentleman's Full Suite, carefully executed, is handed into the Office, numbered and addressed, with the account, $7, or $15, as the case may be.
The simple fact, that the immense Stock of WOOLLENS at the ST. LAWRENCE MART, has been imported direct from Europe, clearly accounts for the extraordinary LOW PRICES the Public is supplied at.
J. IVERS, Manager,
ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, Tenth Store from Craig Street, (right hand.)
April 17, 1858. 91

THE HAIR RESTORED,
FALLING OFF AND GRAYNESS PREVENTED,
BY THE USE OF
BEETHAM'S CAPILLARY FLUID.
Which is not a dye, consequently does not stain the skin, but possessing the chemical constituents of the colouring matter of the hair, it gradually restores its natural shade and prevents grayness, &c. &c.
For Sale at the **MEDICAL HALL,**
Opposite the Post-Office, Great St. James Street.
March 30. 75

SHIRTS TO ORDER
AT
RINGLAND & EWART'S
292 Notre Dame Street.
DRESS SHIRTS, well made, 5s. to 8s 9d.
Do do French Cuffs, 5s 7½d@8s 9d.
Our Shirts are made by First Class Sewers, and are warranted to fit.
Fancy Flannel Shirts, at cost price.
Gents Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, Socks, and Collars.
Bandannas, &c., &c.
Gents' Lambs-Wool, Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers.
FOR CASH ONLY.
February 26. 48

J. & H. McLENNAN,
6 GREY NUN STREET,
(Canal Basin,)
MONTREAL,
DEALERS in FLOUR and other COUNTRY PRODUCE; also, in CORDAGE, OAKUM, PITCH, TALLOW, and HYDRAULIC CEMENT, all of which are kept in constant supply.
Mr. HUGH McLENNAN (of the above firm) is now established in CHICAGO, Illinois. Office, No. 13, LA SALLE STREET, where Consignments and Commissions receive prompt attention.
Agents Provincial Tug Line.
Montreal, Sept. 28, 1857. 230



COOKING STOVE.
THE "SUPERIOR" and "VICTOR," the two best Stoves in the market. They are sure bakers. These Stoves are recommended with confidence of their success, and are easily managed. The Tins are of the very best description, and have copper bottoms.
The "Black Diamond," "Morning Star," and "The Annexation" still continue to be very popular. For baking and cooking purposes they give general satisfaction.
The above Stoves for beauty and workmanship surpass any now before the public. Parties would do well to examine these Stoves before purchasing elsewhere.
Also on hand, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, &c.
STOVE DEPOT, 167 ST. PAUL STREET.
THOMAS COUILLARD.
April 19th. mwf 91

FINNAN HADDIES.
JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale by R. THOMAS, Bonaventure Building
Feb. 17. 140

LOWER CANADA COLLEGE,
51 St. Urbain Street.
JOHN MACLEAN BELL, B.A., late Head Master of the Grammar School, Perth, C.W., begs to announce that he has assumed exclusive charge of the Lower Canada College.
Mr. Bell respectfully solicits a continuation of the favor and support hitherto extended to the College by its patrons and the public, and promises to exert his best endeavours to impart to the Pupils who may be entrusted to his charge, *a sound English and Commercial Education*.
The course of Instruction will embrace—English in all its departments; Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry; Mental and Written Arithmetic; the Natural Sciences; Mathematics, French, Latin and Greek.
TERMS PER QUARTER.

First Class	£2 10 0
Second do	2 0 0
Third do	1 10 0
Fourth do	1 5 0
Boarders	12 10 0

EXTRAS:
Drawing and Stationery.
Payable [illegible]
References permitted to Charles Allan, Esq., M.P.P.; John McLean, Esq., Elora; T. J. Robertson, Esq., M.A., Head-Master, P. Normal School, Toronto; Rev. Wm. Bleasdell, M.A.; Sheldon Hawley, Esq., Trenton; Hon. Roderick Matheson; Rev. Wm. Bain, M.A.; and Rev. J. B. Duncan, Perth, C.W.
The College will RE-OPEN, under Mr. Bell's charge, on MONDAY, May 3.
French Master - M. Chevalier
Drawing Master - Mr. Holdstock.
Mr. Bell will be assisted in the English and Mercantile Departments by competent Teachers.
51 St. Urbain Street, Montreal, April 19, 1858. 6m-mwf 91

MONT ST. HILAIRE HOTEL.
MR. C. COMTE has the honor to inform his numerous Patrons and the public, that he intends to open at St. Hilaire
A PLEASURE RETREAT,
In the splendid Hotel, Town Mountain, at some yards of the Lake. A superb Wing has been added to to this beautiful house. It will be conducted on a superior footing, furnished with luxury, and will contain everything
To be opened on the 1st of May.
to render life agreeable. BATHING-ROOMS on every floor, GARDEN and PARK in front and in rear, and a PROMENADE, bordered with Trees, leads to the Lake, where Boats of every description will be found for the convenience of Visitors.
The Gardens and the Park are laid out, in a style to charm the sight, and furnish every possible pleasure to the Young or Old.
Comfortable VEHICLES will always be at the disposal of the public.
The Railroad conducts Passengers to the Hotel in twenty-five minutes.
Families will be received as weekly, monthly, or season Boarders.
For further information, apply by letter to M. COMTE, at the Office of *La Pays*, St. Therese Street; and Mr. Comte will call at the residences of such persons and make arrangements accordingly.
April 16. 3m-mwf 89

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.
His Stocks consists of every article of
FURNITURE,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
THAT IS IN PRESENT USE;
Part of which comprises:
00 Bedsteads, many of entirely new patterns—Solid Mahogany and Venered Do., Black Walnut, Chesnut, Maple, and Plain Woods, from $3,50 to $50,00.
4000 Cane and Wood-Seated Chairs, 30 different patterns, many of them entirely new.
30 Doz. Mahogany and Walnut Hair-Seat Chairs, 12 different patterns, from $3,50 to $10,00.
72 Sofas, different woods and patterns, from $9,00 to $50,00.
47 Chamber Sets, Solid Mahogany, Walnut, Oak, Chesnut, and Enamelled, in Landscapes, Flowers, Stripes, and Plain.
Hair, Husk, Moss, Palm Leaf, and other Mattresses.
Feather Beds, Pillows, and Bolsters.
To enumerate his Stock would be useless in the attempt, but an inspection of it will show that the above is a mere sample of what it consists of.
In order to prevent disappointment in the delivery of Goods, which was unavoidable last summer, having but one horse and waggon, he has now got a second, and will deliver all Goods on board the Cars or Boats, or at the residence of parties who reside inside the toll-gates, free of charge; and will take back any article of Furniture not found to be what it was represented by him, or any one in the establishment, if returned within one month after it is delivered, and money refunded.
OWEN McGARVY, 244 Notre Dame Street, Near the French Square, Wholesale and Retail.
April 10. 1m-mwf-84

O. B. SANSUM & CO.,
Commission and General Commercial Agents,
No. 21 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.
GOODS CONSIGNED to our care, either for Sale or to be Forwarded to any other place, will receive immediate and careful attention.
Orders solicited for all kinds of Manufactured Goods.
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PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, 29th April 1858.

The House met at three o'clock.

BILL TO AMEND THE COMMON LAW PROCEDURE ACT.

Mr. BOULTON, from the Committee on this bill, brought it back so amended as to make the operation of the Common Law Procedure Act to commence on the 1st of January, 1860, instead of 1st July next. It had been the purpose of the bill he had brought in to repeal the 6th, 7th and 8th clauses of that law altogether, but the Committee had thought that a delay as now provided for, would sufficiently meet the objects he had in view.

Report adopted and bill ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

EMIGRATION.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET moved that the order respecting this bill be discharged, as the government proposed to bring up the bill in the Assembly.

CONTINGENCIES.

The SPEAKER stated that he had received a message from the Assembly, informing the house that a delegation from that body had been appointed to confer with a similar delegation from this house on the subject of reducing the cost of printing and other contingencies.

On motion of Mr. VANKOUGHNET, the house concurred in the conference, and appointed the Hon. Messrs. Simpson, Boulton and Armstrong as managers on the part of this house, the conference to take place at 4 o'clock to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, April 28.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at three o'clock.

PETITIONS.

Various petitions were presented.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The report of the committee on contingencies recommended that the House should ask his Excellency to issue his warrants for $40,000, to meet the contingent expenses of the house.

RETURNS.

Mr. LORANGER laid on the table returns to addresses concerning the Kemptville and Buckland road; for correspondence relative to the recently issued Commission of the Peace for Wellington and Norfolk; and for a statement of the number of houses licensed to sell malt and spirituous liquors imported into the Province, and the amount of the revenue derived from both sources during 1857.

LOTBINIERE ELECTION.

The order of the day having been moved.

Mr. SERGEANT reported that several of the witnesses summoned to give evidence in this case were in attendance, while others had not yet reported themselves.

The house determined to proceed with the examination of those who were present, and the first examined by Mr. O'Farrell was.

ANTOINE PARANT of St. Sylvester, aged 46, who said:—I know Mr. Noel, the returning officer of the late election at Lotbiniere; he is not always in the habit of telling the truth; I would believe him on oath; if he were to give evidence not upon oath, I would believe him if he had no interest in the matter; two months before the dissolution, Mr. R. S. Noel told me that his brother intended to become a candidate at the next election, or had decided on coming forward; I am not quite sure what expression he used; his brother's name is Leon Noel; the deputy returning officers were not appointed at that time; the evidence he has given on the Lotbiniere election case has not conveyed the whole truth; on the afternoon of the 1st January I saw Mr. R. S. Noel under the influence of liquor, at the door of his own house; Mr. O'Farrell went to his house more than once on that day, with the intention of asking for special constables; I know the state of feeling in the county of Lotbiniere, and I am sure Mr. O'Farrell had the majority of legal votes in his favor; I recollect a man's coming to Mr. O'Farrell, the day before the declaration, and telling him some people from St. Antoine intended to destroy him; there were 55 special constables sworn in, of these 22 were armed with guns; 4 with pistols; some with sticks, and some with nothing at all; I think I am under the same obligations to tell the truth at the bar of the house as if I were under oath; I was not dismissed from the secretary-treasurership of the municipality; I gave up the situation, my other occupations being so pressing.

MOISE COUTURE, of St. Croix, 40 years of age, said:—I know Mr. Noel, and would believe him under oath; but in conversation he did not tell truth. Cote did not tell me he had not been threatened to make him sign the poll book; I heard him say the poll book was in the same condition at the declaration as when it left his hands; I have read Mr. Noel's evidence, and I do not, of my own knowledge, know that it varies from the truth; if I had it before me I might know what irregularities are in it, inreference to the arms before the declaration; I recollect Mr. O'Farrell asking that special constables should be sworn in, but I do not know who called upon me to act as such; there was a rumor that the people of St. Antoine intended to come to the declaration armed; on that account, I suppose, the special constables were asked for; I don't know who suggested that they should be armed; there were 55 sworn in, a number of whom were armed with guns and pistols and sticks; a great number of persons came to commit violence on Mr. O'Farrell on the day before the election, but were stopped; at least I heard so; the special constables discharged their fire arms, but not on the road; it was on the land of Mr. Thibaudeau; I should give the same answers that I have given even were I on oath; but I do not think Mr. Noel was similarly situated in this respect; he said the guns were discharged in the road, whereas, I know they were discharged on the land; he has the reputation of being a liar.

JAMES READ, of Quebec, was then examined—I was present during both days' polling at St. Sylvester; heard Mr. O'Farrell several times advise the people to act orderly; all the persons who came to vote for Mr. Noel were allowed to do so without being interfered with; the Rev. Mr. King and his party voted for Mr. Noel; on the second day of the poll Mr. Cote was threatened with violence if he did not certify the poll book; he said if it was not for his wife and children he would rather have his head cut off than do so. He seemed in great fear and trepidation; the poll book was forcibly taken from Cote on the second day, and was returned to him some hours afterwards with a great number of additional sheets; he was asked to certify them, but he said he could not; Mr. O'Farrell complained very much that Cote would not certify his poll book, and that he would not even certify the votes taken before him [Cote]; he threatened Cote that if he did not certify the votes polled before him he would bring him before the house; Cote said it was hard for him to do so, as he could not say they were all good votes which were recorded; O'Farrell seemed quite satisfied when the poll books had been certified; I think there were about four hundred votes recorded on each day.

The House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

THE CHANGE IN THE U. S. ARMY COSTUME.—The proposed change in the costume of our army, so far as the hat is concerned, is a very important one, and indicates a most encouraging sympton of a return to first principles. The present stiff, unsightly and inconvenient cylinder-shaped hat is to be replaced by a "Kossuth hat," with black ostrich plumes, bearing some resemblance to the hats worn by the cavaliers, and which look so graceful, easy and picturesque in the paintings of Rubens and Van Dyke. A "soft hat" to a soldier will add as much to his comfort as it will to his personal appearance. But we are sorry to see that the old traditional cocked hat, the most absurd covering ever worn upon a man's head, is not to be wholly discarded. The present regulation says that the old-fashioned cocked hat may be worn by general and field officers, but, we presume, it will not be except on very rare occasions. The new hat is essentially the normal hat, and not much unlike that worn by the soldiers of antiquity before the invention of the helmet.—*N. Y. Times*.

PRESENTATION.—The passengers by the "Nina," of Montrose, previous to leaving the ship at Quebec, presented to Captain Bell a handsome gold pencil case, and Albert key, as a token of their grateful appreciation of his general courtesy and kindness, and the anxious desire manifested by him to secure their comfort and happiness during the voyage. Such a mark of respect must be gratifying alike to the Captain and owners.—*Communicated*.

Extracts from Papers received by the "Arabia."

The new French Ambassador, the Duke of Malakoff, has at length reached England, and it to be hoped that his presence here may have the effect of restoring the kindly feeling between the two nations which existed during the war in which his Excellency took part, and the absence of which cannot fail to be injurious to both countries. His reception may be said to have been warm, if not enthusiastic, and no traces of the recent coldness between France and England can be found in the honors paid to Marshal Pelissier, now that he has been welcomed to our soil. The selection, under the circumstances, is the best which could have been made. Pelissier was always a favorite in England since the time he displaced Canrobert at the head of the French army in the Crimea, and he will find in the clubs of London and in miscellaneous society many of his old comrades in arms. This, no doubt, was the feeling of the Emperor in sending him to London as the representative of his government.

Marshal Pelissier will enter upon his duties just as we are in the midst of the trial of Bernard, arraigned in our courts for an attempt to murder the French Emperor. This trial is still proceeding at the time we write, but if the verdict be against the prisoner, it does not follow that he will be convicted, for his counsel has taken a series of objections to the whole proceedings—to the jurisdiction of the court, to the special commission under which it acts, to the indictment, and to everything, in short, connected with the prosecution from first to last. Mr. Edwin James has divided his objections into nine heads, and these objections the fifteen judges must determine, after the verdict has been given, in the event of its being unfavorable, before judgment can be pronounced upon the prisoner. The only point hitherto decided by the judges who are trying the case was the reception as evidence of Allsop's letter to Bernard, and found at the lodgings of the latter, on the morning of his apprehension. Mr. James protested against the reception of this letter, the spirit of which is quite in harmony with the Orsini plot to murder the Emperor, but the court ruled that it should be received. The press, so far, has respected the wish of the Lord Chief Justice, and has refrained from all criticism on the facts evolved during the progress of the trial. When the proceedings have terminated any quantity of printer's ink will be consumed on leading articles illustrative of the trial; and it is a little remarkable that the new French Ambassador should have arrived just at a time of so much delicacy and at the same time of so much interest to himself and the government which he represents.

The compliment paid in London this week to a Liverpool gentleman named Nicholson, who has been the instrument of introducing into the Australian Colonies the ballot as a protection to the voter, is a remarkable event, not merely as showing the growing popularity of this mode of voting, but as proving also the deep interest which a number of distinguished men take in its success. Amongst the names attached to the address presented to Mr. Nicholson, on this occasion, is that of Mr. Grote, distinguished formerly as a great London banker and a member of Parliament, but still more distinguished of recent years as an historian, for Mr. Grote's "History of Greece" will live as a work of the very highest class when most of the remarkable men of Queen Victoria's epoch have been swept to oblivion. Mr. Nicholson's speech, on this occasion, was plain, simple, unaffected,—just such a declaration of opinion as might be expected from a man who has done so much at the Antipodes to ensure freedom of opinion for others, and the example set by the Colonists cannot fail to react at no remote day on the mother country. Mr. Nicholson stated in substance that the ballot had very much reduced the expense of elections in Victoria, and so great had been its success, not only in that, but in the other Australian Colonies, that those who had once opposed the measure were now its warm advocates, and laughed at the existence of their former fears.

The trial and condemnation of Mr. Glover, who formerly represented Beverly, on a charge of perjury, caused by his swearing that he possessed a property qualification which entitled him to sit in the House of Commons, when such a qualification had no actual existence, may lead to the speedy extinction of the property qualification altogether. Mr. Glover's case seems a hard one, and he has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment because he attempted to deceive the representatives of the people, the House of Commons itself ordered the prosecution. The investigation proved that he possessed at one time a considerable amount of property, but mortgages reduced the income to almost nothing, and his own vaulting ambition has now inflicted on him a loss more serious than any other—the loss of his personal liberty. A notice has been placed on the books of the House of Commons for the abrogation of this property qualification, and seeing that the Scotch members and the eldest sons of peers who sit in the House have no property qualification, it will be found difficult any longer to maintain distinctions so invidious and unjustifiable.

The Prince of Wales is at present in Ireland, where he has been engaged in making a tour through the South—Cork, and the Killarney district—after which he would proceed to Dublin, on a visit to the Lord-Lieutenant. The young gentleman has been travelling *in cog.*, but in Cork he is said to have been discovered by his likeness to his mother, and caused a corresponding degree of interest. The Prince is too young yet to excite any political sensation, but when he commences housekeeping on his own account, at Richmond Lodge, as he will do shortly, he will then become an institution in the State. Reared by discreet parents, and constantly under their eye, it is to be hoped that, in every respect, he will prove a marked contrast to the last Prince of Wales, who was a bad son, and a still worse sovereign—the modern Sardanapalus, one of the worst monarchs that ever sat on the English Throne.

PARLIAMENTARY.

On Monday both Houses met after the recess, and great curiosity was excited both within the walls of Parliament and beyond to know what would be the fate of the last India Bill. Would the Government withdraw it, and ignominiously confess in doing so that the thing was as dead as a door nail? would they press it forward, and thus risk certain defeat, and another change of Ministry, to salve over Lord Ellenborough's wounded pride? or would they propose to refer *both* the India Bills to a Select Committee, like rival railway schemes, with a view of extracting the minimum of good from the maximum of evil, in order, by this exhibition of weakness and humility, to "tide over the Session?" These questions were asked, but no one could answer them, not even, in all probability, the members of the Cabinet themselves. The politicians anxious for the return of Lord Palmerston to power saw that the noble Viscount was likely to walk into Downing-street again over the mangled remains of this Indian measure, and the opposing forces feared the same result, when lo! Lord John Russell appeared, like one of Homer's clouds from Olympus, and snatched the baffled Ministers from destruction. The veteran statesman made a suggestion, which, although it did not meet the case, prevented an immediate collision of the hostile forces, and thus, by prolonging Lord Derby's tenure another fortnight, made the present Premier, at least for that length of time, "master of the situation." Lord John proposed that the Government, instead of proceeding with their India Bill, should move certain resolutions in a Committee of the whole House, relative to the future rule of Hindostan. This offer, it is needless to say, was greedily accepted, just as a man doomed to execution, and who knows that the allotted time of his existence is about to expire, is in a position to accept or promise anything. Mr. Disraeli was all gratitude, but expressed a hope that Lord John Russell would bring forward the resolutions himself, in doing which he would have the whole support of the Mininisterial party.—Mr. Disraeli was reminded that *he* was the leader of the House, and that the duty of proposing the resolutions must devolve upon *him*. At length the commission was accepted, and will be ripe for execution in a few days. But in the interval Mr. Disraeli, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has another perilous commission to execute—one in which he broke down in striving to bring to perfection six years back. He has, on Monday, to produce his Budget, and it may make or mar the Cabinet. The House of Commons is in a very unsettled mood at the present time. It hardly knows how to act. It has displaced Lord Palmerston, because, intoxicated with his Parliamentary strength, he outraged the national susceptibilities, and now it is trying to prop up Lord Derby, if it can, for appearance sake, in order not to appear whimsical. Lord John Russell in the movement which he inaugurated had the sanction of the several sections of the House that look coldly on the ex-Premier; but the new Budget may destroy all—may give this rickety Cabinet the *coup de grace*, and produce another crisis. But the reverse is also possible, and we will hope for the best in the interval.

A debate on the Naval Estimates is usually a very dull affair; but after the intercession of Lord John Russell in the manner we have mentioned had terminated favourably, the state of our ships of war, the number of men to work them, and the expenses under this head brought out some strange revelations. Sir J. Packington, as the new First Lord of the Admiralty, wants more men, more ships, and a new Channel squadron—a poor prospect for those who were led to believe that the Income-tax would cease altogether in 1860. The truth is, that the present state of our relations with France are so unsatisfactory that we are incurring an enormous amount of expenditure to prepare for the worst that may happen. Sir John Packington referred to the large squadron which the French Emperor had formed at Toulon, and expressed his hope that before the summer was over an English squadron in its own waters would not be less formidable. Sir Charles Napier was still more precise. It was the opinion of the French Government, he said, that it had nothing to fear in a naval war with England, and the late First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Charles Wood, showed that France has built or is building, screw ships of the line to outmatch ours. France has now forty of these screw ships, England forty-two, but then the French vessels have a larger horse power than those of England. Mr. Drummond, who is always eccentric and sometimes very original, asked "what kind of a man is he who now rules France? Is he a dull, slow, heavy, circumlocution gentleman, like our ourselves or the Germans? Louis Napoleon is a very lively gentleman, and we should judge of what we should do in future, by what he has done in the past." And the hon. member proceeded to show that we might look for a *coup de main* some fine morning which would give Gibraltar and Malta to the Emperor of the French. This is pushing the argument to an extremity, it is true, but in another remark made by Mr. Drummond most people will agree. "To France the loss of a naval battle was a matter of comparative indifference; she was not one whit the worse for losing the battle of Trafalgar; but the moment we lost our maritime supremacy there was an end of us." In the presence of prevailing opinions like these, a remission of taxation seems to be about as remote a contingency as the discovery of perpetual motion or the philosopher's stone. The proceedings in the Upper Chamber the same evening were destitute of interest.

TRIAL OF DR. BERNARD.

The trial commenced on Monday, in the Central Criminal Court, which was crowded to excess. The prisoner, when asked whether he was guilty or not guilty, said that the Court had no jurisdiction to try him on this indictment, and he declined to plead. Mr. James said he did this by the advice of his Counsel. Lord Campbell said the Court could order the plea of not guilty to be entered if the prisoner refused to plead. The prisoner, when asked whether he would have a jury half Englishmen and half foreigners, said he trusted with confidence to a jury of Englishmen. The Attorney General, at the conclusion of a moderate speech for the Crown, said that he believed there would be some important questions of law raised, the principal of which was, whether the prisoner could be held to be a British subject, under the provisions of the act; but this would be a question for their lordships. Lord Campbell said that any points of law that might be raised would be reserved for the consideration of the fifteen judges. If a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury, the judges would postpone judgment until the questions of law had finally been disposed of. Sir F. Kelly said that, if there should be any point of law, however it might be opposed to justice, he would be the last to urge that the prisoner should not have the full benefit of it. French witnesses were then examined, to prove the attempt of the 14th of January, and the deaths arising from it.

On Tuesday the trial was resumed, the interest in the case seemed, if anything, to have increased. Bernard listened to the evidence with much attention, and occasionally took notes. A number of witnesses were examined, but their evidence did not materially add to that previously given at Bow Street Police Court.

On Wednesday the trial was resumed with unabated interest, the Court being crowded.—Lord Campbell said he should call upon the prisoner's counsel to produce any evidence that day. A number of witnesses were examined, but their evidence was principally a repetition of that given before the police magistrate, and did not present any materially new feature.—Lord Campbell, in reply to a question from Mr. Edwin James, said the judges had agreed that it would be better merely to state the points of the objections, and reserve all the arguments until they could be brought before the fifteen judges in the Court of Appeal.—The Court adjourned at twenty minutes to six o'clock, one of the jury having been taken ill.

On Thursday Mr. Edwin James and the other counsel for the defence cross-examined several witnesses but without eliciting any material alteration in the evidence given by them when under examination for the prosecution. At four o'clock the case for the prosecution closed, when

Lord Campbell called on Mr. Edwin James to proceed with the defence.

Mr. E. James then put in the following objections:—First that the prisoner was not within the jurisdiction of the court according to the 9th George III., cap. 1, sec. 7, the act under which the present special commission was empowered to sit. Second that the prisoner was not, according to the above statute, an accessory before the crime of murder. Third, that it had not been proved that any "murders" whatever had been committed within the meaning of the statute in question. Fourth that the murders charged against the prisoner were proved to have been committed by agents upon persons in the kingdom of France, and not upon the lands or seas or within the dominions of her Majesty the Queen, and that they were not committed by or upon any of her Majesty's subjects. Fifth, that there has been no evidence of any acts done by the prisoner out of the dominions of her Majesty, or upon the lands or seas of this realm, and that any acts done by any other persons without any authority from him are not properly receiveable as evidence upon his trial. Sixth, That the principal offence of murder charged in the first court of indictment is not alleged to have been committed by any of her Majesty's subjects. Seventh, That the letter which had been dated 1st January, 1857, should not be received in evidence against the prisoner. Eighth, That the special commission under which the court was sitting had only the authority to try the prisoner as an accessory. Ninth, That the 4th and 5th counts, which charged the prisoner as principal with the alleged offences as contemplated, are not valid, and that the prisoner cannot be tried on them.

Lord Campbell said the judges had already decided the seventh point, but should a verdict of conviction be returned, they would take the opinion of the 15 judges in the Court of Criminal Appeal before passing sentence.

The Court then adjourned.

Yesterday Mr. James made a powerful speech in defence of the prisoner, to which the Attorney General replied. Lord Campbell intimated that next day he would sum up, and the Court then adjourned.

CANADA AND THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE.

(*From the London Standard.*)

When the first impulse was given to emigration from these islands, before the discovery of gold in Australia had attracted so many thousands in that direction, the favourite field of emigration was the western district of the United States. Our own colony of Upper Canada, though lying contiguous to those very settlements, containing a soil as fertile and a climate as genial as Ohio or Michigan could boast of, was strangely overlooked. The popular idea of Canada in this country was derived from the aspect of the lower division, and people thought of it as of a district where the year was divided into eight months of snow and four of a doubtful summer. This misconception was attributable in a great measure to the way in which the colony was governed. Ruled by a clique for their own advantage, who dreaded the influx of a large immigration as likely to be fatal to their power, no pains were taken to make the capabilities of the colony known in England, and the political ends of an oligarchy were adapted to the physical disadvantages which were supposed to characterise the colony. Hence the stream of emigration was directed to the United States, and thousands of loyal and industrious subjects were lost to the British Crown. But we are happy to say the reaction has now commenced, and Canada is taking the place in the emigration field which its position demands. Though it cannot compete with Australia in the chances it offers for acquiring a rapid fortune, there is no place which offers more solid advantages to the sober emigrant—for the man who is not ambitious of acquiring wealth at a bound, but looks to the means of a quiet and assured subsistence for himself and his children after him. An emigrant who leaves his native land without the thought of returning, and means to give himself up, heart and soul, to the cultivation and clearance of the new home provided for him in the wilderness, cannot do better than select the waste lands of Canada as his future location.

There is now a great change in the view in which immigrants into that colony are regarded by the Government. The new rulers have discovered that the immigrating classes must for a long time to come constitute the bone and sinew of the country, and they accordingly hold out every inducement for persons to select that colony as their future home. Of this we have a remarkable proof in a parliamentary paper, just published, containing the correspondence that has lately passed between the home and the colonial authorities on the subject of emigration to the colony, and comprising the report of the chief emigration agent for the past year. That such an officer should have been appointed by the colonial government, and that he should be expected to do his work with so much conscientious painstaking as he appears to have evinced, is a sufficient proof of the care the colonial authorities take of the emigrants, and the value they set upon their entrance into the colony. Certainly, if all other things were equal in the choice of a location between Canada and the United States, we think an emigrant's preference would be decided by the care that he would see, on reading this report, is taken of his comforts, both in the passage out and on his landing, as compared with the treatment he is likely to experience on going to the States. It is certainly no wish of ours to impugn the humanity or the vigilance of the captains of emigrant vessels that proceed from this country to New York; we are aware that the regulations of the Emigration Act extend to all the ports alike; but it is a matter of notoriety that those regulations are not, and in the nature of the case cannot be, so strictly enforced in the most busy and crowded port of New York, and under a foreign jurisdiction, too, as they are in our own colonial jurisdiction of Quebec and Montreal. Hence we find that the provisions of the Passenger Act, which were at first almost wholly disregarded by the masters of emigrant vessels, have been so strictly enforced, and punishment has followed so closely upon a violation of them, that it is now a rare thing to hear any complaints made against the captains of the emigrant vessels. The consequence is, that the ships going to the colonial ports command a preference among the emigrants themselves, who are beginning to appreciate the advantages thus placed within their reach.

We are, therefore, not surprised to learn, as we do upon the official authority of this paper, that emigration direct to Canada is every year upon the increase. We say direct emigration, for we are well aware that in former years, and even now, many emigrants who ultimately find their way to Western Canada, proceeded thither by the route of New York. In fact, there was at that time no other way open to them. Communication between the eastern and western districts of the province was all but unknown, and a traveller proceeding to the Canadian lakes was compelled to proceed through the United States. All this is now happily at an end. The enterprise of our colonial brethren has awakened from its lethargy, and has addressed itself to the task of providing means of internal communication with a zeal and intelligence that make our Yankee friends look to their laurels. By an admirably arranged system of canal and railroad the St. Lawrence has now become a nearer medium of communication, not with Western Canada alone, but with the north-western States of the Union, than even New York itself; and Portland, which, though in the Union, belongs geographically to Canada, may yet dispute with its southern neighbour the supremacy of the commerce of the New World. But, however that may be, the advantages of this internal system of communication has fallen wholly to our colonial brethren, and bids fair to develop the resources of the colony to an unparalleled extent. The influence of these changes is not unfelt at home. Canada is daily rising to importance, and the thousands of emigrants who in former years would have gone to swell the population of the Union now proceed to districts where they retain their allegiance to Queen Victoria, strengthen the resources of the British empire, and help to diffuse the blessings of constitutional liberty all over the globe.

INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE ORGANIZATION.—The reporter of the *Daily News* who describes the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race, is all delight at the display of thew and muscle by the gentlemen, the will and skill, luck and pluck, &c. It was "a fine and exciting specimen of national customs"—

"The thousands of fine, strapping, high-spirited young men whom it had collected together would go far to modify any sanguine opinion such a spectator might previously have formed of the possible success of a French invasion. Supposing such a gentleman to be of the average shiny-boot variety, with spider-waist, carefully cosmeticized moustache, and a maximum weight of about seven stone four, must it not have occurred to him that a nation the very élite of whose youth could make sport of an amount of muscular exertion for which a herculean "navvy" would consider himself badly paid at three half-crowns a day, would not be the best locality in the world in which to attempt a triumphant military promenade? So long, in truth, as our fields re-echo with the sharp cracks of the sportsman's gun, our ploughed lands bear the tracks of the fox-hunter, our village-greens resound with the ring of the cricket-bat, or, as on Saturday last, the calm sheen of our noble rivers is broken by the measured stroke of the skilfully handled oar, so long may we listen to rumours of invasion with most sublime indifference, or rather wish than otherwise that any 'parties' whose 'little game' was plunder, or ravage, or insult, or conquest, might come at once, and see what progress the Anglo-Saxon had made in 'the noble science of self-defence,' since the often-quoted, and frequently-misrepresented, times of William the Norman."

Do we forget that the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong, but to the *organized*? And a French invasion is too serious a subject to trifle about. The peculiarity of Louis Napoleon is, that his antecedents very little assist one to calculate his further proceedings; and no doubt he does not possess the means for the kind of trespass contemplated. Let Sir John Pakington be asked for what purpose the Emperor is increasing his steam marine, iron-plated after the manner of the Devastation? Why is it that the Army has been increased to 600,000—the men trained to run with cavalry, and excited by hopes of redeeming Waterloo, with a good deal of booty besides? We might, by dint of Oxford and Cambridge men, our sportsmen, and so forth, regain our own; but the frightful calamity to the nation would lie in the first forty-eight hours.—*London Spectator*.

THE BISHOP OF JERUSALEM.—A warm controversy is carried on in the English papers respecting a dispute between the Right Reverend Bishop Gobat, the head of the Church of England mission at Jerusalem, and the British consul there. Owing to the acrimony of the disputants it is difficult to get at the real merits of the controversy. The report that the Bishop had been arrested, by the consul or at his instance, proves to be unfounded. He had simply been enjoined, at the consul's instance, not to leave Jerusalem pending a trial for libel in which he was one of the defendants.—The other defendants were similarly enjoined.—The plaintiff is a Mr. Rossenthal, a Turk, the first convert of the London Missionary Society's mission at Jerusalem, and employed as dragoman by Mr. Finn, the British consul.

Charges reflecting on his integrity were sent to the home office in London signed by Bishop Gobat and three other members of the Church of England mission. They proved to be false, and Mr. Rosenthal, through Mr. Consul Finn, asked a retraction. This was refused, and with the sanction of Lord Clarendon, Mr. Rosenthal commenced an action for libel against his accusers. It being known that some of the defendants were about to leave Jerusalem, the Bishop included, and Mr. Finn's proposal for a friendly settlement having been rejected, he obtained an injunction against them to prevent their defeating the ends of justice.

DREADFUL CONDITION OF THE WHITES IN SAN DOMINGO.—Despatches have been received from our commercial agent at San Domingo, which will, undoubtedly, confirm all that we have stated heretofore of the critical condition of Americans and of the whites as a race in that doomed island. The negro leader Baez is shut up in the walled city of San Domingo, where he vents his ferocity on the white citizens, whom he retains amid the horrors of siege, in some sort, as hostages for his own final escape. Mr. Elliot the American consul, and his wife, Donna Merced de la Roche, [the daughter of one of the noblest old white families of the island] are daily subjected to base and studied insults. The United States flag has been repeatedly dragged through the streets and trampled upon by negro mobs; the Consul's wife hissed at in the streets, and followed home from church with language too vile to be repeated; American seamen and vessels have been illegally sacrificed; and, in brief, every form of outrage that negro spite could invent has been heaped upon citizens, for the single crime of being white men and Americans; and not a ship-of-war shows itself for their relief.—*Washington States*.

"The single crime of being whitemen!"—and what is the treatment bestowed, even in Washington itself, but more emphatically in the slave-trading States of the Union, on those guilty of "the single crime of being" black men?

A QUAKER'S CONSCIENCE.—Last night a sturdy member of the Society of Friends took his seat in the gallery of the House of Assembly, and, contrary to the customs, usages, and observances of that august body, persisted in wearing his broad-brimmed beaver. The unusual appearance of a stranger uncovered in one of the most conspicuous places in the House, did not fail to attract the attention of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who, ever jealous of the dignity and honour of her Majesty's faithful Commons, forthwith deputed a messenger to command the uncompromising Quaker to remove his hat or leave the gallery. Our conscientious Friend appeared indisposed to do either, and curious people both on the floor of the House and in the galleries were looking for the enforcement of the purging process, when, on a hint from the gentleman in drab, the difficulty was got rid of by the messenger lifting the objectionable covering and laying it on the seat by the Quaker's side. The wearer did not again attempt to replace his hat until he retired from the presence of the Speaker, and the Mace was lost to his view.—*Toronto Globe, Friday*.

☞ TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE DAILY HERALD.—We would thank Subscribers who do not receive 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.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1858.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE for Parliamentary Debates—Extracts from English papers received by the "Arabia," &c.

ERRATUM.—BANK DIVIDENDS.—In our notice of the half-yearly dividends declared by the Montreal and City Banks, in our Saturday's issue—the former at the rate of 8 and the latter of 7 per cent. per annum—, the words "City Bank" were omitted by the compositor.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"A Backwoodsman" and "Suum Cuique" in our next issue.

THE USURY BILL AND MR. DORION.—We observe that our contemporary the *Montreal Gazette* is wroth with Mr. Dorion for desiring to send this bill to a Committee of Inquiry, rather than pass it immediately. Our contemporary gives the Member for Montreal credit for being superior to the prejudices which prevent the repeal of the old-fashioned restrictions on the trade in money, and so far he is undoubtedly right. But one cannot say so much for his opinion that Mr. Dorion's desire to collect the views of well-informed men on the subject—a desire which our contemporary professes to share—could be gratified in any other way than that which Mr. Dorion has proposed. It is of no use to pass the bill, and inquire afterwards. For our own part, we are ready for the bill now; and would like to see it pass; but we do not imagine that it is to have any magical effect, and we therefore do not think there would be any irreparable injury in waiting another twelvemonth in the same condition as that we have been for so many years. The feeling against the measure in Lower Canada is, as we have already said, an unreasoning and prejudiced one; but it is entertained by the majority of the people, and it is, perhaps, well to let them be better informed before they have, what they think, an obnoxious law forced upon them. On another point, however, we cordially agree with our contemporary. Mr. Dorion's conduct is not that of a statesman, because he actually said last year very much what he says this. Look at your real statesmen, after the *Gazette's* model, and see how differently they act. There was Mr. Soranger, who last year found the salvation of every poor debtor in the Usury Laws, and is now going to vote for their repeal, in spite of the able arguments which Mr. Thibeaudeau has doubtless drawn from Mr. L's last year's speech. All the rest of the true statesmen have done the same, on this or some other questions. That is the way they deal with "hard facts." Mr. Dorion we give up. He has refused a place when it was offered—factiously refused, of course—and he is now—the factious fellow—just of the same mind on the Usury Laws as he was last session of Parliament, though Mr. Loranger, in the meantime, has found out that sovereigns are not merchandize, but that acceptances are, and that, therefore, 6 per cent. should no longer be the limit of interest. We repeat it, we give Mr. Dorion up.

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE—FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

It becomes our painful duty to narrate the particulars of a fire which took place in the city on Saturday evening, and which, we regret to say, was accompanied by a melancholy loss of life.

About five o'clock on Saturday evening, a fire broke out in the rope-work of John A. Converse, Esq.—a large wooden building, nearly a quarter of a mile in length, situated above the Canal locks. Owing to the combustible nature of the material inside the building, the flames, which apparently, first broke out in the third story, spread with fearful rapidity, and soon enveloped the whole structure. The machinery in the factory was in operation when the fire first appeared, and the workers being all at their posts, in full number, a terrible scene ensued when they all, with one common impulse, attempted to make their escape. A great many, at the utmost risk, succeeded in rescuing themselves by descending a rope which hung suspended from one of the upper stories of the factory; still, some did not reach the ground without receiving injury. But, unfortunately, all were not equally successful in their efforts to escape, for one poor fellow, named Anderson, a foreman in one of the departments, was burned to death. Two girls, sisters, named respectively Kitty and Mary Brennan, and who had begun, for the first time, to work in the factory that day, were engaged on the fourth story when the fire broke out, and they also are supposed to have perished, and along with them another girl, whose name was Ellen McFadden.

A man, named Sutherland, leaped from the fourth story of the building, and in the fall broke his back. He was conveyed to the General Hospital.

It was a painful and affecting sight to witness the friends of the injured and missing rush about the building; looking and inquiring for their relatives. The mother of the two girls, Brennan gave way to the wildest outbursts of grief, and the wives of Anderson and Sutherland, both of whom have families, were equally inconsolable.

When the fire brigade heard of the conflagration they were promptly in attendance, but on their arrival they found that the flames had obtained complete mastery of the building.

The cause of the fire is supposed to be friction.

It is feared that others besides those whose names are mentioned above may yet be missing; but active search will be made.

An inquest, it is likely, will be held this day [Monday].

RECIPROCITY OF GOOD OFFICERS.—While Congress and the country, says the *New York Journal of Commerce*, are thanking the British authorities of Jamaica for their humanity to the officers and crew of the U. S. frigate Susquehanna, which put into Kingston recently in distress, and landed a large number of men sick with yellow fever, the British Minister at Washington is publicly thanking the officers and crew of the same frigate Susquehanna for assistance by them rendered to a British vessel in distress. His lordship's letter is as follows:

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S LEGATION, Washington, April 15, 1858.

SIR:—I am requested by Vice Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's forces on the West India station, to convey to you the thanks of the Admiral for the assistance lately granted by Captain Sands, of the United States frigate Susquehanna, to Her Majesty's ship Brunswick. The British vessel-of-war having grounded on a ledge of rocks at the Pearl Cays, the co-operation of the Susquehanna was requested by Captain Ommanney in effecting her relief. This assistance was promptly and cordially afforded by Captain Sands, who proceeded immediately from Greytown to the scene of the accident. In tendering you the best acknowledgements of Sir Houston Stewart for this act of courtesy, I beg you will also convey them to the Secretary of the United States Navy.

I have the honor to be, with highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,
NAPIER.

Hon. Lewis Cass; &., &c., &c.

WHY CARDINALS WEAR RED HATS.—In a description of the ceremony of installing the five newly-elected Cardinals at Rome lately, we find it stated, that each of the new Cardinals went round to the other Cardinals, and gave them in succession the "kiss of peace," and the latter complimented them on their elevation. The new Cardinals seated themselves for a moment in the places provided for them; and then, returning before the Hope, prostrated themselves, and received from him the red hat, in sign of the blood which Jesus Christ shed for us, and of that which they must be ready to shed for the faith!

Editorial Correspondence of the "Montreal Herald."

TORONTO, April 29, 1858.

Last night there was probably more business done than has been transacted in the same time since Parliament met. The first order of the day was for the continuation of the examination of witnesses in the Lotbinière case; but as these persons had not arrived, the double majority, and the rest of the questions which are connected with it, were next in turn.—These, however, were postponed by agreement, in order that when these subjects shall come up they may disposed of at once. The debate will be adjourned from day to day till it shall be closed, and the whole affair wound up for the session, except as the question of representation by population may be revived by bills such those promised by Malcolm Cameron, and other ministerialists, who pretend to desire to carry that terrible measure. The consequence was that the House proceeded at once to advance a number of bills in the hands of private members through the second stage to Committee.—One was summarily killed by the six months hoist. Of those which got across the first bridge, several will be killed in Committee, and are only allowed to go there because death by a pillow placed over the nostrils is accompanied by less noise than that which belongs to the beating out of the brains. I suppose the Lower Canadian squatters bill is one to be thus disposed of.

There is a great deal of surprize expressed among some of the French Canadian ministerialists as to the statements made in the organs with respect to their caucus on Friday, which I think I may now say, are notoriously untrue. That ministers may be able to carry the second reading of the Usury Bill, is what I have never affected to doubt; but that they either could or would attempt to push the measure through, without such mutilations as, in fact, will destroy its chief practical efficiency, I shall not believe till I see it done. At the moment of the adjournment on Saturday night, when by some *mal entendu* on the part of the Speaker, the members were called in before the house was ready to vote, Mr. Lemieux was on his legs to propose the six months' hoist. Mr. Thibaudeau, Mr. Chapais, Mr. Langevin, have all declared themselves against the bill, and I believe I could name several others who will vote against it, while there are several who will only vote for the second reading. We have certainly seen no end of professions break down at last; but the present aspect of things is as I have stated them.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—Observing that the Road Committee is *talking* of spreading the immense heaps of broken stones now encumbering every street and obstructing every footway in the city, and is demanding a good round sum for the purpose, allow me to suggest the propriety of the Chairman, accompanied by some one acquainted with macadamized road-making, visiting and personally inspecting these numerous heaps.

To any one having a practical knowledge of the subject, it appears shear waste to use such stones, either for road-making or road-mending.

English engineers consider that stones broken as nearly as possible of one size, and that not to exceed one cubic inch, to be the best adapted either for road-making or mending.

Be that as it may, in this country the custom obtains, or is said to do so, of having stones broken sufficiently small to pass through a two-inch ring, or, in other words, into cubes whose sides will measure about 1½ inches. This size the Road Committee are supposed to require all stones for its use to be broken.

Now a visit to any of the heaps, but more particularly those in Beaver Hall and McGill Streets will at once dispel the illusion. Instead of passing through a two-inch ring, not a fourth (exempting rubbish which ought not to be mixed with them at all) will do so; not a half will pass a three-inch ring, and the greater part of the remainder will not even pass a four inch ring. The consequence will be that, when spread on the streets, a good compact road will never be formed; it will constantly stand in need of repairs; the rubbish will always find its way to the bottom, and the larger stones to the top, forming so many loose small *rocks* for carriage wheels to jolt over, and consequently soon wear out ruts on either side.

In England, where they understand road-making, only small cubes of one inch are used, without any sand or rubbish whatever, and from these two facts combined, the road soon assumes a compact form, and appears one solid mass of stone. One foot of stones thus broken and carefully spread, will form a far better road, and last infinitely longer without repairs, than 3 feet of stone mixed large and small together, and shovelled on the roads, as is the way in Canada. The large stones will always soon work themselves loose, and destroy the best roads.

In mending roads, instead of of shovelling a lot of large stones into the rut to drift about the streets for twelvemonths to come, the old road should be slightly disturbed with a pick, and the ruts filled up with small cubes of equal size, carefully raked together, when they will soon combine with the old and form one sold mass.

I should like the Chairman to examine the stones himself and see if they are broken even to his wish.

I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
M.

Montreal, May 1, 1858.

Trade and Commerce.

HERALD OFFICE, 1st May, 1858.

There has been little improvement to note in business this week. The Auction Sales have been well attended, but prices have not been remunerative, and consequently lots were seldom repeated. Importations are generally slight. The Spring fleet is coming in pretty fast; few of the vessels have heavy manifests. Our harbour is beginning to present some activity, although there is considerable ice yet on the wharves. The water has been let into the Canal, and vessels are leaving both for the St. Lawrence and Ottawa this P.M.

SUGARS—This market has undergon little change since our last review. Prices have, however, been rather in favour of the buyer. Good Cuba has been bought at $7,50 @ 7,75; bright, $8, and fair to bright Porto Rico, $8 @ 8,25. The sales reported for the week are little over 100 hhds.

At the Refinery prices are as follows:—Loaves 13 cents; dry crushed and ground 12½ cents; extra ground 13 cents; crushed A 11½ cents, yellow refined 8½ @ 10½ cents.

TEAS—Considerable has been offered at Public Sale, but the quantity sold has not been large, and prices rather lower for fine grades,

COFFEE—This market is rather scantily supplied with good qualities of green, and prices are firmer at our last quotations.

OILS—Cod has been in good request, and sales have been readily effected at 55 @ 57½ cents for Gaspé. Pale Seal is nominal at 70 @ 75 cents.

In Foreign Spirits and Wines there is little doing, and no alteration to note on former quotations.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Arranged by a Committee of Brokers expressly for the "Montreal Herald"—John G. Dinning, Secretary.

MONTREAL, May 1, 1858.

PRODUCE.

		$	$
ASHES—Pot	⅌ cwt.	7 60 @	7 70
Pearl		7 60 @	7 70
FLOUR—Canada Fine	⅌ bbl. 196 lbs.	3 60 @	3 75
Superfine No. 2		4 00 @	4 10
Superfine No. 1 United States		4 20 @	4 35
Superfine No. 1 Canadian		4 20 @	4 35
Fancy		4 45 @	4 50
Extra Super		4 70 @	4 80
Double Extra		5 00 @	5 10
Rye Flour		3 40 @	0 00
INDIAN MEAL	⅌ 196 lbs.	None.	
OATMEAL	⅌ 200 lbs.	4 25 @	4 50
WHEAT—⅌ 60 lb.			
Wheat (U. C. and U. S. White)		None.	
U. C. Spring		0 85 @	0 90
Red Winter		None.	
Milwaukie Club		None.	
Chicago Spring		0 80 @	0 85
BARLEY	⅌ minot	0 55 @	0 60
OATS	⅌ minot	0 40 @	0 42
PEAS—White	⅌ minot	0 80 @	0 87½
INDIAN CORN	⅌ 56 lbs.	None.	
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess	⅌ bbl.	18 50 @	19 00
Prime Mess		15 50 @	16 50
Prime		13 00 @	14 00
Cargo		0 00 @	0 00
PORK—Mess	⅌ bbl.	18 50 @	19 00
Prime Mess		14 00 @	15 00
Prime		11 50 @	12 00
Prime, in bond, foreign inspected		None.	
Cargo		None.	
BUTTER—Inspected No. 1	⅌ lb.	None.	
Inspected No. 2		None.	
Uninspected		0 12 @	0 15

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

	Upto May 1, 1858.	Upto May 2, 1857.	Upto May 3, 1856.	Upto May 12, 1855.
Ashes ... bbls.	4378	5584	3924	......
Flour ... "	109664	69544	10161	......
Wheat ... bush.	121499	19408	8346	......
Indian Corn ... bus	566	290	42	......
Pork ... bbls.	4347	2219	215	......
Barley ... bush.	3332	594	2901	......
Peas ... "	4682	1264	1878	......
Butter ... kegs.	2612	1312	1351	......
Lard ... "	2074	394	144	......
Beef ... bbls.	232	......	35	......
Oatmeal ... "	......	21	529	......
Oats ... bush	15381	529	10212	......
Copper Ore ... t'ns.	......	......	......	......

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE BY SEA.

	Upto May 1, 1858.	Upto May 2, 1857.	Upto May 3, 1856.	Upto May 12, 1855.
Ashes ... bbls.	2674	3538	......	......
Flour ... "	22193	78162	1275	......
Wheat ... bus.	15837	3752	......	......
Indian Corn ... bus.	......	426	......	......
Pork ... bbls.	30	......	86	......
Barley ... bus.	......	......	......	......
Peas ... "	27005	9386	747	......
Butter ... kegs.	790	930	42	......
Lard ... "	11	......	60	50
Beef ... bbls.	......	......	5	......
Oatmeal ... "	556	75	200	......
Oats ... bus.	......	......	......	......
Copper Ore ... t'ns.	......	......	......	......

FREIGHTS.

To London, Flour, per barrel	Stg.	0 0 @	0 0
To Liverpool, do do	Stg.	0 0 @	0 0
To Clyde, do do	Stg.	0 0 @	0 0
To London, Pot Ashes, per ton	Stg.	0 0 @	0 0
To Liverpool, do do	Stg.	0 0 @	0 0
To Clyde, do do	Stg.	0 0 @	0 0
To London, Grain, per quarter	Stg.	0 0 @	0 0
To Liverpool, do do	Stg.	0 0 @	0 0
To Clyde, do do	Stg.	0 0 @	0 0

EXCHANGE.

Bank, 60 days on London	10	per cent. premium.
Private, 60 days on London	8½ @ 8¾	do
Bank, on demand, New York	½	do
Private on demand N. York		nominal.

STOCKS.

DESCRIPTION.	Shares.	Paid Up.	Dividend Last Six Months.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Bank of Montreal	$ 200 00	whole.	4 per cent.	116¾ p. cent	None.
Bank of Montreal, New Stock	200 00	60 per cent.	4 per cent.	115	113½ p cent
Bank of British North America	£50 stg.	whole.	3 per cent.	None.	None.
Commercial Bank of Canada	100 00	whole.	4 per cent.	112¼ "	112¼ "
City Bank	80 00	whole.	3½ per cent.	107½ "	108 "
City Bank, New Stock	80 00	50 per cent.	3½ per cent.	107¼ "	108 "
Bank of Upper Canada	50 00	whole.	4 per cent.	None.	92 "
People's Bank	50 00	do	4 per cent.	105	105¼
Molsons Bank	20 00	40 per cent.	4 per cent.	106 "	105 "
Montreal Mining Company's Consols	8 00	$14 85	None.	$1.10	$1 20
Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Company	5 00	4 10	......	None.	None.
Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Co.	5 00	0 75	......	None.	None.
Canada Mining Company	4 00	0 90	......	None.	None.
Huron Copper Bay Mining Company	200 00	0 25	......	$0.10	0 20
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Co.	100 00	whole.	None.	12¾ p. c	15 p cent.
Grand Trunk Railroad Company	100 00	whole.	6 per cent. per annum.	None.	None.
Great Western of Canada	40 00	whole.	5½ per cent., 6 mos.	None.	90
Montreal Telegraph Company	40 00	whole.	5 per cent., 6 mos.	115 p ct.	None.
Montreal City Gas Company	....	....	3 per cent., 6 mos.	90	90
Government Debentures, 20 years	....	....	6 per cent. per annum.	99½	100
Con. M. L. F. Debentures	....	....	6 per cent. per annum.	94	94
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Bonds	400 00	whole.	7 per cent. per annum.	70	75
Montreal Exchange	....	....	8 per cen per annum.	85 pr ct.	92
Montreal Harbor Bonds	....	....		104	105

Review of the Montreal Produce and Stock Market.

[Prepared by the Board of Brokers for the MONTREAL HERALD.]

BOARD ROOM, EXCHANGE. MONTREAL, May 1st, 1858.

FLOUR.—The Lachine Canal opened on the 28th ultimo; the receipts since then are considerable, and with a limited enquiry, prices droop. Early in the week sales were made of Superfine at $4,40, but we must lower our quotations 5 to 10 cents, and even at the reduction sales are made with difficulty. Fancy and Extra are heavy at $4,50 to $4,75 respectively.

WHEAT.—Some large parcels have arrived, the bulk of which had been sold previously on winter contracts. One cargo of Chicago Spring on the market remains unsold. 85 cents offered for U. C. Spring, 90 cents asked. 80 cents refused for Chicago Spring in quantity.

CORN.—None in market.

BARLEY is unchanged in value. It brings 55 to 60 cents per minot.

OATS.—Worth 40 to 42 cents on the spot.—Sales 20,000 minots for delivery at 37½ cents.

RYE.—Sales at 60 cents for delivery in all the month.

PEAS have been sold in quantity for shipment at 87½ cents; small lots bring 85 cents.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork has advanced to $18,50, with sales.

ASHES have advanced, owing to favorable advices from Europe. Pots are active at $7,70, Pearls $7,70.

FREIGHTS.—The first arivals of the spring fleet took place yesterday, but we have no engagements of freight to note as yet.

STOCKS.

BANK OF MONTREAL—Has advanced to 116¾—at which there are buyers, but no sellers. A Dividend of 4 per cent. for the past six months is this day declared, and payable on 1st June.

BANK OF MONTREAL, NEW STOCK.—None offering.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—Nothing doing.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.—Sales at 112½.

CITY BANK.—Sales at 107¼. A Dividend of 3½ per cent. for the last six months has been declared, payable 1st June.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—Very heavy; there have been small sales during the week at 92½; but it is to-day offered 92 without attracting purchasers.

PEOPLES' BANK—Nominally as quoted.

MOLSONS BANK.—Nominal; no sales.

MONTREAL MINING COMPANY CONSOLS.—No transactions; quotations purely nominal.

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.—Stock in demand at 12½ with sellers at 15. 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds asked for at 70 with sellers at 75.

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.—Nothing doing.

GREAT WESTERN OF CANADA.—No transactions for many months past.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY STOCK—All in market has been taken at 115.

MONTREAL CITY GAS COMPANY.—Nominally 90.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.—No demand; procurable at par to 100¼.

CONSOLIDATED MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND DEBENTURES.—Large transactions during the week at prices ranging from 93½ to 94¼; the latter being the nominal rate of to-day.

IN OTHER STOCKS.—Nothing to report.

EXCHANGE.—Bank 60 days on London has been sold in the street at 9½ premium. The rate for the best private 60 days' bills being 8¼, 8½, and 8¾, the demand being, however, very inactive.

ARRIVED.

April 30,—Ship Toronto, Liverpool, 2nd April, Edmonstone, Allan & co, general cargo.

April 30,—Brig Zambeze, Glasgow, 2nd April, G & D Shaw, general cargo.

CLEARED.

April 24,—Mary Flora, Magdalene Islands, 125 brls flour, 8 do pork, 6 bales dry goods.

" 24,—Marie Alva, Halifax, 15 brls butter, 301 kgs blasting powder, 53 cases sporting powder, 100 bags salt.

" 27,—Amelie, St. Johns, Nfld, 1384 bbls flour, 100 brls butter, 12 M staves

" 28,—Abeille, Halifax, 500 brls flour, 150 bush peas.

" 30,—Helmina, Mingan, 425 brls flour, 22 brls pork, 11 do lard.

May 1,—Two Brothers, St. Johns, Nfld, 150 brls flour, 315 bush peas, 63 brls butter.

ASHES STORE COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Montreal, 1st May, 1858.

	Pots.	Pearls.	Total.
1st Jan 1st May '58	3196	1070	4266
1st Jan. 1st May 57	3533	2050	5583
Decr'se in receipts, '58			1317
DELIVERED.			
From Jan. 1 to May 1, '58	2121	532	2653
From Jan. 1 to May 1, '57	2475	893	3368
Decr'se in delivery, '58			695
IN STORE.			
From Jan. 1 to May 1, '58	1422	635	2057
From Jan. 1 to May 1, '57	1810	1532	3342
Decrease in Store 1st May 1858			1285.

DYDE & MAJOR, Inspectors.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LONDON MARKETS.

INDIGO—Only a small business doing, and chiefly for the United States, yet the terms of February have been sustained. Stock of East India rather larger than last year, and deliveries 2400 chests smaller.

Metals.—Demand for Iron does not improve, Scotch Pig obtainable at 53s cash. Rails and common Welch Bar £6 at the Works. Lead is to be obtained rather under previous terms. The rates askcd for Spelter £26 5s to £26 10s, yet only a small business doing. Tin cautiously dealt in, East India at 109s to 111s, and English 112s to 113s; for Tin Plates, however, demand better, and I C Coke not be bought under 26s 6d per box.

OILS—Purchases more readily made in Linseed, and there are not sellers for present delivery under 29s, demand for Rape Seed not better the value of foreign refined here is 41s 6d to 42s and brown 38s to 38s 6d; prices for Olive still on the decline and little passing. Fish Oils not much wanted, and obtainable at previous terms.

RICE—Total deliveries for the year are only 13,400 tons, and in the previous one 28,500. Stock consists of 82,850, and at same time last season 41,410 tons. In consequence of the very low prices existing a less quantity is offering; still the dulness in the market continues, and Sound Arracan has been taken in at 7s for fair quality, but damaged sold at 3s 6d to 6s. American cleaned sold at 23s per cwt.

SPIRITS—Brandy still a slow sale, cognac best brands, as to vintage, at 13s to 16s per gallon.

TEA—The public sales of Friday included 12,900 packages, of which 4,500 were realised. Among these there were many parcels of common Congu, the quotation for which has recently been 1s ½d per lb; these brought mostly 1s per lb, with occasionally a few lots at 11½d per lb.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The official return of the public income and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the year ending the 31st March shows that the income amounted to £67,881,513 and the expenditure to £70,378,859, leaving an excess of expenditure over income amounting to the sum of £2,497,345. The balances in the Exchequer on the 31st March were £6,657.802. The amount of Exchequer Bills raised, or authorised to be raised, charged on the aids or supplies of 1857, was £21,049.700, of which £138,200 has been paid off, leaving £20,911,500 outstanding on the 31st of March.

CANADIAN STOCKS IN THE LONDON MARKET.

April 13.

Shs.	Paid.		Closing Pr.	Sales.
100	— all	Grand Trunk of Canada	46 to 48	— 47½
100	— all	Do Debentures, 6 per ct	81½ to 83	— 81½
20½	— all	Great Western of Canada	19½ to 20	— 19⅞
20½	— 13	Do. New	11⅛ to 12	— 11½
100	— all	Do. Bonds payable, 1876	106 to 111	— —
100	— all	Do. without option, 1873	105 to 108	— —
50	— 40	British American Land	35 to 40	— —
100	— 32½	Canada	135 to 145	— 144
Stock	— 100	Canada 6 per ct. Jan.& July	113 to 114	— 113½
"	— 100	Do. do Feb& Aug	109 to 111	— —
"	— 100	Do. do Mar& Sep	109 to 111	— —

TRADE AND TRADE PROSPECTS.

The reign of commercial dulness continues unabated, affording conclusive evidence that confidence a necessary adjunct to active trade is still at a discount. The signs of the times, however, are in favor of a gradual recovery from the lethagy which has prevailed so many months in commercial circles. Effects of the late revulsion are still visible, but they will, in due time, pass away before the prosperous condition which the country, at large, is acknowledged to be in; and energy and enterprise will start anew, discovering, anon, new avenues leading on to fortune. Already the evidences of this result are beginning to develope themselves. In the West, especially in the Lake regions, a healthy reaction is reported. Produce of all kinds is moving rapidly thus early in the season, and as if to encourage activity, the principal avenues of transportation have yielded to the solicitations of shippers of goods for reduced freight tolls. The Erie Canal opens to-day, and the heavy accumulation of produce at the principal shipping points, with the known large supplies in the interior regions, will, no doubt, cause more than a usually active season among forwarders and receivers, as the reduced rates of freight will be an incentive for farmers and others for shipping, instead of hoarding their products, as they have sometimes been wont to do, and thereby not unfrequently incurring heavy losses. The railroads leading to the seaboard will, also, be liberally patronised, and will probably more than make up in increased business what theylose by reduced tolls. This activity of inland trade and commerce must lead to a freer circulation of money throughout the various ramifications of trade, and a revival of more stirring times in business circles in the principal seaboard marts. The course pursued by our merchants; under a pressure of trials, severe beyond former experience, and affecting all the ordinary interests of life, has, during the past few months, been happily adapted to bring about the best results. Retrenchment, partly of necessity, but mainly from true policy, took the place of extravagant and headlong ideas and habits, and there is scarcely a doubt that the material interests of commerce now rests upon a more solid basis than for several years past. There is very little speculation going on; the imports are judiciously light; while few, if any, chimerical enterprises are being projected, which are favorable indications of future prosperity.

NEW YORK BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.

SHOES—We note a moderate demand and a buoyant market for all desirable descriptions, such as heavy goods. The Boston Shipping List of Saturday, reports businets in that City as follows: "Altogether the business is in a very healthy and promising condition. On account of the reduced stock of goods in the hands of dealers, smaller than for a long time past, prices of some goods are again a shade higher. Manufacturers are now quite actively employed on good seasonable goods, and are doing all they can to supply the market at fair and remunerating prices. Labor has lately advanced from 10 to 15 ⅌ cent., but is yet low when compared with the rates paid for some years past. The Spring trade will soon close, and, as many are of opinion that prices of stock have reached their highest point, manufactures will be inclined to purchase stocks sparingly at the current rates."

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKET.

COFFEE—The market has been less active since our last, but has retained its firmness for Rio, but for West India (except St. Domingo) prices still favor buyers. Sales for 4000 bags Rio, cargo Clara Haxall, expected via Hamptou Roads, at 10½ cents for Cincinnati; 2537 do, in lots, 10 @ 11¼; 661 Maracaibo, 10¼ @ 13; 150 Porto Rico, 12; 132 Laguayra, 11½ @ 12; 900 mats Java, ex ship, 18 @ 18¼, 4 mos.; 150 bags St. Domingo, 8⅞, cash; and 35 bbls Jamaica, on terms we did not learn. At Boston, 426 bags Porto Cabello sold at 12 cents, 6 mos.

INDIGO—The attention of the trade has been occupied by the public sale noted below, and the market at private has been very quiet. By auction, of Manilla, 50 cases sold at 35 @ 41 cents; 10 do, 44 @ 54; 3 do, 62 @ 64; and 6 do, 71 @ 79—average, 42 1-5, 4 and 6 mos.

IRON—All descriptions remain very dull, but prices of Scotch Pig are hardening as there is now none afloat, and from yard $27 is asked for best brands; sales 100 tons since our last, in lots, at $26 @ 27, 6 mos; 25 tons English Spike brought $48,50, 6 mos.

The Philadelphia *North American* of Saturday, says: "There is very little demand for consumption, and prices are nominally unchanged; sales 500 @ 600 tons, chiefly Anthracite No. 1, at $23 cash, and $24 6 mos. Nothing doing in Blooms or Boiler Iron worthy of notice. Rails are but little inquired for, but Bars and Nails are more active."

LEATHER.—The demand continues good for Hemlock Sole, and the market very firm at our notations for all descriptions, while middle weights Buenos Ayres and Orinoco, which are scarce, have advanced half a cent per pound. Oak is in good request at previous rates.

MOLASSES—As New Orleans has become scarce, and the stock of foreign is not large, the market, with a good demand for home use, is firmer, and for prime qualities some improvement has been realized. Sales 50 bbls New Orleans at 36 cents; 50 hhds Clayed Cuba, 23; 345 do and 110 bbls Cuba Muscovado 25 @ 28, and 31 @ 22, the latter rates for bbls; and 182 hhds Porto Rico, 28 @ 33, 4 mos. By auction, 29 hhds Porto Rico sold at 23 @ 26 cents; and 30 bbls S. H. Syrup, 22½, cash. At Boston, 319 hhds Cuba sold at 24 @ 24½ cents for distilling; and at Portland, 1500 do, 22 @ 22⅞, 6 mos. for refining.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, and nominal, at $3,75 per 280 lb.

OILS—The only sales of Whale are 150 bbls here, and 900 do at New Bedford at 55 cents. Crude Sperm is very quiet—$1,22 @ 1,24 is, perhaps, a fair quotation. Linseed is quite dull, and city can now only be quoted at 68 @ 69 cents, cash. We notice besides 29 qr. casks Olive at $1,10 @ 1,12½, 4 and 6 mos.; 250 baskets $2,30 @ 3, 4 mos. 100 bbls Western and City Winter Lard 88 @ 90 cents; and 78 bbls Newfoundland Cod, to arrive, $17 cash. Camphene, 50 @ 54 cents, and Fluid, 44 @ 46 cash. Refined Spring Whale may be quoted 65 @ 68 cents, and Winter 68 @ 70, 4 mos., which is lower.

RICE—The market has been active since our last, and full prices realized, the demand is chiefly for home use at $3,62½ @ $3,75, but exporters and speculators have also operated to some extent. The sales are 2700 tcs. at $3,50 @ $4,25 cash.

SALT—Two invoices Liverpool have arrived, but remain unsold, being held for a considerable advance on the last sales; there is, we believe, an unusual small quantity of this description known to be on the way.

SPICES—We notice sales of 50 bags Pepper at 9¼ cents; 100 bags Race Ginger, 5; and a small lot Cassia, in cases, 25, 6 mos. At Boston, 100 bags Race Ginger sold at 4⅞ cents, 6 mos.

SPIRITS—Foreign Liquors remain inactive, and we have only to note sales of 25 pipes Gin at 65 @ 75 cents; and 25 puncheons St. Croix Rum, 76 @ 80, 6 mos. Domestic Whiskey has declined a trifle, with rather more doing at the reduction; sales 2100 bbls. closing at 21 cents, cash, for Ohio and State Prison.

SUGAR—West India continues to come forward pretty freely, and as the receipts exceed the sales the stock accumulates and with offerings in excess of the demand the market is very flat, and prices have again receded ¼ of a cent ⅌ lb. Refined sympathizes with Raw and we reduce our notations ⅛ @ ⅜ of cent ⅌ lb. Sales 1675 hhds. Cuba at 5 @ 6⅝ cents; 687 Porto Rico, 6¼ @ 6⅞; 219 low grade New-Orleans, 4⅞ @ 5½; 233 bxs. Brown and Yellow Havanna, 6⅝ @ 7⅛ 296 White do., 8¼ @ 8⅞ 59 hhds. Melado, 2½ @ 3¼; and 158 prime do., 4,4 mos. By auction, 214 hhds. New-Orleans sold at 6⅞ @ 6⅞ cents, 90 days and 4 mos.

TALLOW—Is steady, and prices are unchanged. Sales 30,000 lb. prime City at 10½ cents., cash.

TOBACCO—There is a good demand for most descriptions, and full prices are realized, especially as stocks generally are low in jobbers' hands. Sales 94 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 10@16 cents; 12 Virginia, 4½@5; 58 cases Seed Leaf, 8@25; 274 bales Havana, 856 do Yara and 23 bags Havana Scraps on terms we did not learn.

EXCHANGE—The transactions for the Africa have not been very large; prices at the beginning of the business ruled lower than at the close, and the market leaves off firm at our quotations. We quote Bills on London, 8½@9 ⅌ cent.; France, f.5.15@f.5.17½; Antwerp, f.5.15@f.5.16¼; Amsterdam, 41⅜@41⅝; Hamburg, 36⅝@37⅛; Bremen, 79@79¼; Frankfort, 41½@41⅝; and Prussian Thalers, 72⅞@73. The Money Market remains in a plethoric condition, with but little demand, owing to the depression of general trade, and the banks now hold the unprecedently large amount of *thirty-four millions* in specie. The rates for money on good mercantile paper range from 4½ to 8 ⅌ cent., according to maturity.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED, MAY 1.

Brig Zambeze, Inglis, Glasgow, G & D Shaw.

CLEARED, MAY 1.

Schr Two Brothers, Savage, St John's, Nfld, R Simms, cargo staves, &c.

EXPORTS.

Per Schr TWO BROTHERS, St John's, Nfld:—R Simms, 150 brls flour 65 do peas 80 hf do 63 kegs butter 127 Mille Brazil staves and heading.

IMPORTS.

Per Brig NORTHUMBERLAND, from Chicago:—T W Molson, 1807 bags oats

Per TWIN SISTERS, from Cleveland:—Wm Jackson, 1000 brls pork; J Young & co, 1023 do flour; Ross & co, 285 do do; Thos Couillard, 39 grind stones; W Warren, 24 do do; Geo Hagar, 32 do do; Thos Wilson, 149 do do; J H Evans, 100 do do.

Per Steamer BOSTON, from Hamilton:—Order, 114 brls apples.

Per Steamer CHOLAND, from Ogdensburg:—Noad Bros, 8 hhds tobacco 350 [illegible] pork 50 do lard 25 do tallow 150 kegs [illegible] 1230 brls flour; L Renaud, 2402 hams 1499 shoulders.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE *VIÂ* LACHINE CANAL.

April 29.

Per Barge ELIZA JANE—J McDougall, [Montreal], 10,680 bush wheat.

Business Notices.

DISINTERESTED ADVICE—Wear your old coat a week longer, and your hat a month. Old hats feel best, so do old boots; but the latter having a sole above pavements, sometimes wear out and create a necessity for a new pair, and if you do not get them your feet get damp, you catch a cold, and hence the necessity of using something to cure it. Try Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, only 25 cents a box.
April 30. r-DSW-101

Personal Beauty can be greatly enhanced at little trouble and cost. Those who value a healthy development of hair, and who prize a smoothness and elasticity of the skin, combined with purity of color, should patronize Bogle's Hyperion Fluid for the former, and his Hebeaiona for the latter. Sold by all Druggists.
April 30. du-DC-101

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.—Stands the test of experience; all its rivals are falling into disuse. It disinfects the blood of the elements of eruptive and ulcerous complaints, relieves weakness and debility, is infallible in consumption, and is even more highly concentrated than when originally introduced twenty years ago. Kemp's Worm Pastilles, prepared by the same firm, are agreeable to the taste, contain no mercury, and are infallible as a vermifuge. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, 69 Water street, New York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c per bottle.
April 30. r-DC. 101.

WORTH KNOWING.—Prof. Wood, whose advertisement will be found in another column, has discovered a remedy for the gray and bald, which is at once practicable and cheap. It requires no dyeing, no wig, nor extraordinary trouble. There can be no doubt whatever of its efficacy. We have seen testimonials almost without number, and from men of great intelligence, high standing and moral worth.

Those who have been bald for years are now wearing their own hair, and appear ten years younger than they did six months ago. As in most cases gray hairs and bald heads are both premature and unnatural, it is a duty to remedy them by the natural and undoubted means which Prof. Wood has invented, and now kindly offers to the afflicted. Read his advertisement, try his wonderful remedy, and give the Prof. a new testimonial.—*Memphis Whig.*
Sold by all respectable druggists.
April 30. 1m-DC 101.

FIFTY THOUSAND CURES without Medicine, by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, in cases of Indigestion (Dyspepsia), Flatulency, Constipation, Nervous, Billious and liver complaints, debility, cough, asthma, consumption, &c.

Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies,

"I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalanta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourself and the public to authorise the publication of these lines.
—STUART DE DECIES."

Cure No. 49,832—"Fifteen years indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomitting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Food. Maria Joly, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfold."

Cure 52,612.—Rosstrevor, County of Down, Ireland, 9th December, 1854.

The Dowager Countess of Castlestuart feels induced, in the interest of suffering humanity, to state that Du Barry's excellent Revalanta Arabica Food has cured her, after all Medicines had failed, of Indigestion, bile, great nervousness and irritability of many years standing. This Food deserves the confidence of all sufferers and may be considered a real blessing. Enquiries will be cheerfully answered.
mwf DS-101

THE NEW DRY GOODS STORE, David's Block, Great St. James Street, is the cheapest in the city.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF SPRING Goods just opened out at the New Dry Goods Store, Great St. James Street.

DRESS GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETIES at the New Dry Goods Store, Great St. James Street.

HOSIERY, RIBBONS, PARASOLS, FLOWERS, and Fancy Goods of every description, at the New Dry Goods Store, Great St. James Street.

THE NEW DRY GOODS STORE, GREAT St. James Street, is the cheapest in the city.

BLACK SILK AND MOIRE MANTLES, from 5s 9d, at the New Dry Goods Store, Great St. James Street.

TWEEDS, DOESKINS, AND BLACK Cloths, at the New Dry Goods Store, Great St. James Street.

THE NEW DRY GOODS STORE, GREAT St. James Street, is the cheapest in the city.
April 27. r 98

DIED,

On the 1st instant, Peter, infant son of Mr. P. S. Murphy.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral this morning, at half-past eight o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 8 Coté Street, to the place of interment.

Mercantile Library Association.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING to receive the Report of the Board of Direction and transact other business, will be held in the ROOMS of the Association, on MONDAY, 3rd of May, at 8 P.M. precisely.
May 1. u-102

AURORA CRICKET CLUB.

THE MEMBERS are respectfully informed that the Regular Play Meetings of this Club will take place every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, at Five o'clock, throughout the season.

The Opening Game will be played on "THE CAVEE," on Wednesday morning next, the 5th instant.

THOS. TERTIUS BEILBY, Hon'y. Secretary.
May 3. u-103

WANTED,—A Servant Man who understands the management of a Horse and is competent to take the charge of a small Garden. Apply at 153 Dorchester Street West, before 9 A.M., or after 6 P. M.
May 3. r-103

WANTED,—A smart LAD for the GROCERY BUSINESS—one who speaks French and English.
Apply to J. McCREADY, No. 2 St. Antoine Street.
May 3. c 103

WANTED,—An engagement as COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER by a steady and persevering Young Man, who has first-rate recommendations. Knows dry goods well.
Apply to Box 409, Post-Office.
May 3. mwf 103

By Telegraph.

Reported for the Montreal Herald.

BY MONTREAL LINE.
Office, St. Sacrament Street.

New York, May 1, 1858.

The Arago sailed at noon for Southampton and Havre, with 305 passengers and $86,000 in specie. The Saxonia also sailed to-day for Southampton and Hamburg; she took over 90 passengers. The New York arrived this morning from Glasgow, April 24.

The Boroussia brings London dates to the evening of the 17th. The Fulton arrived at Southampton on Saturday evening.

Bernard's trial closed on Saturday, the 17th; the jury, after an hour's consultation, pronounced him not guilty.

Consols firmer, closing on Saturday at 96½ @ 96⅝.

Affairs between Turkey and Montenegro had become so alarming, that the Russian Chargé at Vienna, had announced that Russia is concentrating troops on the frontiers, to provide for contingencies.

Advices received here, from Caracas, of the 13th April, state that the country was quiet, and that the government were carrying out with vigor various measures of reform. Senor Rodriguez had been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Europe. General Castio, Provisional President, had invited the leading exiles to return home; and had appointed a special commission to wait upon Gen. Taez, in this city, and accompany him on his return.

Louisville, Ky., April 30.

Henry Barrett, book-keeper for Wright & Bridgefoot, committed heavy forgeries, and left for parts unknown. A large reward is offered for his apprehension.

NEW YORK MARKETS—May 1.

Flour.—Receipts large; State and Western 5c lower, and heavy. Sales of 7800 bbls Western; Superfine State $4,15 @ 4,25; Extra State 4,30 @ 4,40; round Hoop Ohio 4,40 @ 4,45; Common to Good Extra Western 4,30 @ 4,75. Southern dull and heavy: sales 500 bbls at 4,45 @ 4,70 for Common to Good; 4,75 @ 5,00 for Fancy and Extra. Sales of Canadian Superfine nominal; Extra $4,40 @ 5,50.

Wheat—Dull and lower; sales 10,000 bush; Chicago spring 95c; Southern Red $1,04 @ 1,16.

Corn—Lower; sales 25,000 bushels White at 68 @ 70c; Yellow 72 @ 73c.

Oats—Unchanged; sales of Southern and Jersey at 32 @ 45c; Northern and Western at 44@48c.

Pork—Unsettled and dull; sales trifling; Mess, $18,80 @ 18,90; Prime $15,20 @ 15,50.

Lard—Quiet; sales 150 packages at 11⅛ @ 11⅞c.

Stocks—Steady, but the market is without any animation.

Money—Unchanged.

Sterling Exchange—Most sales were at 109.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN TORRANCE, JUNIOR, has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.
D. TORRANCE & CO.
Montreal, 1st May, 1858. d-103

Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE.....GLASGOW.

ACCUMULATED FUND......£500,000 STG.
ANNUAL INCOME........£117,000 STG.

RISKS TAKEN, and all information given by
JAMES MACNAB, Agent.
May 3, 1858. 103

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

WE, the undersigned, have THIS DAY formed a CO-PARTNERSHIP, under the Name and Style of CHALMERS & ROBERTSON.
JAMES CHALMERS,
DUNCAN ROBERTSON.
Montreal, 1st May, 1858. m-103

PAPER AND STATIONERY, WHOLESALE.

THE Subscribers, in calling the attention of the trade and merchants generally to their Stock of PAPERS AND STATIONERY, beg to state that they are now receiving the Papers manufactured at Four extensive Mills—that they are sole agents for the

First Prize Canadian Manufactured Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers.

The Mills with which they are connected having taken all the First Prizes for Paper at Kingston in 1856, and at Montreal in 1857.

Their CANADIAN MANUNACTURED WRITING PAPERS are 25 per cent cheaper than imported papers of a similar quality; and as one large Mill is now devoted exclusively to this branch, the quality of the Goods is daily improving, while the increased production has enabled the makers to reduce their prices equal to 10 per cent. from former rates. An unusually large Stock of

WRAPPING PAPER

also on hand, at reduced rates.

The ordinary Sizes of PRINTING PAPER always in Stock, and Paper of any size and weight made to order.

Additional attention will in future be given to

IMPORTED STATIONERY, &c.,

their intention being to make their Warehouse a Depot where Stationers, Bookbinders, Printers, &c., will always find a full and complete assortment of the best

British & Foreign Staple & Fancy Goods.

Orders per post will have our best attention.
CHALMERS & ROBERTSON.
224 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
May 3. r-103

AN ORAL DISCUSSION OF SPIRITUALISM,

BY

Prof. S. B. BRITTAIN,

AND

Dr. D. D. HANSON,

FOR SALE AT THE
West End Plantagenet Water Depot,
Bonaventure Building.
May 3. 103

COACH-MAKING RESUMED BY MICHAEL & PATRICK GAVIN.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their former numerous Patrons that they have RESUMED BUSINESS on the Premises,

Nos. 21 & 23 Craig Street.

lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Tees, near the Hay-Market, where they are prepared to execute all ORDERS in their Business promptly.
MICHAEL & PATRICK GAVIN, Coach-Makers.
May 3, 1858. d-103

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned under the firm of McLENNAN, MACNAB & CO., has been dissolved this day, by Mutual Consent.

The outstanding debts owing to and by the late firm, will be settled by E. McLennan.
EWEN McLENNAN,
JAMES MACNAB.
Montreal, 27th April, 1858. r 102

WITH reference to the above the undersigned begs to state that he will carry on the business heretofore conducted by the late firm of McLENNAN, MACNAB & CO., in his own name, and for his own account, in the same premises.
JAMES MACNAB.
May 1, 1858. r 102

FOR SALE,—
OATMEAL,
FLOUR,
POT AND PEARL BARLEY,
E. McLENNAN, Young's Buildings.
May 1, 1858. r-102

TO LET,

A BEDROOM and Sitting Room, furnished, with attendance, three minutes walk from Post Office. Address Box 438 Post Office.
May 3. e-103

TWO BOYS wanted to carry the HERALD.—Apply at this Office.
May 3. 103

MECHANICS' HALL

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK, commencing

Monday Evening, May 3, 1858,

The splendid moving Mirror of the

BUNYAN TABLEAUX!!

Consisting of SIXTY MAGNIFICENT SCENES, with figures of Life Size, illustrating

Bunyan's World Renowned Allegory OF THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

This sublime and unique work of Art was painted by the eminent artists Huntington, May, Kyrle, Crosby, Church, Dallas, Darley, and Paul Duggan; and is acknowledged by the leading journals, by artists and eminent judges, to be superior to any similar work ever exhibited in the country.

This beautiful and stupendous Mirror of the Wonderful Dream cost upwards of $10,000.

☞ Admission 25 cents; Children half price.

☞ Doors open at 7½; Mirror will move at 8 o'clock precisely.

Exhibition Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at THREE o'clock. Doors open at TWO o'clock. Descriptive Pamphlets of this great Painting at the Door—price 10 cents.

Liberal arrangements will be made for the admission of Schools.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.
May 3. 103

BOARD OF ARTS & MANUFACTURES.

A COURSE OF LECTURES upon PHYSICAL SCIENCE and MECHANICS, will be delivered at the MECHANICS' HALL, Montreal, under the suspices of the BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES FOR LOWER CANADA—Free to the Public.

THE EIGHTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE, WILL BE DELIVERED

On Monday Evening, 3rd MAY,

BY

EDWARD KAY KENDALL, B.A.,

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE,

ON

"*The Connection between Experiment and Theory in the Progress of Scientific Discovery.*"

Doors open at Half-past SEVEN. Lecture to commence at EIGHT o'clock precisely.
B. CHAMBERLIN, Secretary.
May 1. 102

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

DR. CHARLES MACKAY

Will deliver TWO LECTURES before the Mercantile Library Association, at the PROVINCIAL *Normal School-Hall*, BELMONT STREET

1ST LECTURE. ON TUESDAY EVENING,
Subject—"NATIONAL SONGS OF ENGLAND."

2D LECTURE, ON FRIDAY EVENING,
Subject—"NATIONAL SONGS OF SCOTLAND AND IRELAND."

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Chair taken at 8 o'clock precisely.

Tickets can be procured at Mercantile Library Rooms; B. Dawson's, and S. J. Lyman's, Place d'Armes.
J. L. MORRIS, Sec.
May 3. 103

UNIVERSITAS COLLEGII McGILL — MONTE REGIO

UNIVERSITY OF McGILL COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION will take place on TUESDAY, May 4th, at TWO o'clock, P.M., in BURNSIDE HALL. Visitors will enter from Dorchester Street. Members of Convocation will assemble in the Library at half-past ONE.
W. C. BAYNES, B.A., Registrar.
April 30. e-101

ERIN GO BRAGH

The Irish National and Literary Association.

THE REGULAR WEEKLY MEETING of the IRISH NATIONAL & LITERARY ASSOCIATION will take place at their ROOM, MECHANICS' HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING next, at EIGHT o'clock, for the ELECTION of OFFICE-BEARERS, and transaction of general business.
By Order,
JAS. FENNELL, Sec. pro. tem.
May 1. 103

College of Physicians & Surgeons OF LOWER CANADA.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING of the BOARD of GOVERNORS of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS, for the purpose of EXAMINATION, will be held in the City of Montreal, on TUESDAY, the Eleventh of May next, at Ten o'clock, A.M., at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Candidates are required to deposit their credentials with either of the Secretaries, at least Ten days before the meeting, and to fill up a Schedule of their Education, forms of which can be obtained on application to the Secretaries; and they are also required to deposit, at the same time, the amount of fees which would become due in the event of successful examination.
HECTOR PELTIER, M.D.
J. E. J. LANDRY, M.D.
Secretaries.
9th April. 1m-mwf 83

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a DIVIDEND OF 4 PER CENT. upon the CAPITAL STOCK of this institution, has been This Day declared for the Current Half-Year, and that the same will be payable at its BANKING HOUSE, in THIS CITY, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of JUNE next.

The Tansfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st MAY next, both days inclusive.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the BANK, on MONDAY, the 7th day of JUNE next.

The Chair will be taken at 2 o'clock precisely
By order of the Board,
D. DAVIDSON, Cashier.
May 1 mf-102

WILLIAM N. FAIRBANKS, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

101 FRONT STREET, New York.

ORDERS for the purchase of TEAS, SUGARS, &c., in the New York Market, executed on favourable terms, at the lowest Market rates.
May 3. r-103

REMOVAL. UNITY FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg.
INVESTED IN CANADA, $50,000.

The Office of this Company is REMOVED to

No. 48 St. Francois Xavier Street,

being the building lately occupied by Mr. Shipway.

Every description of Fire and Life Insurance business effected.
W. P. REYNOLDS, Manager in B. N. A.
May 3. m-mwf 103

Auction Sales.

BY F. H. FISHER & CO.

GREAT SALE,

On Tuesday, 4th May,

At 35 St. Francois Xavier Street, OF

Furniture Carpets, CROCKERYWARE, STOVES &c., &c., &c.

—AND,—

A Superior FAMILY PHÆTON
A Superior Set SINGLE HARNESS.

Sale at Half-past TEN o'clock.
103 F. H. FISHER & CO.

John Macpherson & Co.'s Through Freight Line.

FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO & HAMILTON, Calling at INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Steamer BOWMANVILLE will leave the Subscribers' Wharf, for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 3rd of May.

For Freight, apply to
JOHN MACPHERSON & CO., Canal Wharf.
April 29. 100

John Macpherson & Co's Through Freight Line.

FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO, & HAMILTON, Calling at INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Propeller INDIAN will be dispatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 4th of May.

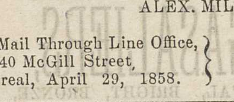
For Freight, apply to
JOHN MACPHERSON & CO., Canal Wharf.
April 29. 100

NOTICE. ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE.

FOR KINGSTON, COBOURG, PORT HOPE, DARLINGTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, BUFFALO, DETROIT, CHICAGO, MILWAUKIE, &c., &c.

THE magnificent Iron Steamer KINGSTON, Capt. J. R. Kelley, will leave the Canal Basin, on MONDAY the 3rd May, at NINE o'clock A.M., and Lachine on the arrival of the 12 30 P.M. Train from Montreal.
ALEX. MILLOY, Agent.

Royal Mail Through Line Office, 40 McGill Street, Montreal, April 29, 1858. 100

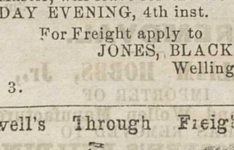


FOR TORONTO, HAMILTON AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Steamer PROTECTION, Johnston, Master, will leave for the above Ports, on TUESDAY EVENING, 4th inst.

For Freight apply to
JONES, BLACK & CO., Wellington Street.
May 3. 103

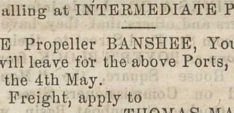
Maxwell's Through Freight Line.



FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO & HAMILTON, Calling at INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Propeller BANSHEE, Young, Master, will leave for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 4th May.

For Freight, apply to
THOMAS MAXWELL, Agent, Canal Wharf.
May 1. 102

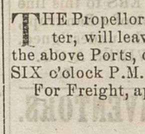


FOR TORONTO, HAMILTON, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Propellor ST. LAWRENCE Moat, Master, will leave the Subscribers Wharf for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, 5th May, at SIX o'clock P.M.

For Freight, apply to
JAQUES, TRACY & CO. Canal Wharf.
May 8. 103

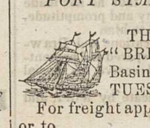
FOR ALL PORTS ON WELLAND CANAL PORT STANLEY AND WINDSOR.



THE First Class SCHOONER "BRIDGET," will leave the Canal Basin for the above Ports on TUESDAY, 4th MAY.

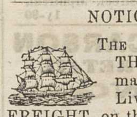
For freight apply to the CAPTAIN, on board; or to
JOHN MACPHERSON & CO.
Montreal, 29th April, 1858. 100

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

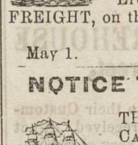


THE Clipper Ship "QUEEN OF THE LAKES," THORNTON, Commander, will be on her Berth in Liverpool, ready to RECEIVE FREIGHT, on the 1st June.
ANDREW SHAW.
May 1. r-102

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

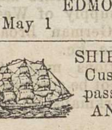


THE Ship *ST. LAWRENCE*, CAPT. H. WYLIE, from GLASGOW, is entered inwards at the Custom House; Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.
EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & CO.
May 1 m-102.



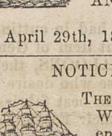
SHIP "SHANDON" is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.
ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.
258 & 260 St Paul Street.
April 29th, 1858. r-100

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.



THE Ship "CALEDONIA," Capt. W. HAMILTON, from Glasgow, is entered inwards at the Custom House. Consignees will please pass their Entries without delay.
EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & CO.
April 30. m-101

FREIGHT FOR GLASGOW.



The INDIAN QUEEN, now loading at Toronto, will take from this about 2000 Barrels Flour, and will be ready in about ten days.

For Freight apply to
AUGUSTUS HEWARD, St. Sacrament Street.
April 30. m-101

TO CONSIGNEES.

The Brig ZAMBEZE, Inglis, master, from Glasgow, is entered inwards at the Custom House. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.
G. & D. SHAW.
April 30. 101

The New West-End FANCY STORE,

290 NOTRE DAME STREET,

NEXT TO

Messrs. Morrison, Cameron & Empey's,

WILL OPEN

On Wednesday, 4th May, 1858,

With the largest and best ASSORTMENT OF

Watches, Jewellery, PLATED-WARE, FANCY GOODS, AND *Paper-Hangings*, OF THE NEWEST STYLES,

AND

30 PER CENT. CHEAPER

THAN ANY

HOUSE IN CANADA.

Notre Dame Street, 1st May. 102

Auction Sales,

BY A. E. MARCHAND & CO.

THIS MORNING.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On Monday next, 3d May,

At the Residence of

MR. F. CONTANT,

No. 139 Craig Street, near St. Urbain Street,

WILL BE SOLD,

The whole of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,

Consisting of

Mahogany Centre Tables, Mahogany Cheffonier, Sofas, Couches, Chests of Drawers, Dressing Bureau, Sideboard, &c.

—And,—

Cooking Stoves and Utensils.

—Also,—

The furnishing of EIGHT BED ROOMS. Comprising,— Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Chairs, Mattrasses, Palliasses, Counterpanes and Bed Linen.

THE WHOLE WITHOUT RESERVE.

Sale at TEN o'clock.
A. E. MARCHAND & CO.,
101 Auctioneers.

GROCERY SALE AT THE LEMOINE SALES ROOM.

On THURSDAY next, 6th MAY,

At the Stores of the Subscribers, No. 20 Lemoine Street,

WILL BE OFFERED,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FRESH GROCERIES.

Particulars hereafter.

Sale at half-past TEN o'clock.
A. E. MARCHAND & CO.,
102 Auctioneer.

AUCTIONEER'S CARD.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Merchants of Montreal and the public in general that they have commenced business as

Auctioneers and General Commission Merchants,

in their NEW PREMISES, No. 20 Lemoine Street, and as such are prepared to give their personal attention to SALES of all descriptions of Merchandise, Damaged Goods, Groceries, Furniture, &c, &c.

And trust, by strict attention to business, rigid adherence to instructions, and PROMPT SETTLEMENTS, to merit a share of public patronage.

The Business will be carried on under the style and Firm of A. E. MARCHAND & CO.
ALFRED E. MARCHAND,
JOHN L. SHARPE.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. LESLIE, STARNES & CO.
" J. & J. MITCHELL.
" D. MASSON & CO.
" MILLS, MATTICE & CO.
" L. MARCHAND & CO.
J. G. SHIPWAY, Esq.
GEO. W. WARNER, Esq.
J. E. MALHIOT, Esq.
Montreal, May 1, 1858. 102

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

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned beg to acquaint the public that they have recently received their usual

SPRING ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, FROM EUROPE,

Consisting of every article in their line, all of the latest styles.

They have also received a supply of

DRAB FELT HATS,

Very light, and of the most recent Shapes.

Their HABERDASHERY DEPARTMENT is also very complete in every article of Fashionable Dress.
GIBB & CO.
May 1. 1y 102

THE UNDERSIGNED have This Day entered into PARTNERSHIP as Commission Merchants and Dealers in all kinds of Country Produce, under the Firm of McLENNAN & KYLE.
A. S. McLENNAN,
ALEXANDER KYLE.
Corner McGill & St. Paul Streets.
May 1 r-102

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers beg respectfully to intimate to their Friends and the Public generally, that they have this day entered into Co-partnership, under the Style and Firm of

SCHNEIDER & BOND,

for the purpose of carrying on a Wholesale, Grocery, Wine, and Spirit Business, at No. 306 St. Paul Street, (near McGill Street) and hope, by strict attention, and upright dealing, to obtain a share of public favour.
THOS. H. SCHNEIDER,
JOHN B. BOND.
Montreal, 28th April, 1858. 1m-102

DISSOLUTION of CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of Leslie, Starnes & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The winding up of the affairs of the said firm will be conducted by Edward Stuart Leslie and Patrick Leslie, who will continue the business in their present premises, under the firm of LESLIE & CO., who are authorized to use the signature of the late firm in liquidation.
HENRY STARNES,
E. S. LESLIE,
PATRICK LESLIE.
Montreal, 30th April, 1858. 102

GLENFIELD STARCH.

FOR SALE—
500 boxes, just landing, ex "Zambese."
A. WALKER, St. Peter Street.
May 1, 1858. 102

FOR SALE—
250 kegs Carbonate of Soda.
A. WALKER, St. Peter Street.
May 1, 1858. 102

GLASGOW PIPES.

FOR SALE—
500 boxes T D Pipes.
A. WALKER, St. Peter Street.
May 1, 1858. 102

SALE

BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

ON the TWENTY FOURTH Day of MAY next, at the hour of TEN in the FORENOON, will be SOLD to the highest and last bidder, at the CHURCH DOOR of the Parish of ST. BERNARD OF LACOLLE, the immoveable PROPERTY hereinafter designated, depending of the community of goods heretofore existing between the late Jean Baptiste Berthiaume and Marcelline Nolette, his wife, surviving, to wit:

A CERTAIN LAND, situated in the said Parish of St. Bernard of Lacolle, being the just east half of Lot number Forty, in the sixth Range of Concessions of the Seigniory of Lacolle, containing two arpents in front, by twenty-eight arpents in depth, bounded in front by the line of the domain of the said Seigniory of Lacolle, in depth, by the Seigniory Delery, on one side, to the east, by F. & B. Nye, and on the other side by Nazaire Belanger; with a house, stable, shed, and other buildings thereon erected.

For the conditions of Sale, apply to the undersigned Notary.
E. BOUCHARD, N. P.
St. Cyprien, 30th April, 1858. r-mt-103