Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME I. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1858. NUMBER 152.

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

THE Proprietor of this Establishment begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that having ENLARGED his STOCK of PRINTING MATERIALS, STEAM PRESSES, &c., he is now prepared to undertake every description of Printing, such as Books, Pamphlets, Magazines, Insurance Policies, Programmes, Catalogues, Posting Bills, Hand Bills, Railway Bills, Steamboat Bills, Circulars, Invitation and Funeral Letters, Druggists and other Labels Military Forms of every description, &c., with despatch, and at the LOWEST CITY PRICES.
☞ Business Cards neatly and promptly executed.
JAMES POTTS.
Jan. 26. 22

Business Cards.

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

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

CUVILLIER & CO.,
Auctioneers and Brokers,
For the purchase and Sale of Produce, Stock, Exchange and General Merchandise.

MR. MAURICE CUVILLIER, who has had many years experience as Auctioneer and General Trade of Canada, will give his personal attention to all business entrusted to the above Firm.
Office and Store No. 11 Lemoin Street.
May 1. 6m-102

C. F. F. TRESTLER,
PHYSICIAN,
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,
210 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
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CARLTON R. MOORE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CARPET CHAIN,
Cotton Yarn, Cotton Batts, &c.,
No. 206 [old No. 116] N. Third Street, Phila.
☞Our CARPET CHAIN is put up *Full Weight*, without paste board. Orders promptly attended to.
May 14. 1y-113

MUIR, EWAN & CO.
WHOLESALE
CLOTHIERS,
NO. 75 McGILL STREET,
MONTREAL.
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JOHN G. BARNSTON,
ADVOCATE,
40 Little St. James Street.
March 19 66

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

LYON & TORNEY,
BARRISTERS & ATTORNIES AT LAW
Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public,
CONVEYANCES, &c., &c.
Brady's Block, Prescott, } OFFICES, { Sparks' Street, Ottawa City,
ROBERT LYON,..........HUGH TORNEY.
August 26, 1857. 202

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

THOMAS R. BROWNE,
Wine Merchant,
HAS REMOVED from No. 214 St. Paul Street, to those more extensive and commodious premises, No. 17, ST. JEAN BAPTISTE STREET.
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L. G. V. DE LORIMIER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
No. 15 Little St. Antoine Street.
February 10. 34

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

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

DUNBAR BROWNE
ADVOCATE,
NO. 132 CRAIG STREET
[Offices of George Browne, Esq., Architect,]
MONTREAL.
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SATRUSTEQUI & ASCENCIO
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS OF
SUGARS, MOLASSES, SEGARS, &c.
PORTLAND, MAINE.
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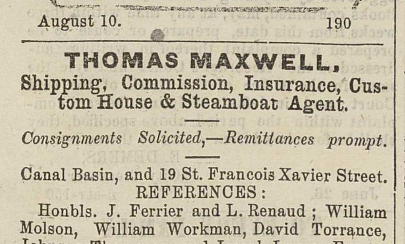

August 10. 190

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. W. CARLE
NO. 175 NOTRE DAME STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
IMPORTS everything direct from place of production, and cannot be under-sold. Has constantly on hand:—HAVANA and PRINCIPE CIGARS, choicest brands; Manufactured TOBACCOS, finest descriptions; SNUFFS of every variety.
ATTENTION IS CALLED to the following select lot of superior CUT SMOKING TOBACCOS, at the affixed unprecedented low Retail Prices:—

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

Cut Chewing Tobaccos:—Anderson's Solace, 3s per doz; Leman's Nectar Leaf in foil; Lemon's Favorite; Lemon's Nectar Leaf by the lb.
Also, a full assortment of Leaf Tobaccos for manufacturing Cigars—Cigar Boxes with labels—and Havana Ribbon.
J. W. CARLE.
May 6. 106

New Books and New Editions,
JUST RECEIVED,

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

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.
Corner Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier St.
June 8. 134

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

NEW MUSIC,
AT
S. T. PEARCE'S.
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
CRINOLINE POLKA, with Beautifully Illustrated Title Page
NIGHT BELL (Vocal) GALOP
MARCH OF THE CAMERON MEN—Song
VIOLA—Melodie for Piano. By Thalberg
The above Four Pieces sent to any address by Post, on receipt of One Dollar.
NUNN'S and CLARK'S PIANOFORTES
LADD'S, GILBERT'S and other BOSTON PIANOFORTES.
June 12. 138

RAISINS—Layers in boxes; Bunch in boxes and half boxes.
CURRANTS—In carroteels and barrels.
RICE—Patna and Arracan.
For Sale by
JAMES TORRANCE
April 3. 78

Soda Fountain for Sale.
A SODA MACHINE, in complete working order, with beautiful Marble Top Stand, Plated Cocks, &c., &c., comprising everything necessary for the Manufacture and retail sale of Soda Water. Full directions will be given if required.
W. E. BOWMAN,
Druggist,
McGill Street.
May 13. 11

FOR SALE,
60 Hhds } Bright P R Sugar
25 trcs }
100 brls Cod Oil
20 do Currants
50 do Syrup
THOMAS GORDON
May 17. 115

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLARK WINKS & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED and opened out this day the contents THIRTY-FIVE Cases and Bales of Rich Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, consisting in part, as follows:
Bugle Laces, Silks, Parasols, Ribbons, Sewed Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Shirtings, and Grey Cottons, with a large assortment of Small Wares, &c., &c.
—ALSO,—
THREE CASES of [illegible] and Fancy Tweeds.
BOYER'S BLOCK,
Custom House Square.
May 29, 1858. 126

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

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

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

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

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

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

RAISINS—150 Boxes Layers.
300 do Muscatels.
200 hlf-boxes do.
Glenfield STARCH, 130 boxes.
For Sale by
JAMES TORRANCE
May 27. 124

CONFECTIONERY,
CONFECTIONERY.
243 Notre Dame Street.
THE Subscriber has just received a large and beautiful assortment of
FRENCH CONFECTIONERY,
Consisting of
CREAM FRUITS, CHOCOLATE, CREAM DROPS, GUM DROPS, FIG PASTE, JUJUBE PASTE, &c.
ICE CREAM of different flavours always on hand.
SODA WATER from a Fountain, with Choice Syrups. Also, Superior GINGER BEER.
COFFEE ROOM supplied as usual with suitable REFRESHMENTS for LUNCHEON.
CHAS. ALEXANDER,
CONFECTIONER,
Wholesale and Retail,
243 Notre Dame Street
May 29. 1m-126

J. M. ANTHONY'S
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
CONFECTIONERY STORE.
33, Great St. James Street.
THE SUBSCRIBER will always be ready to receive orders for Weddings, Balls, and Suppers, and will always have on hand the newest Fruits; wiih Tea and Coffee at all hours of the day. Ice Creams, and Soda Water with the most delicious syrups.
The Store will be closed every Friday Evening at 7 o'clock, and open Saturday at the same hour.
All Orders for Friday and Saturday Evenings to be given the day previous.
June 10. 136

AGENCY
OF THE
NEW YORK IRON RAILING WORKS.
THE Proprietors of the above WORKS would call the attention of the Public of Montreal to their extensive variety of IRON RAILING, especially of WIRE and WROUGHT IRON, Samples of which will be seen at the store of Messrs. RODDEN & MEILLEUR, No. 71 Great St. James Street, who are capable of taking Orders, Measurements, and Specifications correctly.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
New York Iron Railing Works.
June 12. 138

ACCOUNT BOOKS
AT HALF PRICE.
WEIR & DUNN
Respectfully intimate to the
TRADE AND OTHERS,
In order to clear out their Stock of
BLANK BOOKS,
RULED FOR PRESENT CURRENCY,
They will dispose of them at
HALF THEIR USUAL RATES.
Books Ruled for Dollars and Cents.
On hand a large Stock of First Class BLANK BOOKS, all sizes and bindings, ruled for Dollars and Cents.
The cheapest House in Canada for purchasing the best English Stationery Wholesale.
On hand, 10 casks No. 1 English Glue.
" 20 " Stephen's Fluid Inks
15 Great St. James Street, Montreal. 271

HINKS, WELLS & CO.
STEEL-PEN MAKERS
To their Royal Highnesses The Prince and Princess Frederick William, of Prussia,
—AND,—
PATENTEES
OF THE
Patent Amalgam Pens,
So greatly celebrated throughout Europe and the United States.
THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform Merchants and General Dealers that he has made arrangements with the celebrated and extensive House of Messrs. HINKS, WELLS & CO., to be their SOLE AGENT for the supply of their Goods throughout the Canadas.
ORDERS to be addressed to
EDWIN CLARKE,
Union Buildings,
Montreal.
May 7. 107

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

DRAB HATS.
GIBB & CO.
BEG to inform their customers and the public generally that they have just received another lot of the celebrated
Drab Zephyr Felt Hats,
ALL SIZES.
ALSO,—By the "*Indian,*"
GENTLEMEN'S SILK GAUZE, SAXONY,
AND
ZEPHYR UNDERCLOTHING
in every variety.
18 Great St. James' Street.
June 10. 136

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

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

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.
Apri 20. 1y-90

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

Gold & Silver Watches
The Undersigned feels much pleasure in publishing the following price list of WATCHES, which will be found in point of quality and cheapness, superior to any in Canada.
NOTICE.—A guarantee for 12 months given with every WATCH sold.

Silver Lepine Watches, Jewelled in four Holes	$9.00
Do. Detached Lever Watches, Jewelled in 13 Holes	14.00
Hunting Cases $3 extra.	
Gold Lepine Watches, Jewelled in four Holes	18.00
Do. Detached Lever Watches, Jewelled in 13 Holes	21.00
Hunting Cases $12 extra.	
Silver Patent Lever, Capped and Jewelled, from	16.00
Gold Patent Levers, Capped and Jewelled, from	50.00

A large assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Duplex Patent Lever, and 3-4 Plate Lever Watches in extra heavy cases suitable for presentation at proportionately low prices.
A. HOFFNUNG,
170 Notre Dame Street,
Directly opposite St. Lambert Street.
March 30. 75

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

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

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

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

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

MONTREAL
DISTRICT TURF CLUB RACES.
THE MONTREAL DISTRICT TURF CLUB RACES will take place on the
St. Hyacinthe Race Course,
ON THE
27th, 28th, and 29th of JULY Next,
When the following Purses and Sweepstakes will be run for:—

FIRST DAY.
1st.—The Ladies' Purse of $100; ten per cent. Entrance, with an inside Stake of $25 each, P.P., open to all horses, mile heats, Gentlemen Riders. Weights as follows:—Three years' old, 120 lbs, four years old, 130 lbs; five years old, 140 lbs; six years old, 146 lbs; and aged Horses, 150 lbs. No allowance given in this Race.
2nd.—The City Sweepstake of $100 each, $25 forfeit, ten per cent. entrance, $150 added, open to all Horses, two mile heats, Montreal District Turf Club Weights.
Nomination and entry to be made and forfeit to be paid to the Secretary of the Club on or before the 20th day of July next.

SECOND DAY.
1st.—Hurdle Race—A Sweepstake of $100 each, half forfeit, to which will be added $100, ten per cent. Entrance; open to all Horses; a dash of two miles over eight hurdles three feet six inches high, stiff timber. Weights 150 lbs each.
Nomination and entry to be made and forfeit to be paid to the Secretary of the Club on or before the 20th day of July next.
2.—The Merchants' Purse of $120, ten per cent Entrance, with an inside Stake of $40 each, P.P., mile heats, best three in five; open to all Horses. Montreal District Turb Club Weights.
3rd.—Hack Race of $20, with an inside Stake of $20 each; P.P., open to all Horses used as Hacks up to the first day of May last; Gentlemen riders. Weights 140 lbs; ¾ of mile heats.

THIRD DAY.
1st.—The Montreal District Turf Club Stake of $100 each, $50 forfeit, to which will be added $300, ten per cent. Entrance; open to all Horses, three mile heats.—Weights 110 lbs. each. No allowance.
Nomination and entry to be made and forfeit to be paid to the Secretary of the Club on or before the 20th day of July next.
2nd.—Private Match, mile heats.—The Beaten Plate of $80, ten per cent. Entrance; mile heats, best three in five; open to all Horses beaten during the meeting. Weights to be handicapped by the Stewards. The Entries for this Race to be made at the post immediately after the three mile Race.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.
1st—The decision of the Stewards to be final in all cases.
2nd—The Stewards are authorized to postpone the Races in case of rainy weather.
3rd—The Races will commence each day at half-past One o'clock precisely.
4th—No Horse can be entered for any of the above Races, Sweepstakes or Plates, unless his real and *bona fide* owner be a Subscriber of $10 to the Race Fund.
5th—Riders to turn out in full Jockey style, (English or American), otherwise the Horse will not be allowed to start, or his owner will be fined at the discretion of the Stewards.
6th—Entries for the above Purses (except those otherwise above provided) shall be made and endorsed to the undersigned Secretary of the Club, on or before Nine o'clock, P.M., the day previous to each days' Races, at the Exchange Hotel in the City of St. Hyacinthe, where they will be open.
7th—No public money will be given or paid for a walk over.
The following are the Montreal District Turf Club Weights:—

3 years old—6 stones, 9lbs	93 pounds.	
4 years old—7 stones, 9lbs	108	"
5 years old—8 stones, 4lbs	116	"
6 years old—8 stones, 10lbs	122	"
Aged Horses 9 stones	126	"

Mares and Geldings allowed three pounds.
When the conditions of a Purse or Sweepstake shall not be exclusively for Horses bred in this Province, ten pounds shall be allowed for Horses so bred. This last rule will not apply to the Race wherein it is stated there will be no allowance.
O. DESSILETS,
S. M. D. T. C.
St. Hyacinthe, June 7th, 1858. T 139

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

Equitable Fire Insurance Company
CHIEF OFFICE,
CANNON STREET, [WEST,] LONDON.
LOCAL DIRECTORS AT MONTREAL,
OFFICE, [MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
WILLIAM LUNN, ESQ., CHAIRMAN.
JOHN TORRANCE, ESQ., | BENJ. HOLMES, ESQ.
JOHN FROTHINGHAM, ESQ. | J. G. MCKENZIE, ESQ.
ALFRED LAROCQUE, ESQ. | THEO. HART, ESQ.
CHARLES F. TILSTONE, ESQ., Manager.
D. D. MCKENZIE, Esq., Acct. and Cashier.
This Office Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, all descriptions of Buildings, including rents of the same, Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares, Merchandise contained therein; Ships in Harbour or in Dock, Craft on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and their Freights, and Farming Stock of all descriptions.
Losses are made good without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Montreal, without reference to London.
May 18. ts 116

THE Subscribers are now receiving and offer for Sale, in Bond or Duty paid—
500 bkts Moët & Chandon's Champagnes
100 hhds Central Society of Vine yard Proprietors' Brandy
100 qr-casks, 100 octaves do
500 cases do
} Sole Agents in Canada.
—ALSO,—
Clarets in hhds, qr-casks and cases, guaranteed to be genuine
Port and Sherry Wines of different grades
Muscovado Sugar and Molasses
—WITH,—
A General Assortment of Groceries.
LAMOTHE & FRERE,
No. 192 St. Paul Street,
April 24. 96

ORGANS!
THE Subscriber having recently enlarged and fitted up his extensive establishment, is now prepared to build to order CHURCH ORGANS of any dimensions. Having introduced many improvements highly approved of by the profession, he feels confident that his instruments will bear a favorable comparison with those of any other maker. Amongst his improvements is the
PATENT OCTAVE COUPLE,
which doubles all the notes throughout the instrument; and the TUBA, now for the first time introduced into CHURCH ORGANS; it is a powerful Sub-Bass Stop, introducing great volume of tone to the instrument.
ALSO,
Church Harmoniums, with 9 and 11 registers
Parlor Organs, Melodeons and Pianos constantly on hand
2 Second-hand Organs for sale, Low for cash
SAMUEL R. WARREN,
Nos. 18 & St. Joseph Street
Corner of St. Henry Street,
June 6. C D 1y tf 134

PROVINCAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[CONTINUED.]

Friday Monrning June 25.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Mr. MACKENZIE spoke against the main motion for about an hour, when

The motion that the Speaker leave the Chair was put and carried, and the House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. BENJAMIN in the Chair.

The first item, the sum of $6950 for six clerks of the militia department being put,

Mr. DORION said that this amount was equal to the cost of the whole militia department in 1854. Now the expenses amounted $100,000 for playing soldiers.

Attorney-General MACDONALD defended the militia system. An immensely valuable property in land and barracks had been given the department, and a most efficient force, particularly in the arm of artillery, was created.

Mr. MALCOLM CAMERON spoke against the system as being needless. In his neighborhood at least, the creation of a militia force had had a most demoralizing effect.

Mr. DORION contended that the present militia was entirely useless. He did not wish to disparage the efficiency of the corps, but it was too expensive and not needed.

Mr. POWELL thought the militia body most serviceable and efficient. They ought always to be prepared for an outbreak, and when they saw the organ of a prominent member of that House threatening war, surely that was no time to talk of abolishing the system. [Laughter.]

Col. PLAYFAIR advocated the system.

The item was carried.

Mr. BROWN quite agreed with the hon. member for Lambton that the system had a most demoralizing effect. It was, in fact, looked upon as a perfect humbug, and a burden to the country. As for the ordnance lands, their value was not, he believed, so great as had been spoken of.

Mr. SHORT would move in amendment that the salaries be retrenched $1150.—Lost.

The next item, of $3200, for two Inspecting Field Officers of Militia, for Upper and Lower Canada, was carried.

The following items were also carried:—

Salary of the Provincial Aid-de-Camp, $1600.

Eight storekeepers of armories, at $300 each, $2400.

On the item $2280 for 19 Assistant Adjutants General at $120 each.

Mr. McGEE stated that though he fully approved of the expediency of maintaining a militia in time of peace, the 19 officers, were, he had been informed, only in one another's way. He was inclined to moved that the number be reduced to two.

The item was carried.

At five minutes to 3, Mr. BROWN called for an adjournment.

The following items were also carried:—

Maintenance of 16 Troops of Cavalry 10 days drill each	$17,660
Maintenance of 7 Field Batteries of Artillery, each 15 days drill	15,319
Maintenance of 5 companies Foot Artillery, for 10 days drill	2,115
Do. 10 companies Riflemen, 50 men, 10 days drill	5,640
Do. 28 do 70 men, 10 days drill	21,392
Do. 12 do 82 do do	10,608
Contingent expenses, &c	8,000
Care of Arms, &c	5,000
Fuel	800
	$86,538

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Salary of the Speaker	$3,200
Do do Clerk	2,000
Do do Assistant Clerk	1,600

The question of the Law Clerk's salary was lengthily debated.

At nine o'clock Mr. McGEE was speaking.

Mr. MACKENZIE and Mr. WALLBRIDGE succeeded, the latter complaining that the Attorney General appointed his personal friends to offices; and not only this—he also appointed the friends of his political supporters. At Shannonville, for instance, there was a collector of customs, a brother of the hon member for Lennox and Addington, that slavish supporter of the Administration, who was paid £125 per annum for collecting £15.

Mr. ROBLIN said the custom house there had been established at the express request of Mr. Wallbridge's brothers, who were engaged in the lumber trade there, in order that it might be made a port of entry, and ships be allowed to get their clearances without going to Belleville.

Mr. FOLEY rose at half-past eleven, and spoke until twelve.

Mr. ROSE then rose to inform the House that an election committee had to sit that morning, and said the Speaker had to be called in, so that the election committee, which could not sit during the sitting of the House, might have the leave of the House to adjourn.

After some discussion, the Speaker, was called in, and resumed the chair.

The question was then debated whether what was Thursday for the House was Friday for the Committee. After a quarter of an hour in which no conclusion seemed to have been come to leave was given to the Election Committee to adjourn, and Mr. Speaker then left the chair.

Mr. DUNKIN then took the chair of the Committee of Supply, and

Mr. FOLEY, at a quarter past twelve, continued his oration. He said he thought the Government never ought to become brokers, and it was scandalous, if it were true, that they had drawn £12,500 out of the grammar school fund for the purpose of buying Hamilton debentures from one of their supporters. He indulged in further charges of corruption, and said riotings in the country were possible—he spoke in all earnestness—as a conquence of these things. Especially would this be the case if the Government called on the poor settlers to pay up instantly, at this time of depression, all the arrears of their payments to the Crown Land Department.

Mr. J. CAMERON was astonished to find that there were so many of the Opposition ready to talk away the people's time and the people's money. (Hear.) He proceeded to refer to the statements of the Opposition concerning various members. A charge had been made even against him, that he had sold himself to the Government in recompense for their promise to buy his property for a lunatic asylum. Now the facts were that he had not made any direct application to the Government at all, and that the property in question was held by a company, in which he held stock to the amount of £50. (Laughter and cheers from the Ministerial benches.) He then berated gentlemen opposite for their factious conduct. He wondered that such a hobby-horse should be made of the sale Hamilton debentures, before the accused parties had been heard in their defence. It was unfair. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DORION said the discussion was unseemly, and of no use. He would engage that it would be stopped if the evidence taken before the Committee of Public Accounts were allowed to be brought down.

Mr. CAYLEY remarked that he had not an opportunity to call a single witness since the committee had began to sit. He had had Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Morrisson before the committee for weeks; but could not ask one word. In only one instance had there been any fairness shewn by a member of the Opposition, and that was by Mr. White, who said he thought the facts would not bear out the conclusions of the committee.

Mr. WHITE said the Inspector General had never been prevented from asking questions and producing witness.

Mr. HOGAN began to speak about the corruption which had been proved in the committee against the Government.

Mr. BUCHANAN—You have proved nothing, unless, perhaps, against a subordinate.

Mr. FOLEY quite agreed that Mr. CAYLEY ought to have an opportunity of refuting the charges made against him, but he had not availed himself of the privileges already conceded to him in this respect.

Attorney General MACDONALD pointed out that only one sided evidence had been taken before the Comittee, for Mr. Brown had avoided exhausting any one subject before proceeding to another. He remarked that the supplies could not be stopped—half the money voted would be wanted on the 1st of July. And the present was not the time to do anything more than obstruct business, for every item in the estimates would be discussed after the committee of the whole had reported. The evidence and report of the Public Accounts Committee could be brought down any day during the session, and, if they justified it, a vote of censure could be passed on the Government. If it were carried, then the Government would go out, before having had the spending of any of it. The monies, however, must be raised, to enable Her Majesty's Government to be carried on. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. MACKENZIE said that was nothing. The House had granted, in 1856, the supplies for 1854 1855, and yet the Government had not been stopped in the meanwhile.

Mr. J. S. MACDONAD said it was only reasonable for the Inspector General, when asking supplies, to tell the House how he proposed to raise them. But as to stopping the supplies, it could not be done. There were many charges which the country had to pay, and for which the Government were not responsible. He would vote to grant the supplies demanded, as he saw nothing unreasonable asked.

Mr. MACKENZIE replied.

Mr. J. S. MACDONALD again urged upon the House the necessity of voting the supplies. There could be a general field day afterwards. There was, however, such a coherence among the supporters of the Administration that defeat was certain. He would even like to see gentlemen opposite remain on the Treasury benches to extricate themselves, if they could, from their financial embarrassments, for he would not like to mount the Treasury benches with the legacy the Ministry would leave if they went out now. The Opposition had hurled their anathemas at the Government as they could; but, although they had produced a great effect out of doors, they had not had any effect in changing the votes of hon. members opposite.

Mr. GOULD, at four o'clock, said the committee ought to rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. McMICKEN said that, if the charges made by gentlemen against the Administration were true, neither he nor his friends would sustain the Government. But nothing had been substantiated, no malfeasance in office brought home to the heads of departments. He could not take for granted all the "astounding developments" and "woeful corruptions" of the *Globe*. We had had "the Cobourg job," but nothing had resulted from it worse than the saving of the Cobourg road from being closed. The money advanced for that purpose had been repaid. Then we had had the "special investment fund," and a great cry was made because the Inspector General had bought debentures at par, as it it were not his duty to maintain the Provincial credit. He had heard, too, that before the Government bought the Hamilton debentures, they had a certificate from the then Mayor of Hamilton, to the effect that the value of the debentures ranged from 95 (the minimum) to 100. And so it was with the debentures which were said to have been counted over twice, and with the charge about the malfeasance in the money order office.

Mr. ROBLIN—Oh, that's only a "melancholy fact." (Laughter.)

Mr. McMICKEN continued to say that no postmaster had unlimited credit at the banks. The present Postmaster General had transacted the duty of his office with as much assiduity as any of his predecessors. The next charge—for they all dwindled down to two or three—was the sale of debentures in England at 3 per cent premium when the market value was 6 or 7. That might be true, but had they any reason to believe that the Government was implicated in the sale of them. No, the transaction was carried on by the financial agents in London, and they would, no doubt, be able to give a good reason for the course which they took.

Mr. BROWN said the hon. gentleman had corroborated the entire cases which he desired to disprove. He was proceeding to make charges of mismanagement in the money order branch of the Post Office department, when he was met by the Postmaster General, who referred him to a gentleman on his own side of the House (Mr. Walker Powell), who was forced to say that Mr. Brown was incorrect.

The POSTMASTER GENERAL proceeded to point out the manner in which he had been brought before the committee on public accounts without a day's notice. He desired it to be perfectly understood that he could not carry the entire transactions of the department in his head. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BROWN said the hon. gentleman was not able to answer some questions put to him by the committee, though he had been five months in the department.

The POSTMASTER GENERAL—That's not so. The hon. gentleman proceeded to show that from the time occupied with his election, the debate on the address, and subsequent sickness, he had not had more than three weeks to superintend the business of that department, and during that time he had done an amount of work truly wonderful.

Mr. BROWN—I admit there must be an allowance made for that. He continued to attack the Postmaster General and Inspector General, but every charge was met by a flat contradiction. He was about entering into the public accounts of 1856, but on looking around the House, and seeing the little attention which was paid to him, he said he could postpone his remarks to some other time. (Hear.) It was a strange thing, he said that he could not get members to listen to him, when speaking on such important subjects, subjects affecting millions of people, and the country on the verge of bankruptcy. He would propose again that the committee rise and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. ROBLIN—Not a bit of it.

Mr. BROWN—Not a bit of it, and so say all the hon. gentleman's friends. He proceeded to insinuate that Mr. Roblin might be one of the parties in arrears, and to charge the Government with buying his support by allowing him to be in arrears.

Mr. ROBLIN promptly denied that he owed the Government anything for timber.

Mr. BROWN—Nor for saw-logs?

Mr. ROBLIN—Nor for saw-logs.

Mr. BROWN then continued to speak for an hour, and then asked if Mr. Price's name was in the list of defaulters for timber dues.

Mr. PRICE—No—perfectly clear.

Mr. BROWN spoke until 6 o'clock, when

Mr. SPEAKER came in, and announced that the Legislative Council had passed several bills.

He then left the chair.

At a quarter to eight, he resumed it, and immediately gave the chair of the committee to Mr. Benjamin.

Mr. BURWELL then took the floor for a quarter of an hour, and was succeeded by

Mr. McKELLAR, who said he thought the Ministry had better leave their seats. He spoke until nine o'clock.

The ministerial benches were nearly talked empty by this oration, and the Opposition therefore loudly called for a division.

Attorney General CARTIER therefore rose to speak, while the ministerial members were filling in. After five minutes, there was a ministerial majority in the House, when

Mr. FOLEY commenced, and spoke for a short time.

The following items were then carried, by 46 to 39 votes:

Salary of the Law Clerk		$1000
Do	Chaplain and Librarian	800
Do	Gentleman Usher Black Rod	400
Do	Sergeant-at-Arms	400

Mr. McGEE then rose to complain that he could not hear the chaiman put the items to the committee. He expressed his intention of saying a few words about the chaplaincy; but made a general attack upon the Ministry, instead, and kept the house much amused until half-past ten.

Mr. LANGEVIN could not avoid saying that the course of the discussion was not satisfactory to the country or the House. For thirty hours the House had been wasting its time. He could not see why the estimates could not be concurred in, and the Public Accounts Committee's report could be brought down and discussed in connection with a few of the items of the estimates. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BROWN said his friends would be willing to accede to this.

Attorney General MACDONALD wondered he had not heard this before.

Mr. BROWN thought the committee of public accounts could report on Wednesday.

Mr. J. CAMERON said it would be important that other witnesses should be examined than those called by the member for Toronto.

Mr. Sherwoood had understood the hon. member for Toronto to have refused such proposition the night previously.

Mr. CARTIER showed that the delay had proceeded entirely from the Opposition.

Attorney General MACDONALD said the proposition had never been made before. He reprobated the practice of gentlemen opposite who got up avowedly to speak against time. This practice was disgraceful, and beneath the dignity of the House. It was a false pretence to say that it was in order to wait for the report of the committee of public accounts, for that committee could not sit while the House did. Even after the committee of the whole should have concurred in the estimates, the House would but concur in it at a future day. He again challenged Mr. Brown to move a vote of want of confidence. The estimates themselves, he said, were the most unobjectionable ever brought down. They were a decrease on those of previous years, in almost every particular. As to the evidence taken before the committee had not finished the investigation on any one subject. They wandered from one to another. They made their "plant" insidiously, drew out some points, which were exaggerated in their newspapers the day after. As for bringing down the evidence on Thursday, it could not be done, unless the accusatory evidence were alone taken. (Hear, hear.) He passed on to criticise the partiality of the *Globe's* report, and asked why, on the separate school question, Mr. Brown's and his own speech had not been printed there. He then asked what Mr. Brown's ideas of parliamentry conduct must be, when he asked the Inspector General the other day "who told the lie." He characterized this as brutal, and said many men would have crushed him to the ground at once. He felt sure the House would not approve of this course.

Mr. BROWN spoke of the vile abuse, the vile personalities, which the Attorney General had indulged in towards him. He said there never had been a viler mouth than that gentleman's. The tactics he [Mr. Brown] had recently pursued, were the result of a caucus of his party. (Hear, hear, from the Ministerial benches.) Mr. Brown then made a personal attack on the member for Carleton and upon the Attorney General and Inspector General, in reference to Mr. Talbot's remarks in reference to the member for Grey.

Mr. TALBOT asked if Mr. Brown would wait a little.

Mr. BROWN—Yes.

Mr. TALBOT was producing documentary evidence, when

Mr. BROWN said—Oh! let me finish the Attorney General. (Laughter.) He then proceeded, at great length, to speak of the falsification of the public accounts.

Mr. BUCHANAN showed that there was no such falsification. (Hear.)

Mr. BROWN talked away about the public accounts.

Mr. BUCHANAN said he recollected when there had been no books. Since then the books had been better kept each successive year, and this year they were better than ever they were before. (Hear.)

Mr. BROWN went on to say that he did not believe the books. He had very grave doubts whether there was any sinking fund of ours in England at all. (Oh! oh!) He then found fault with the sale of the £500,000 of debentures at 103.

Mr. BUCHANAN said it was fortunate they had been sold at all, in the then state of the money market.

Mr. BROWN continued talking until one.

Mr. POWELL (Carleton) said Mr. Brown was a ranting, roaring, determined demagogue. (Laughter.) He cast an unpleasant character on every debate he took part in. There were some people in the House who were frantic, on account of their indebtedness to the bank (laughter), and they wished, therefore, to have their hands in the public purse. (Laughter.)

Mr. POWELL was reading extracts from Mr. Macdonald's writings concerning Mr. Brown, when our reporters left.

Business Notices.

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

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

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

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

WISTARS' BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
The great Remedy for Consumption and all other Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.
The greater the value of any discovery the higher is it held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the spurious imitations of ignorant, designing and dishonest men.
Now that this preparation is well known to be a more certain cure for incipient Consumption, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Cough, Bronchitis, and all similar affections than any other remedy known, there are found those so villainously wicked as to concoct a spurious, and perhaps a poisonous mixture, and try to palm it off as the genuine Balsam.
This is to caution dealers and the public generally against purchasing any other than that having the written signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.
SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.
Agents for Montreal:
CARTER, KERRY & CO.
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R. & G. A. WRIGHT'S FRANGIPANNI.
THE ETERNAL PERFUME.
Frangipanni Extract, | Frangipanni Pomade,
Do Soap | Do Saches
This delightful and Fashionable Perfumery is from the Laboratory of Messrs. R. & G. A. Wright, Philadelphia, Manufacturers of the celebrated Gold Medal Perfumery.
For sale by
JOHNSTON BEERS & CO.
J. GARDNER,
And all the Druggists.
June 27. 151

The Great American Hair Tonic.
BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID permeates to the cellular tissue of the cuticle, and instantly forces the hair and moustaches to grow. It cures scurf and all diseases of the skin, and is the most beautiful embellisher of the hair to be found. Price 25, 50, and 75 cents per bottle.
BOGLE'S AMERICAN ELECTRIC HAIR DYE magically changes unsightly hair into a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. Price 50 cents, $1, and $1,50 per box.
BOGLE'S AMOLE SHAVING CREAM renders that usual unpleasant operation (shaving a decided luxury. Price 25 and 37 cents pe bottle.
BOGLE'S HEBEAIONA, or BALM OF CYTHEREA, is unrivalled for beautifying the complexion and eradicating tan and pimples.—Price 50 cents per bottle.
To be had of the inventor WM. BOGLE, an agents throughout the world. 94

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

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

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

TO TANNERS & LEATHER DRESSERS.
THE Subscribers have received and offer for Sale—
SODA ASH,
ALUM,
TERRA JAPONICA,
GUM TRAGAC,
OXALIC ACID,
SUMAC,
COD OIL.
LYMANS, SAVAGE & CO.
June 10. 136

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
150 Kegs Bi-Carbonate Soda
100 Brls Copperas
75 Casks Epsom Salts
30 Do Alum
LYMANS, SAVAGE & CO.
June 10. 136

THE MONTREAL HERALD

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1858.

☞SEE FIRST PAGE for Parliamentary Debates.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Toronto, June 28.

Numerous petitions were presented in favor of the bill for granting assistance to the Northern Railway.

The bill from the Council to amend the usury laws was read a first time.

The bill from the Council to amend the charter of the Colonial Bank of Canada was also read a first time.

Mr. Clark moved the third reading of the bill to incorporate the Presque Isle and Marmora Railway bill.

The Post Master General moved in amendment the six months' hoist, which was carried —yeas, 43; nays, 36.

The bill to confirm a resolution or bye-law of the Corporation of Montreal to empower the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal to erect a gallery across Capital street in Montreal was read a third time and passed.

THE SUPPLIES.—It is, so far, gratifying to find that the Ministry, by the terms agreed upon on Saturday morning, have been forced to yield [illegible] constitutional demand of the Opposition, that Mr. Cayley should not have his supplies, until the Committee on Public accounts have given in their Report, and the House is informed what is the real state of the finances of the country.

MESSRS. GLYNS AND BARINGS.—We yesterday published an abstract of the late Deputy Receiver General Anderson's evidence, before the Committee on Public Accounts, to one feature in which, we would now beg to invite the attention of our readers. We need scarcely tell those who have read the evidence in question, that we allude to the very extraordinary, and, we have no hesitation in adding, unbusiness-like, if not worse, conduct of our Provincial bankers, Messrs. Glyns and Barings, in connection with their unauthorized sale of half-a-million of our Provincial debentures, in December last. It seems then—by Mr. Anderson's evidence, and Mr. Cayley's silence—that these gentlemen, left without instructions to do as they pleased, found it very much for the interest of the Province to sell £500,000 of 6 per cent debentures (to parties, whose names are not furnished) on a day which, by some fortuitous circumstance, happened to be that unlucky day when these securities were lower on the market than they had been for years before or have been since. From a statement of the quotations furnished from the letters of these gentlemen, it appears that, in every week from December 26, 1856, to November 27, 1857, their prices ranged from 15½ down to 7½ prem.; but on the 4th of December they fell to 105@106, and that was precisely the day, when our amiable friends in Lombard Street found it most advantageous to dispose of half-a-million of pounds of them. Strangely, however, though their own quotation for cash was 105@106, the sale was effected at 103; but inasmuch as, by another no doubt fortuitous circumstance, one coupon, representing almost six months interest, was nearly due, the real price, instead of three premium, was only ½ Per Cent, premium; from which, again, the Province had to deduct 1 per cent. commission, and ¼ per cent, brokerage, before it touched its receipts, at ⅛ per cent. discount. This price, however, was only payable in instalments, extending over several months, though the sale was made, it is alleged, in consequence of our pressing need of money. It may be satisfactory to learn, as will also be seen from Mr. A's evidence, that the adventurous purchasers were rewarded for their boldness and judgment by an immediate rise in price, which has been since maintained —that, in short, their profits upon this transaction could not have fallen short of £50,000 sterling? No doubt, as Mr. Cayley says in the preamble to one of his questions to Mr. Anderson, the character and standing of Messrs. Barings and Glyns are second to that of no other banking firm in London; while he insinuates the consequent improbability of their being guilty of ought that could affect their commercial honor. Facts, notwithstanding, are, proverbially, "chiels that winna' ding"; and if the facts are as described by Anderson, and not disputed by Cayley, we have no hesitation in saying that we have known London bankers—quite equal in standing to either Messrs. Glyns or Barings—who would have scorned to enrich themselves by, in our opinion, so palpable a betrayal of the confidence reposed in their financial judgment by any of their customers. A loss, by the Province, of £50,000 upon the sale of £500,000 of debentures, is a transaction that should, at the very least, be sifted to the bottom; and Messrs. Glyns and Barings should be compelled to produce the names of the brokers who sold—charging ½ Per Cent. therefor—and of the principals who bought the debentures in question.

NEW STAINED GLASS WINDOW IN THE PARISH (R. C.) CHURCH.—We have been particularly pleased with an examination of this very beautiful production. It reflects the highest credit on the liberality and spirit of the Canadian clergy, and on the taste and manufacture of our townsman, Mr. J. C. Spence. Our contemporary the *Pilot* makes a mistake in stating that this is a German work of art imported from Munich. We have had the pleasure of visiting Mr. Spence's establishment several times during the progress of this window, and are, therefore, enabled to assert positively that every portion of it has been designed, painted and leaded in this city.

The artist, in designing this work, must have laboured under considerable difficulty. The frame-work of the window itself is decidedly unsymmetrical, both in force and proportions. To adapt a painting to such a window was no easy task, and we are bound to say that we think Mr. Spence has shewn great ingenuity in the way he has overcome this obstacle. The window is one of five lights, each one containing a colossal figure. In the centre, the Virgin and Child, with, on either side, St. Joseph, St. Peter, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Louis. These figures stand on Gothic pedestals, and are surmounted by elaborate canopies, the tracery above being filled with elegant foliage, the brilliancy of which makes us forget the forms of the hideous frame-work which surrounds them. The figures are masterly productions. There is no quaint, grotesque drawing, no ultra mediævalism, but real art. We are also very glad to see that the true effect of stained glass has been studied in the omission of deep shadows and artificial relief. The countenance of the Infant Jesus is especially lovely. It reminds us of some exquisite head of Fra. Angelico or Overbeck. We trust that the authorities of the French Church will soon lower the canopy behind the high altar, so as to give us a better view of this beautiful figure.

If we might suggest two trifling faults in this window, we would say that the blue color is rather too predominant, and that the tints of the lower portion are somewhat raw; but, as a whole, we repeat, it is really a very fine specimen of "high art," and does great credit alike to Mr. Spence's conceptive powers and artistic skill.

AGASSIZ NOT GOING TO PARIS.—We [*New York Times,*] stated a few days since, on the strength of an announcement in the London Athenæum, that Professor Agassiz had been induced by the liberal offers of the Emperor of the French, to consent to go to Paris; but we are happy to learn from a more reliable source, that the great naturalist has determined not to leave his adopted country, even for the honor of becoming a French Senator and Director of the Jardin des Plantes. He prefers Boston to Paris, and Republicanism to Imperialism.

Later from England---By the "Anglo Saxon."

The R.M. (Canadian Line) steamship "Anglo Saxon," from Liverpool on the 16th instant, arrived at Quebec at 8 o'clock, A.M., on Sunday—her mail reaching town on the night of the same day. We are, as usual, indebted to Messrs. Allan & Gillespie, the Liverpool agents of the line, for the latest English papers, from which we give extracts below. The monetary and commercial news will be found under its appropriate heading:—

NEWS OF THE DAY.

[*From the Northern Times, June 16.*]

The Property Qualification Bill passed a third reading in the House of Lords last night, after a short discussion, in which Lords Ravensworth and Denman, and the Earls of Glencarty and Wicklow, opposed the principles of the Bill.—The Crown will, on an early day, lay all the papers in connexion with the case of the Cagliari before Parliament.

The House of Commons had an early sitting yesterday, at which Mr. Townsend, M. P. for Greenwich, was declared incompetent and unqualified to sit and vote in that House since he had been adjudged a Bankrupt. Should the Bankruptcy be annulled, then Mr. Townsend will be enabled to speak and vote as usual. The House went into Committee on the Bill for the Sale and Transfer of Land in Ireland, but before clause three had been disposed of the sitting terminated. At the evening sitting Mr. S. Fitzgerald said that the arrangements made by the Naples Government was without the concurrence of the Sardinian authorities—even the British Government were not aware of the intention of Naples until the offer of the release of the Cagliari had been made. Sir J. Pakington did not object to the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the case of Mr. Barber, who had been wrongfully sentenced and convicted of malpractice as a solicitor. Mr. Baxter moved that an Under Secretary of State should be appointed for Scotland, and he was supported by a number of the Scotch members, but several others opposed the motion, including Mr. Sterling and the Lord Advocate, as did also the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and on a division there was only 41 for the motion, while there were 174 against it. Lord Naas obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of the Constabulary Force in Ireland, and, after some other business, the House adjourned.

According to the London correspondent of a Dublin journal, the English Government has been informed of the whereabouts of Mr. Alsop, who is accused of having conspired, along with Orsini and others, to assassinate the present Emperor of the French. The manager of the peace organ in London, Mr. Baxter Langley, of the *Morning Star*, has, it is said, furnished the government with information respecting Mr. Alsop, and Mr. Baxter Langley has claimed the £200 reward offered for his apprehension. This £200 is to be applied to the defence of Mr. Alsop.

The lunacy case of Sir Henry Meux is not yet concluded. A number of witnesses have been examined during the past two days. All the witnesses gave evidence in favour of the opinion that Sir Henry's mind was in a state that enabled him to transact business of an ordinary nature. This was the case particularly with Mr. Hunter, who was solicitor to the firm of Meux and Co. for 50 years, and had been solicitor to Sir Henry himself for 25 years.

On Monday, a meeting was held in London in aid of the fund for the erection of a new and enlarged King's College Hospital. More than £30,000 have already been subscribed for the object, but several thousands more are still wanted, and the committee act wisely in refusing to lay even the first stone until they have obtained the whole of the money they require. The Duke of Cambridge presided, and Mr. Gladstone, Sir W. Page Wood, and other distinguished men, eloquently advocated the cause of the charity.

A youth, 17 years of age, named Frederick Nobles has been charged before the London magistrates with stabbing his father. The prisoner had gone to an engineering factory at Stepney, where his father was employed, and while talking to him about some family matters, stabbed him between the shoulders with a large carving knife, which it appears he must have carried with him for the purpose. The case is remanded for a week.

A London cotemporary calls attention to the great nuisance of street preaching, and alludes to a recent case brought before the Police Courts, in connection with this subject. One Philip Pitcher, it seems, was brought before the magistrate at Lambeth Police Court, "charged with stealing a silver watch during a religious, or rather irreligious discussion, at the Obelisk, after one o'clock in the morning." The prisoner was a cabman, whose licence had already been taken from him. The first witness was a fellow called Aldridge, an Atheist shoemaker, "who refused to be sworn on the Testament, and professed himself an Atheist; and other witnesses in abundance not Atheist, and willing to be sworn, "represented to the magistrate that the nightly scenes at the Obelisk were of the most disgraceful kind, and the language of the preachers of the vilest character; scarcely a night passing without a robbery." The public scandal and nuisance has, in fact, become so intolerable that the commissioners of police have been at last obliged to interfere, and the grievance is at an end.

We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. Commissioner Stevenson, of the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court. Yesterday morning, as he was in the ferry-boat crossing the river from his private residence at New Brighton, he was observed to real and fall, and on being raised up life was found to be extinct.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says that the Hungarian General Kmetio, who shared in the glories of the siege of Kars, has been appointed Commander of the Turkish army acting against Montenegro.

The decree appointing M. Delangle minister, which appears in the *Moniteur*, does not contain the words, "and Minister of public safety."

A despatch from Paris announces that General Espinasse has been relieved of his functions as Minister of the Interior, and that M. Delangle, hitherto President of the Imperial Court, has taken his place. The rumour some time since was that the Emperor had become aware of the injudiciousness of the compulsory conversion of French charity property, a project which originated with General Espinasse, and that the abandonment of the scheme was under consideration. Of course that would involve General Espinasse's dismissal. Whether the change now announced has that signification, remains to be seen.

The Canadia insurgents have had their case placed before the foreign consuls in a very ably-written and detailed memorial. It is pretty evident that they are acting under the advice of their Greek compatriots in the larger commercial cities, and perhaps in the kingdom, but nobody can blame this co-operation of a suppressed race, divided against its will. As yet there is no visible desire to throw off the allegiance to the Sultan altogether, if he will only sincerely contribute, as an impartial sovereign, to remove the oppression which his Mahomedan subjects, in possession of the administrative power, against the law, constantly exercise over his Christian ones.

The Rev. A. Poole, late curate at St. Barnabas's Pimlico, whose license has been suspended by the Bishop of London, has published a direct denial of the charges preferred against him at the late meeting in St. James's Hall, with respect to his conduct in the "Confessional."

Several cases of forgery and robbery on the Post-office, were before the Central Criminal Court yesterday. One prisoner named Randall, a letter sorter, who pleaded guilty to a series of extensive robberies of money out of letters, was sentenced to six years' penal servitude. When taken into custody he had in his possession £207, the produce of his robberies.

Lady Morgan is ill.

'FOREWARNED FOREARMED."

(*From the "Times', June 12.*)

The speeches of Mr. Disraeli and Sir J. Pakington in answer to Sir C. Napier's question on the National Defences will be read with considerable satisfaction. It is well to know that the attention of Her Majesty's Government is fixed on so important a subject, and that in their opinion the country will be sufficiently protected in case of any European complications. As was to be expected, Mr. Disraeli and his colleague deprecated anything in speech or writing which might tend to create alarm or excitement on either side of the Channel. But of such sidelong remonstrances we take little heed. We know our duty, and how to distinguish between groundless and well-grounded alarm. The orator of Slough, who startled the world by the news that we had been within a few hours of war with France, is hardly the man to rebuke a newspaper or a member of Parliament for uttering what is uppermost in everybody's thoughts. There can be no doubt that for the last few months the feeling in Europe has been one of vague disquiet and apprehension. We are only saying what is too notorious any longer to be passed over in silence when we assert that the probability of the peace of Europe being disturbed by the ambition of one great military Power has been the common subject of conversation from Lisbon to St. Peterburg ever since the attempt on the French Emperor's life in January. It is not an English notion it is Continental, and, what is of still greater importance, it is French. The French people may, indeed, be liable to put faith in rumours, and they are perhaps strangely subject to the nervousness which silence and secrecy induce. But, whether justly or not, all classes have lately been influenced by the idea that war, somewhere and on some pretext, is only a question of time, and a very short time. The *bourgeoisie* in their counting houses, the workmen in their wineshops, the army in their newly-established messes, are accustomed to discuss the question, some with apprehension, and some with joy, according to their several instincts, but all arriving at the same conclusion,—that the peace of Europe may possibly before long be sacrificed to the necessities of the Imperial system and the desire of France for glory. Now, we are perfectly willing to believe that these notions may be merely the feverish dreams of politial disquietude. The French are at the present moment the subjects of a great experiment. A powerful ruler is attempting to discover whether the most excitable and quick-witted race in Europe can exist entirely without political information or the rightof expressing any political opinions. The French Press has long given up discussion; it has now almost given up the circulation of intelligence. The Brussels paper which supplied the place of the decaying Parisian sheets has been lately forbidden entrance into France. People are asking on every side what it all means, whether it is to go on, whether it is not a prelude to something unexpected and startling. If any one doubt this, let him go to Paris, or talk with any one who has come from that capital, or from Brussels, or Vienna, where the matter is debated with even greater anxiety than here. Every one is conscious of a calm and silence which are totally unatural, and they think that this electrically charged cloud which seems to be slowly gathering must sooner or later discharge its contents. If a general expectation tends to generate the results that are looked for, then it is high time that this country took precautions against events which, rightly or wrongly, are anticipated by a large section of Continental society.

That the French Government has of late been arming in a manner inexplicable and alarming is a thing of sufficient notoriety.—France has not a single neighbour from whom she need fear insult, much less attack. Prussia and Austria are purely defensive Powers; Belgium and Sardinia are little nations, solicitous only for their own independence; of Spain we need hardly speak; and as for England, whatever we may be reproached with, it cannot be said that our ambition points to the Continent of Europe or the neighbouring regions of the globe. Why, then, should France, without any valuable colony, with her only important dependency at three days' sail from Toulon, thus keep up and continually add to a navy which can only be used for offensive purposes? All the assurances in the world, whether the Imperial manifestoes on one side of the Channel or in Ministerial speeches on the other, cannot do away with the impression produced by this incessant activity of a Power which possesses only one or two sugar islands in the New World and some unimportant factories on the coast of India. Any one who is not blinded by perversity and party spirit, like the leaders of the Manchester School, will admit that if ever Europe is to be delivered from the incubus of standing armies and overgrown fleets, the peaceful example must be set by such countries as France and Russia, which, indeed, fear no enemy, and that the initiative cannot be taken by a State like England, which has wealth untold to guard at home, and communications to preserve with the most distant parts of the earth.

We are therefore happy to hear from Sir John Pakington that Sir C. Napier's estimate of of the naval forces of this country was not sufficiently favourable, and that "we could at the "shortest notice assemble in the Channel a "fleet which would be able to cope with any "which any other Power o Europe could send out.' When the present Government came into office a promise was made that the countryshould have a Channel Fleet before the end of the summer. The fulfilment of this promise will be one of the most important services which the First Lord of the Admiralty can render to the State. We, like the rest of our countrymen, are desirous to live in peace and harmony with the French people; but, considering the tone in which hostilities with this country are discussed abroad, we think that even at the cost of some "panic and alarm in the city," and "probably "irritation in the minds of our allies the "French," it is as well that independent members should call on the government to complete those preparations the absence of which is causing notorious disquietude in Europe. We firmly believe in the strength and courage of this country to meet and overthrow any foe who may attack us. History relates what we have done, and our own hearts tell us we can repeat the exploits. But we are, as a nation, incautious, unready, intent on our own concerns, and destitute to a fault of the power of keeping military armaments in efficiency. England is just the country to suffer by a razzia, even though she should subsequently be triumphant in a war. Let not the name of alarmists be applied to those who speak on this subject, or any man strive to show his superior wisdom by making light of the matter. There is an unbelief which is as foolish as the most eager credulity. Any one who had predicted the events of the Crimea and India would have been laughed to scorn—in the one case by Ministerial and military personages, in the other by advanced Liberals. The country should take care that a third tempest shall not find it unprepared.

THE CASE OF ALSOP.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.

The London correspondent of the *Dublin Daily Express*, writing on Saturday evening makes the following rather extraordinary statement:—

I have rather startling intelligence to convey to-day. Your readers will recollect that a reward of £200 was offered by the late Government to any person who would give information as to the hiding place of Mr. Alsop, the alleged conspirator against the life of the French Emperor. That information has been given. The intelligence has not yet got loose but when it does—of which, probably, your paper of Monday will be the occasion—it will excite great agitation amongst English parties of all colours, but more especially among the members of that party with which Mr. Alsop ranked himself. The person by whom the information was conveyed to the Government is Baxter Langley, Esq., the manager and director of the *Morning Star* newspaper. The evening before last he waited on the Home Secretary, named the refuge of Mr Alsop, and *claimed the reward*. Who is this Mr. Baxter Langley? He is a very notable man. By his talent and energy the *Morning Star* has been made a great paper. I do not know exactly what its circulation is just now, but it has reached the enormous issue of 60,000 a day. The political views of Mr. Langley find other media of expression than the *Star*, for which he seldom writes anything. He is an able public speaker, a first-rate man of business, dexterous both in committee discussion and platform debate, and a very skilful chairman either in council or public meeting. The political opinions of the *Star* may not be much known in Ireland; it is therefore as well to mention that they are advanced Liberal, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual or, at least, triennial parliament, new electoral districts, and separation of Church aad State. The *Star* is the reputed organ of the Peace Society, and is, at all events, the chief advocate of the principles which that association was founded to promote. Mr Langley sympathizes with Mr. Alsop, and is thoroughly identified with the Radical party; but of course a gentleman of his superior intellect and kindly nature abhors the doctrine of tyrannicide, or of the destruction of human life by the weapon of the assassin under any other designation. What, then, could be the motive of such a person as Mr. Langley in acting the part he has performed, and demanding the paltry reward, which could not possibly exercise an influence on him? I am able to solve this mystery. The object is a double one—to put the Government to a test, and to liberate Mr. Alsop from the necessity of retirement. The reward will be used to defend the accused if he be put upon his trial. The step Mr. Langley has taken places the Government in great difficulty. If they arrest him, the reward must, in honour and justice, be handed to the gentleman by whom the whereabouts of the imputed culprit was made known, and the government thus furnishes a large subscription to the fuud for his defence. If they do not arrest him, still that sum is available for the general purposes of Mr. Alsop's expenses in connection with this curious transaction. If Mr. Alsop be put upon his trial, it may peril the parliamentary support which the government has received from a large section of the advanced Liberals in and out of parliament and a public ferment will ensue, to which the affair of Dr. Bernard was nothing.

I have dwelt upon this matter at some length, and you will by this letter "open the ball," which will be a merry one, for unless the Government leave this Alsop in his insignificance and obscurity, there is an agitation before them which will give the Radical Press plenty to fill its columns.

ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF THE CLASSES OF THE HIGH SCHOOL AT MCGILL COLLEGE.—It will be seen by reference to the advertisement of the High School department of McGill College, that the annual examination of the classes of the High School, is now being held in the different class-rooms of Burnside Hall. The first day's examinations took place yesterday and will be continued this day, (Tuesday) and to-morrow (Wednesday), from 10 to 12 a.m. and from 2 to 4 p.m. It is to be hoped, that Parents and Guardians, and all who are interested in Education, will countenance these examinations by their presence, as they are particularly requested to attend by invitation from the institution.

The distribution of Prizes and award of honors, will take place in the Hall of McGill Normal School, Belmont-Street, on Friday, July 2d, at 3 p.m.

DEATH OF MR. SMYTH.—It is with feelings of regret we have to announce the demise of our young, talented and esteemed fellow-townsman, Mr. Smyth, Esq., advocate, who, on Sunday last, received a sun-stroke, which produced congestion of the brain, from the effects of which he expired yesterday evening. The funeral notice will be found under our obituary heading.

RESCUED.—On Thursday last a young Canadian lad, named Louis Pelletier, fell from a raft opposite the Black Horse into the River, and was rescued from a watery grave through the exertions of Constable Simard of the Government police.

Editorial Corespondence of the "Montreal Herald."

Toronto, June 26.

PARLIAMENTARY SCENES.

Last night, we had some scenes such as I have not witnessed in Parliament since the Rebellion Losses Bill. A great deal of excitement and bad feeling has naturally arisen from the proceedings in the Committee of Public Accounts and in the House, and perhaps neither side has been free from fault. The impression, however, made on my mind has been that Mr. Cayley and his friends, finding themselves in the grasp of a much stronger intellect than their own, and feeling the badness of their cause, have not only given way to the irritation natural to a position, where they were checkmated at each new attempt to move, but have sought to create personal squabbles in order to throw public attention off the really important issues constantly pressed upon them.—They had a valuable accession of strength in this line of business last night, and the exploit of their ally will form the principal subject of this letter. After the debate of Thursday had been carried on for about forty hours, of course prolonged with the avowed purpose, on the part of the Opposition, of declining to proceed with the estimates until they could discuss all the topics brought before the Committee of Public Accounts, Mr. John A. Macdonald made a speech, in which, without touching on the questions raised before the Committee, farther than to protest against saying anything about them until the Committee should have reported, and declaring that it was unconstitutional to stop the supplies and unnecessary for the purpose of securing discussion, he made several charges against Mr. Brown, some of them growing out of the Parliamentary proceedings, and others entirely personal, and in their nature such as he could have had no knowledge of. Among other things, he asserted as a fact, that Mr. Brown had got a draft report of the Committee of Accounts printed in slips, and communicated to the members of the Committee; and, though this was immediately denied, he repeated it, of course without any proof, animadverted upon such conduct as if he was treating of a real fact, and spoke of Mr. Brown's denial as a proof that he could feel the sting of conscience when, as the Attorney General said, he was caught. I mention this as a specimen of the matter. As to the manner, he repeated several times that Mr. Brown's conduct was brutal, with effective emphasis, which all who heard him will remember. He also repeatedly charged the member for Toronto with falsehood, &c.; remarking especially upon the latter's unparliamentary language in the Committee. Mr. Brown replied, and, except that he brought in no extraneous matter and did not talk of brutality, he gave the Attorney Gen. a return in kind. But there was this difference, that for every statement he made, tending to convict his opponents of falsehood, he referred to documentary evidence, and stuck consistently to the text, that Government had done certain things which they could not deny, and only sought to escape from. During this speech, Mr. Cartier showed his sense of the Parliamentary delicacy, which his colleague had just been so anxious about, by exclaiming, respecting the false entry of the remittance for the Sinking Fund, "It is a bugbear; it is d——d nonsense!" Next, Mr. Powell, of Ottawa, came upon the scene. Mr. Brown having turned to his friends behind him, to appeal to them for the truth of some fact, Mr. Powell, who sits in the front rank of the Opposition Benches, three seats from Mr. Brown, made some interruption—I do not know what —but in a very truculent tone. Mr. Brown immediately said that it was very indecorous for the member for Carleton thus to interfere when he was specially addressing his (Mr. B's.) own friends, and added that they could never speak to each other without that gentleman hearing all they had to say. That he ought not to be there. Whether he added that Powell conveyed what he heard elsewhere, I do not know. I did not hear it, if he did. I believe at this time, too, he alluded to a movement of Mr. Powell's, on a preceding evening, when the latter got up from his seat, and moved down in a menacing manner to the desk where Mr. Brown stood. However that may be, the debate went on, and Mr. Cayley rose to speak, but was prevented from doing so by finding that the person in possession of the floor had not concluded. Mr. Powell then crossed the House to Mr. Cayley with a paper in his hand, which was recognized in the Reporters' Gallery as a paper published for electioneering purposes, and containing extracts from an article published in a paper once edited by Mr. MacDougal, now M.P. for Oxford. It was pretty plain that a consultation was going on, with the gentlemen on the Treasury Benches as to what Mr. Powell was to do, and what that was, was soon made manifest. He returned to his seat, and getting up with the paper in hand, said he had something to say personal to the member for Toronto. He said the member for Toronto had accused him of listening to secrets and conveying them to others. He then put on a frightful *Bobadil* appearance, and, with stamp and roars, dared any body who had said this to tell him so—forgetting that Mr. Brown, according to his own account, had just given him the information. This demonstration did not seem to occasion much alarm; but Mr. Rymal, who sat behind the member for Carleton, in a very cool voice, suggested that if the gentleman went on in that way, it would be necessary for four or five of his friends to come and hold him. Powell then dared Mr. Brown to resign, for five minutes, the privileges which that House gave him, upon his doing which, he did not tell what he (Powell) would do himself, but he looked unutterable calamities and catastrophes. He then turned to the much more serious demonstration of his electioneering squib; and read from it that the family of the Browns were fugitives from justice; and especially, that the father of the hon. member for Toronto—for a grey-haired man of near eighty years of age was not spared in this cruel insult—had been Treasurer of the City of Edinburgh, and had decamped with the funds of the Corporation. You will wonder what the gentlemen on the Treasury Benches, so anxious to guard the honor and the dignity of Parliament, were doing. They were sniggering, rubbing their hands, and giving as much audible encouragement to their worthy friend as they could do, without interfering with his exhibition. Twice this person read the most cruel paragraph, with comments to render it if possible ssill more malignant; and then, reverting to his roaring and stamping, bellowed out that the man who could take the hand of the writer of such a paragraph, was a "murderer and a parricide—a murderer and a parricide, Sir!" While this was going forward, the subject of the attack was sitting deadly pale, manifestly controlling himself with a great effort, his fingers every now and then playing over his forehead, which he held in both hands, and only rising once, when an attempt was made to call him to order, to beg that his assailant might be allowed to go on. When the other had done, he rose and said, with very great emotion, that the charges which had been just read had been hanging over him for fifteen years, and during all that time he had been compelled, by circumstances which he would shortly explain, and which were now at an end, to sit quietly under them. It was totally false that he or any of his family had been fugitives from justice. It was true, however, that, many years before, his father, by the misfortunes of 1826, had found himself ruined; that he had many debts and that, unfortunately, among those debts were some £2000 or £3000 of trust money. The owners of that money had securities from his (Mr. Brown's) uncles, and these persons discharged the liability of their brother; so the creditors lost nothing. His father, however, had been induced by those circumstances to leave the country; but, added he, "my father carried with him the determination never to rest till he had discharged every copper of his obligations to all his creditors. The greater part of that task is now accomplished, and the remainder of the money is ready for transmission." Mr. Brown said that he had suffered and borne these cruel outrages, made in the newspapers and in public meetings, because he could not say that he was not a fugitive from justice without an explanation, which would throw odium upon his father, and rather than justify himself at such a cost he would cut off his right arm. Now, however, it was no longer a promise to pay that his father could make. He could show that he was what all who knew him—and there were many in Toronto—always knew him to be, an honest man. And now the time was come when he felt he could without shame explain all these facts. For himself, he was a boy of seventeen years of age at the time of the occurrence in question, and he knew no more of it than any member in that House. Yet he had over and over again, for many years felt this reproach entering into his own soul, because he would not clear himself at his father's cost. He then told what struggles he and his family had to go through in this country; how his father had toiled; how he had labored day and night, how his brother and his sisters worked hard, lived economically, and how everything that could be spared was sacredly applied to the discharge of the debts still left in Edinburgh, till he was now in a position to return to Scotland, and, out of his own means, to make up the balance of everything due to every creditor of his father. He said there was one man in that House, who had long known him, and who knew what he said to be true—who knew what anxiety he had felt to discharge this sacred duty—with what pride he had looked forward to the day when he should step into the residences of men who had long forgotten the debt, and remind them of it to discharge it; and what had been his disappointment, when circumstances prevented for a time the accomplishment of his intention. Those debts he said, were no more his than those of any man in that House; but he was imbued with the old Scotch spirit—the spirit of independence and perseverance—and he felt an honest Scotch pride now that he had achieved his task. For the rest, he had a duty to perform to his country, and he would not be deterred from performing it even by such suffering as he had been exposed to that night. But he had endured it, as he had said, for fifteen years, and after that, it was not the member for Carleton, who he in no respect feared, who could even ruffle his temper. As to Mr. McDougall, he was not the author of these charges, and he had behaved most generously, and retracted them most honorably, so soon as he knew the truth.

Mr. Brown's was a touching and noble address; and I need not say to which side the sympathies of the hearers turned. The galleries were in tears, and so I am told were the strangers in the Bar; and, when the speaker concluded, there was a rattling cheer from all parts of the House—except from the half-dozen official persons who had the disappointment to see so mean and miserable an insult produce so graceful and honourable a triumph.

Never was a base, unfeeling and cowardly attempt to insult and slander a public man more promptly met, or more effectually answered. Mr. Brown's moral victory over the paltry parasite of the ministry, by whom it was sought to make him responsible for his venerable father's misfortunes, was really something sublime. I would not for much have lost a sight so noble in itself, and so creditable alike to father and to son. But I must have done—the fact is, I have scarcely had any sleep for the two passed nights, and I began this letter so late, that the mail's departure leaves me no time to touch upon any other subject.

200 PERSONS LOST AND MISSING.—"Shove her up Boys, for we are scarcely stemming the Current"—These were the words of command given by the engineer to the firemen of the Pennsylvania, about one minute before four of her boilers exploded, causing the death of at least 160 persons. The steamer Pennsylvania left New Orleans on the 9th inst., for St. Louis, and at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 13th (Sunday) she was about 70 miles below Memphis, having then on board 450 souls. At that hour the engineer came round and addressed to the firemen the language quoted above, and just as they had begun to put on additional wood, the explosion occurred. Nearly all the cabin passengere were in their state rooms, and the cabin was torn to pieces forward of the wheel-house. Fire did not break out at first, but when it did, the flames, owing to some combustible fluid in the hold, almost instantly enveloped the whole boat. 182 escaped on the wood-boat, and 70 escaped in various other ways, leaving 200 as the number lost or unaccounted for. There was a French opera troupe on board, and most of the male members were killed. Nearly all the deck hands were killed or missing. The captain was the only officer that was neither killed nor wounded. Only one fireman was saved. The engineers and pilot were all killed or missing. The Pennsylvania drifted down about two miles and a half, and speedily burnt to the water's edge.—*Boston Courier.*

RESCUE FROM DROWNING.—On Saturday last the young gentlemen of the "Vesper" and "Young Canada" Cricket Clubs played a competitive match at the University Ground. By way of refreshment afterwards, some 30 of the players proceeded to Brewster's Basin at the Canal, and took a bath; when a youth, named Kelly, was seen to get out of his depth, sink and rise several times, then rise no more. Intelligence of his probable death having reached Mr. Frederick Castle, one of the bathers, then nearly re-dressed, he threw his clothes aside, dived at the spot where the drowning lad was last seen, and landed the seemingly inanimate body. By proper means, actively used, the young man was able to regain his dwelling the same evening. We trust that the praiseworthy conduct of Mr. Castle upon this occasion may be recognized by the Royal Humane Society.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man about 5 feet 6 inches in height, with light hair, was found yesterday morning floating in the river opposite St. Helen's Island. He had on a blue striped cotton and red flannel shirt, blue buttons, black satinet pantaloons, high quarter shoes, brown silk handkerchief, drab vest, with brass buttons, grey tweed coat, a Champlain and St. Lawrence Conductor's ferry ticket, also 7 dollars and 4½d, with two combs. He appeared to be about 30 years of age.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Joseph Fogarty, 26 years of age, [illegible] dner, was taken suddenly ill on Saturday afternoon last, and immediately expired. He had been drinking profusely of cold spring water during the day. He was a sober and industrious young man, and the sole support of his parents.

A woman named Hullett was found dead on Sunday morning, in an open space off Grant Street, Quebec Suburbs. She was a vagrant, and had only been discharged from gaol a few days since,

Trade and Commerce.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday Evening.

The market for the public Funds and Securities opened firmly this morning, but afterwards some weakness was perceptible, and consols closed at a slight reduction, viz., 95¾ to 96: Exchequer Bills were steady at 32 to 36, and Bank Stock was unchanged, being quoted at 219 to 221. The New Three per Cents were dull at 95⅞ to 96. After official hours there was no change to notice in the general tone of the market. The Paris Bourse opened somewhat buoyantly to day.

There is no alteration to notice in the Money Market. The supply is still of a most ample description, and the demand for accommodation continuing to be moderate, rates are low.

The Parliamentary Return of the Wine imported, exported, retained for home consumption, &c., in the year ending December 31st, 1857, gives the following results:—The total quantities imported into the United Kingdom were—of white wine, 5,936,715 gallons, and of red wine, 4,400,130 gallons. The quantities charged with duty for home consumption were —white wine, 3,863,174 gallons, and red wine, 3,178,868 gallons, including 117,904 gallons of white wine, and 152,418 gallons of red wine, the produce of foreign countries mixed in bond with other wines of the same sort, but not in all cases imported directly from the same country. The quantities exported as merchandise (whether from the bonded warehouses or on drawback) were—of white wine of British possessions, 43,566 gallons, and of red wine 8,523 gallons; and white wine, not of British possessions, 1,112,138 gallons, and of red wine 823,830 gallons. The white wine upon which drawback was paid for exportation amounted to 239,065 gallons. The quantities retained for actual consumption in the United Kingdom, ascertained by deducting the quantities over entered, and those upon which drawback was allowed from the gross amounts charged with duty were—of white wine, 3,620,720, and of red wine 2,980,970 gallons. The stock of wine remaining under bond in the United Kingdom on the December last was—at London, 7,614,312 gallons; and at other places, 5,960,598 gallons. The return of the number of proof gallons of rum, brandy, geneva, and other foreign, colonial, or Jersey spirits imported, &c. presents the following totals, viz:—Quantities imported, 10,499,203 gallons; retained for home consumption, 4,731,976 gallons; exported as merchandise, 5,511,940 gallons; shipped as stores, 300,082 gallons; and delivered for the use of the navy, 21,944 gallons. There were at the same date remaining in warehouse under bond in the United Kingdom, 4,261,251 gallons at London, and 3,068,762 at other places.

Times City Article Monday Evening.

The English Funds continue without the slightest change. The statement in the *Moniteur*, in confirmation of that made by Mr. Disraeli on Friday, to the effect that France has not recently engaged in any extraordinary naval or military operations, exercised no particular influence, and the news from the United States was not regarded as important. There were no bullion operations at the Bank to day. The specie arrivals announced to day comprise a total of £258,336. Of the remittance from Brazil probably a large proportion is in sovereigns.

Hamburgh advices state that money finds more employment, and that there is a tendency to a revival of commercial activity.

The *Daily News* says that in some of the French advices, in anticipation, is expressed that the Bank of France will soon reduce their rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—June 15.

Sugar: There is no change to notice in the state of the market; 86 hhds Barbadoes have been sold at 37s 6d to 43s, and 120 hhds 90 barrels Jamaica at 40s to 41s per cwt., also 80 hhds West India with all faults, by public auction.

Molasses and Rum: No sales.

Coffee: 600 bags Rio have realised 35s 6d to 39s 6d per cwt.

Rice: The market continues inactive.

SALTPETRE: 130 bags are reported at 39s per cwt for 7 per cent refraction.

Jute; 3,600 bales brought, at auction, £15 12s 6d to £15 15s per ton, being steady prices.

Gambier: 100 bales heated have been disposed at 13s 9d.

Rape seed; 4,000 bags Bombay sold at 50s to 63s per quarter.

LIVERPOOL [SCOTCH] PIG IRON MARKET.

June 15.

Our market for warrants closes quiet, at 52s 6d for cash.

Shipm'ts from Glasgow last week.......14,052
Do do correspond'g week, 1857. 8,433
Do do correspond'g week, 1856. 9,364

Total Shipments from Glasgow from Jan. 1, 1858, to date..........268,328
Same period, 1857..........250,610

Increase..........17,618
Price this time last year, 78s 0d.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT—June 15.

We have a dull market, without sufficient business to test prices fairly. Some irregularity begins to manifest itself.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET—June 15.

Sugar—The public sales are progressing steadily at about previous rates. Refined, firm; lumps 54s@56s.

Coffee—The public sales are going off at fully previous rates.

Rice—The public sales went off freely at very full prices for current qualities.

Saltpetre—About half of the quantity offered in public sales found buyers at a slight decline.

Tea—The forthcoming public sales to-morrow have nearly suspended business by private contract. Common congou firm at 10½d.

Cotton—100 bales only sold. Prices are unaltered.

In other articles no material alteration.

LONDON TALLOW MARKET—June 15.

The market is flat. Prices are quoted as follows:—

Town tallow is 50s nett cash; Petersburg Y C. on the spot 52s 6d@52s 9d; June, 52s 6d, sellers; July and August, 51s@51s 3d; September, 51s; October and December, 50s 9d.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE *VIA* LACHINE CANAL.

June 25.

Per Steamer *Alert*—Order 16 bbls ashes; W&R Muir 1 do do; Robertson & Hutchins 1 do do; Stewart & co 1 do do; R E Clarke & co 1 do do; Nelson & Butters 7 cs matches; J Sinclair 15 kgs butter; Gault, Bros & co 5 do do; L Marchand 1 bbl gin; sundry owners 3 empty kegs 3 bxs books 13 pcs sundries.

Per Steamer *Banshee*—T M Bryson 4 barrels ashes; W & R Muir 3 do do; Crooks, Rimmer & Gray 6 do do; Weir & Dunn 1 cs 2 bbls ashes 27 pcs sundries.

Per Steamer *Fashion*—J P Tetterly 7 barrels ashes 3 do black salts; Robertson & co 2 chests tea; Jas Scott 2 bbls ashes 17 pcs sundries.

Per Barge *Advance*, for Quebec—13000 bush wheat.

Per Steamer *Kingston*—John Dougall 56 bags potatoes; J A & H Mathewson 1 bbl ashes; S Ogden & co 10 do do; J W Breadon 13 heads cattle.

Per Steamer *Boston*—Gillespie, Moffatt & co 4 bbls ashes; John Whyte & co 9 kegs butter; Buchanan & co 1 ck ashes; Morland & co 4 do do; John Dougall 4 do do; Janes & Oliver 469 bbls flour; order 9 qr-casks wine 1 bbl indigo 4 bags pimento 1 hhd brandy 1 do wine; J & J Mitchell 265 bbls flour.

June 26.

Per Steamer *Passport*—Gillespie, Moffatt & co 4 bbls ashes; Janes & Oliver 502 do flour; Gregory & co 18 do do.

Per Steamer *Breeze*—T C Panton 1 bbl ashes; John McDougall 1 do do; John Dougall 13 do do; Addy & co 2 tinnets butter; W & R Muir 6 bbls ashes; Ogden & co 2 do do; Carter, Kingan & Mair 10 bxs saleratus; Robertson & Hutchins 10 do do; Lymans, Savage&co 50 do do 3 bbls ashes; W T Barron 5 do do; W G Slack 11 bbls mineral water.

Per Steamer *Brantford*—J C Nolan (Quebec) 100 bbls flour; M G Mountain, do, 179 do do; H Chapman & co 508 do do; J Torrance 504 do do; J & J Mitchell 200 do do; Thos Gordon 80 bags pease; J H Noad (Quebec) 126 bushels wheat; L Renaud & Frere 5 bags do.

June 28.

Per steamer *Alma*:—T. M. Bryson, 4 brls ashes; McCay and Bros 1 do do; Stewart and McIntyre 2 do do; Nelson & Butters 16 cases matches; Maurice Cavithies 1 brl ashes; Order 2 do do; John White & Co. 51 kegs butter 1 timber.

Per steamer *Andrew*:—W R Hibbard 1 brl ashes; Order 2 do do; W & R Muir 3 do do.

Per steamer *St. Lawrence*:—Law, Young and co 500 brls flour; J & R Esdaile 145 do do; James McDougall 590 do do; James Torrance 53 do do; Janes & Oliver 48 do do; Hugh Fraser 11 puns whiskey; H J Noad & co (Quebec) 100 bags pease; Buntin & co 6 bales rags.

Per steamer *Oshawa*:—J & H McLennan 100 brls flour; Gillespie, Moffatt & co 9 do do; Janes & Oliver 1256 do do; T Molson 3235 do do.

IMPORTS

Per Steamship *ANGLO-SAXON*, ROBERT BORLAND, from Liverpool to Montreal.

1 ck h'ware T S Brown; 4 bls flax Cartier, Kingan & Mair; 2 do mdze W & R Muir; 1 cs do J & R Roy; 400 springs Order; 1 box A A McCullock; 2 cs stationery R H Hamilton; 110 boxes plate Henderson & Holcomb; 1 ck plated ware Jos Walker; 1 do h'ware Crathern & Caverhill; 1 bl mdze Moss Bros; 2 cs 18 kegs Jas Robertson; 151 bls wool Order; 1 cs wire Jas Hutton; 1 cht tea F D Fulford; 1 cs cutlery Jas Hutton; 1 do mdz Jones, Black & co; 6 do gas meters New City Gas Co; 3 crts do Hooker, Jaques & co; 3 crts mdze S Ewing & Son; 2 cs saddlery Robt Morris; 3 do 1 bl Henderson & Holcomb; 1 bx apparel A Gunn; 1 trunk David B Blain; 1 cs 3 bls mdze; 2 cs do Galibert & Freres; 1 do silver plate Miss Wilson; 2 bbls ales Bapt Blenkburne; 82 bdls steel Brewster & Mulholland; 1 cs mdze Order; 1 do do N S Whitnep; 1 do do Catherine Gunn; 1 do do Gibb & co; 1 do silver plate Savage & Lyman; 1 ck e'ware Jas Robertson; 2 cs 1 bl T os Aspden; 39 ingots tin 46 cakes spelter Thos Peck &co; 38 bdls h'ware Frothingham & Workman; 6 csks do P Patterson & Son; 3 cs 1 bdl 1 csk Benjamin Bros; 1 cs jewellery J Wood & Son, 2 bxs mdze A A McCullock; 15 bls skins Wm Smyth &co 2 cs mdze Jas Parkin; 2 do do Carter, Kerry & co; 1 do pipes Hy N Badenach & co; 5 bxs 2 pkgs Rev J S Douglas; 1 box steel pens R & A Miller; 3 cs mdze Geo Dowker & co; 3 cs books B Rolland; 1 do do Fabre & Gravel; 3 do leather Paul Hau; 1 bx mdze Jos Leeming; 1 cs do Thos Campbell; 6 bls 3 cs do Thompson, Claxton & co; 1 bl E Evans & co; 1 cs R S Miles; 1 do J Wainmon; 1 do cutlery John Lovell; 1 do mdze L Benjamin; 2 cks do Wm Hewitt; 1 bl do Thos May; 8 cks 1 cs A Urqnhart & co; 1 truss John Bolton, Toronto; 2 bls 1 cs Muir, Ewan & co; 3 bls mdze Laurie, Stirling & co; 10 bls 28 cases Clark, Winks & co; 2 bls 2 cs Gilmour & Thompson; 1 cs mdze Stirling & Williamson; 1 do skins McDowall and Atkinson; 2 do books E Pickup; 4 csks h'ware L J Beleveau; 17 kegs 5 csks do Elliott & co; 3 csks do John H Evans; 2 cs do Elliot & co; 2 cks do John H Evans; 1 cs ck Wilson & Couillard; 5 csks 1 cs Wm Darling & co; 1 cs Jones, Black & co; 1 do mdze Bruyere, Thomas & co; 2 bls McKeand, Bros & co; 1 cs Jas Brough & co; 2 bls W Stephenson & co; 2 cs Lockhart & Louson; 2 csks h'ware Benny, McPherson & co; 1 bx saddlerly Lt Disbrowne; 1 csk h'ware Edward Wilson; 4 boxes paper R & W Reed, care of John McPherson; 1 case plants B & A Exp Co; 1 do mdze J H Rogers; 3 do hardware James Hutton; 2 casks do Thomas Wilson &co; 3 cases mdze Ogilvy, Lewis & co; 1 case mdze E Hudon, Sons & co; 'sk e'ware G H Fourdriner; 2 cases mdze Kortosk Bros; 2 do do Moss Bros; 4 bales Binmore, Brodie & co; 3 cases 1 bale Moss Bros; 1 do G Lomer; 2 do R A Hamilton; 2 do Sir Geo Simpson; 3 mats 16 cses 8 cks 15 bundles 6 chests 1 keg 20 bags 23 casks nails Frothingham & Workman; 1 case Lamplough & Campbell; 1 do Ringland & Ewart; 1 cask Crathern and Caverhill; 10 bdls Geo Hagar; 19 cases 29 bales Muir, Ewan & co; 2 csks h'ware 301 bdls steel Jos Waker; 2 cases watches 2 do R H Hamilton; 1 do A H McCulloch; 2 do B & A Express do; 8 do 2 pipes O'Neil; 2 cases mdze J H Swan; 1 ckh'ware Saml Muckleston & co; 1 case pictures T McClear; 1 bx effects Sidney Smith; 1 case mdze J Begg; 2 bxs books Jas Campbell; 3 bales 2 cs mdze Kerr, Brown & co; 1 bx do Jas Campbell; 1 case books J G Geekie; 1 bx do Duncan Bell; 6 chsts do Jas Campbell; 18 do wines, &c, Sir Edmund Head; 6 do mdz John Thornton; 1 hhd sherry James Johnston: 1 case mdz Hughes Bros; 1 do do Ridout, Bros&co; 1 do do Lemoin&Eli; 1 case Wm Swain, Addington; 1 prcl Thompson &co, Toronto; 1 cs McDunnough, Muir&co Montreal; 1 do Lyman Bros, Toronto; 1 do H Wackstead, Toronto; 1 do M Gkensorge, Toronto; 1 do W H Hiam, Ottawa; 1 do Dr Evans, Montreal; 1 do M Madison, Delhi; 1 do G H Ascher, Montreal; 1 do E Pilly, Hamilton; 1 do BBNA, Montreal; 1 do A Hays do; 1 do B & A Ex Co do; 1 do T Blackwell do; 1 do Geo Rennelis; 1 do S Stevenson, Montreal; 1 do Principal Tomkins, Toronto; 1 do B Dawson, Montreal; 1 do S S Berry, Hamilton; 1 do Sir Wm Eyre, Montreal; 1 do B&A Express Co do; 3 caaes N S Whitney; 1 case mdz B Dawson; 1 case James Campbell; 1 cs mdz Gregston&co; 1 do do Jas Campbell.

PARCEL MANIFEST,

Per British and American Express Co'y:

T Blockwell 1 box; D L McDougall 1 do: L R Stevenson 1 do; T S Benny 1 parcel; H Inglis 1 do; Wm Bellhouse 1 do; Mrs Robt Palmer 1 bx; F Widder 1 pcl; Rt Rev Dr Fulford 1 do; Damasse Mason 1 do; Principal Tomkins 1 bx; J S Smith 1 do; B Dawson 1 do; Thos May 1 do; G Runnells 1 do; Mr. Ohnssorge 1 do; Lymans, Bros 1 do; S B Wolff 1 pcl; Jos Leeming 1 do; Jas Milne 1 do; J H Alcock 1 box; McDonough, Muir&co 1 do; Wm Lewin 1 do; H A Wichstead 1 box; G J Ascher 1 do; Andw Hayes 1 do; G Dupray 1 do; Sir Wm Eyre 1 do; G Cheney 1 pcl; J C Gickie 1 do; W Aitkin 1 bx; Wm Davies 1 do; A M Ross 1 trunk; Edward Pelly 1 bx; D Evans 1 do; Sir W E Logan 1 do; Mathew Davidson 1 do; C V Jarvis 1 do: Thompson & co 1 prcl; Bank B N America 1 do; W H Hiam 1 do; S J B Libbey 1 do; Brown, Hibbard, Bourn&co 1 prcl; Young & Jeffrey 1 do; Gillespie, Moffatt&co 1 do; R Mausett 1 do; Geo Le Riche 1 do; D P Hood 1 do.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—June 26.

Ship Advance, Duguid, 29th May, Liverpool, A Gilmour&co, salt

Brig Sir William Waliace, Dunningham, 1th April, Newcastle, order, coals 5 passengers

.... Battus, Humphreys, 9th June, St. Johns, Nfld, order, bal

June 27.

S. S. Anglo-Saxon, Borland, 16th June, Liverpool,, G BsSymes&co, gen cargo, 99 cabin and 137 steerage pass;

Ship Acme, Somervail, 29th May, Liverpool, A Gilmour & co, sal

Three or four more have arrived that have not yet been boarded; the Agenora, Thistle, Samuel, and Bowes, said to be among them.

CLEARED—June 26.

Ship Victor, Thue, London, Falkenberg & McBlain

.... Lady Falkland, Rowland, Newport, C W Wilson&co

.... Allan, McArthur, Port Glasgew, A Gilmour&co

Bark Commerce, Wathen, Gloucester, C & J Sharples&co

.... Joseph Howe, Hughes, Carnarvon, do

.... Fergus, Emonds, Hull, C E Levey&co

.... Belle, Profit, Padstow, Gillespies&co

.... Alexander Edmonds, Smith, Fowey, H Burstall

.... Vasco de Gama, Miles, Hull, Benson&co

.... Alcyone, Dennison, Lancaster, Ryan Bros &co

Brig Emmanuel, Andreason, Wisbeach, H Burstall

DIED,

In this city, on the 28th inst., at half-past six p.m., of congestion of the brain, produced by sun-stroke, W. T. Smyth, Esq., Advocate, aged 30 years.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral at half-past seven o'clock on [to-morrow] Wednesday morning, from his late residence, corner of St. Mary and Amherst streets to the French Cathedral, and from thence to the Roman Catholic burying ground, Cote des Neiges.

THEATRE ROYAL.

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

SECOND APPEARANCE IN MONTREAL OF

MISS JANE COOMBS.

This Evening, Tuesday, June 29,

[illegible] Shakspeare's great Tragedy of

ROMEO & JULIET.

To conclude with the laughable Farce, entitled a

MISTAKEN STORY.

OLD PRICES RESUMED.

Private Boxes,..........$3 00
Dress Circle,............0 50
Second Circle,...........0 37½
Pit,.....................0 25

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

June 29. 152

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF M'GILL COLLEGE.

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

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

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

W. C. BAYNES, Sec.

June 24. a 148

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,—TWO APPRENTICES to the PRINTING BUSINESS. Youths who have been at the Business preferred. Apply at the *Herald* Office.

June 29. 152

PREMIUMS NOW PAYABLE.

By Participating Policy-holders of Five Years' Standing in the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, *assuring* £100 Stg.($486.67), [illegible]

Age.	Premium	Age.	Premium	Age.	Premium	Age.	Premium
20	$6.11	31	$8.07	42	$10.78	53	$15.75
21	6.25	32	8.28	43	11.15	54	16.38
22	6.41	33	8.52	44	11.55	55	17.01
23	6.59	34	8.76	45	11.74	56	17.66
24	6.75	35	9.03	46	12.18	57	18.35
25	6.94	36	9.21	47	12.63	58	19.12
26	7.16	37	9.49	48	13.14	59	19.89
27	7.36	38	9.71	49	13.64	60	20.73
28	7.57	39	10.01	50	13.99	&c	&c.
29	7.79	40	10.32	51	14.55		
30	7.91	41	10.44	52	15.15		

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be had, *gratis*, on application.

JAMES GRANT, Secretary.

Montreal, July 1, 1858. 152

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been duly authorised to arrange the affairs of the late JOHN LOUGHRY, "in his life time" painter and trader of this City, hereby notifies all persons who have claims against the estate to send them in immediately for adjustment, and all persons who are indebted to the said Estate are also hereby notified to call at his office, 245½ St. Paul Street, and make payment forthwith.

T. MAXWELL BRYSON, Attorney for the Heirs.

Montreal, 28th June, 1858. 124

FOR SALE,

Valuable Real Estate in this City and Ottawa.

FIVE BUILDING LOTS, forming the Corner of Janvier and Bisson Streets, the latter to be the Continuation of Drummond to St. Antoine Street. From their elevated position, they are amongst the most desirable situations to be met with in the City.

A STONE HOUSE and LOT, Corner of Nazareth and William Streets. This Property, in view of the contemplated improvements in that locality, must become of considerable value.

IN OTTAWA.—EIGHT BUILDING LOTS, on Sparks and Queen Streets, Central Town, opposite the proposed site for Government Buildings.

For further particulars, apply to

FOSTER & COWIE, Lemoine Street.

June 29. 152

ESSENCE SPRUCE.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale FRESH ESSENCE SPRUCE, in bbls and bottles.

LYMANS, SAVAGE & CO.

June 29. 152

LOST,

A GREEN VELVET MINIATURE CASE, with Daguereotype Portrait of a LADY. Being highly valued, the finder, by leaving it at the Office of this Paper, or Mr. NOTMAN'S Bleury Street, will be liberally rewarded.

June 29. 152

FOUND,

A GOLD RING—The owner can obtain it by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply at the *Herald* Office.

June 29. 152

Tenders Wanted for Building a Church and Sacristy,

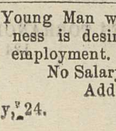
THE Syndics for the erection of a CHURCH and SACRISTY, in the Parish of ST. JOACHIM, of Pointe Claire, will receive TENDERS for the construction of these Buildings until the 31st July next.

These Tenders must be addressed, Post-paid, to the Rev. L. L. POMINVILLE, Ptre. et Curé of the Parish.

Pointe Claire, June 30, 1858. 1m-trs-152

For Sale,

At Messrs. Alloway & Swinburn's,



A Chesnut MARE, 7 years old, quiet in Harness, and a good leader in Tandem; a good Mare to Ride, and accustomed to carry a lady—sound.

—Also,—

A Light Covered Waggon, nearly new, made by Gangras, of Quebec.

June 28. m-151

A Young Man well acquainted with business is desirous of finding temporary employment.

No Salary required.

Address W. G, Herald office.

July, 24. m-151

By Telegraph.

Reported for the Montreal Herald.

BY MONTREAL LINE.
Office, St. Sacrament Street.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA."

Halifax, June 28.

The "Arabia," from Liverpool on the 19th inst., arrived this morning.

She passed the Africa on the 19th, bound east. On the 23d, at noon, she passed a ship of war, supposed that it was one of the Telegraph expedition, steering west, in lat. 53° 36. It may, possibly, have been the Niagara, from her appearance.

It would appear that the spot for unitng the cable had not yet been reached.

The "Arabia" reports a gale from the W.S.W., on the 25th, and the weather, on the whole, not so moderate as usual in June.

The Indian Empire was to have left Galway on the 18th, but as she was entering that harbor, she struck a sunken rock, which, though not injuring her, caused detention until the 19th.

The steamer New York was going to pieces.

The City of Washington and the North America arrived out on the 17th.

The weather was calm and foggy. No signs of the Indian Empire or Arabia.

Private Advices from Central America state that President Martinez refuses positively to ratify the Yrizari Treaty.

The Nicaragua Transit route has been conceded by the Government of the Republic to Cornelius Vanderbilt and associates.

Steamers are in readiness at both ends of the route, and the Transit will be re-opened in two months.

The Empire City, from Havana June 22d, arrived at this port at midnight.

The Frigate Wabash was to sail for Key West, to await orders.

There were six deaths from sunstrokes in this city, on Saturday, and several yesterday.

BELGIUM.

The King of Belgium was visiting Queen Victoria.

PRUSSIA.

[illegible] crease in the army.

SWEDEN.

The Crown Princess had given birth to a son.

DENMARK.

The Danish elections had resulted in favor of the Ministry, and against the claims of the German Diet.

The insurrection in Candia had ended peaceably.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 17th, the Bishop of Oxford called attention to the Spanish slave trade. He contended that the present threatening state of affairs in the West was occasioned by having so long permitted Spain to break her treaty engagements.

Lord Brougham strongly opposed the policy of Spain.

Earl Malmesbury deeply regretted that the efforts of England to suppress the slave trade had not been seconded by other nations. He had admitted to the American Government that as a question of international law, England was not entitled to insist on the right of visit or search, but he should also put it strongly to the American Government whether they would continue to permit their flag to be prostituted to the worst of purposes, and had urged the necessity of an ocean police, and that some understanding should be come to between the different marine nations which would enable the nationality of vessels to be clearly verified without any danger of a breach of international law. He had every reason to believe, from a conversation with the American Minister, that some such arrangement would be come to. With regard to Spain, it was notorious that hitherto the moral support of England had materially aided her in resisting the wishes of the United States to annex Cuba, but if she still persisted in supporting the slave trade, it was highly probable that the present anxiety of Great Britain would be exchanged for indifference.

Earls Grey and Aberdeen assented to Malmesbury's definition of international law.

MARKETS.

Breadstuffs — Weather unfavorable but no real damage to crops.

Flour very dull and nominal; quotations unchauged.

Wheat dull and nominally unchanged; red Western, 5s 2d@5s 5d.

Corn very dull; yellow nominal at 34s 6d@34s 9d; white offered at 38s for prime, but no sales.

Beef steady.

Pork quiet.

Ashes quiet at 37s.

Sugar steady.

Tea unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs dull; English wheat 1s@2s lower; American unchanged.

Sugar and Coffee firm.

Tea active and better.

Consols closed at 95¾ for accouut.

Bullion Bank of England had decreased £101-000.

New York, June 28.

The Moses Taylor arrived yesterday, with the California mail of the 5th inst. and $1,800,000 in specie.

She brings intelligence that President Baiez, of the Dominican Republic, had capitulated to Santa Anna. The latter had promised protection to American citizens, and desired Commodore McIntosh to express to his Government his wish to maintain the most amicable relations with it.

The excitement concerning the Frazer River gold mines continues. About 3000 persons have already left San Francisco for that region.

The California mines were yielding largely, and the accounts from every section were highly favorable.

The agricultural prospects of the State were never brighter.

There was a fire at Nevada on the 23d of May, which destroyed nearly all the business portion of the city. Loss $1,300,000.

NEW YORK MARKETS—June 28.

Flour heavy and drooping; superfine State, $3,80@3,85; extra State, 4,00@4,05; round hoop Chio, 4,55@4,70; Baltimore, &c., 4,45@75.

Wheat dull ond drooping; Milwaukie Club 88c@94c; Chicago spring 80@86c;

Corn heavy; western mixed at 79c@76c;

Pork dull and unchanged.

Lard quiet.

Stocks firmer, but little doing.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

FOUNDED 1838.

EMPOWERED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......$1,946,668.00
ANNUAL INCOME [1858].....608,333.75

MONTREAL---9 Great St. James Street

DIRECTORS:

J. G. MACKENZIE, Esq., Merchant.
DAVID TORRANCE, Esq., Merchant.
GEORGE MOFFATT, Jr., Esq., of Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Merchants.
ALEXANDER MORRIS, Esq., Advocate.

SECRETARY..............JAMES GRANT.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND *differs essentially* from every other Scottish Assurance Office in its system of dividing the Profits,—a share being allocated *every year* to participating Policy holders of five years' standing, in a manner simple and equitable, and so as to reduce the expense of Life Assurance. The participating Policy holders [viz., those of the 1st series,] have thus for some years past been allowed a reduction of 35 per cent on their premiums, that is, they have been required to pay only $3.16 per $4.87 (£1 Sterling) of their premiums.

HALF CREDIT SYSTEM.

Until the time of his participating in the Profits, a Policyholder of £500 Sterling or upwards need pay only one-half of the stipulated premiums, the remaining half being allowed to remain unpaid at interest so long as the Policyholder pleases.

ADDITIONAL ADVANTAGES.

The Association's Policies, as now being issued, are free from several of the Restrictions commonly imposed on Assured Lives, and confer unusual facilities and privileges. The Policies are thus more valuable as Family Provisions, as Securities for Money, and indeed for every other purpose, than the Policies of most other Assurance Offices.

The Policyholders are entirely free from the risks of Partnership, and the Sums Assured are guaranteed.

Copies of the last Annual Report, with Prospectus and Tables, and every information necessary, will be furnished *gratis* to parties residing in any part of Canada.

JAMES GRANT, Secretary.

Montreal, July 1, 1858. 152

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

W. P. TAYLOR, Fitzroy Harbour.

REFERENCES IN MONTREAL.

Messrs. Ferrier & Co., J. M. Bryson, W. B. Cumming.

June 20. da-trs 148

RIVER SAGUENAY, KAKOUNA, &c., &c., &c.

The A1 Sea-going Steamer

"SAGUENAY,"

CAPTAIN R. SIMARD,

LEAVES the Napoleon Wharf every WEDNESDAY MORNING at EIGHT o'clock, for RIVER SAGUENAY, RIVIERE DU LOUP, MURRAY BAY, and RIVIERE OUELLE, and arrives again at Quebec on the following FRIDAY, in time for passengers to take the Steamer for Montreal.

The Steamer leaves also every SATURDAY MORNING, at EIGHT o'clock, for RIVIERE DU LOUP and RIVIERE OUELLE.

For further information, apply to

JOHN LAIRD, St. Lawrence Chambers.

Quebec, June 23, 1858. dddr-150

FOR TORONTO, HAMILTON AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Steamer OSHAWA, Kennedy, Master, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY EVENING, 29th instant.

For Freight, apply to

JONES, BLACK & CO., Wellington Street.

June 26. 150

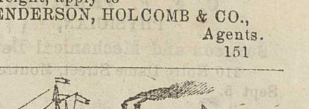
FOR TORONTO, HAMILTON, NIAGARA AND ST. CATHERINES.

THE Steamer [illegible], Master, will leave for the above PORTS on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at SIX o'clock, P.M.

For Freight, apply to

HENDERSON, HOLCOMB & CO., Agents.

June 28. 151



FOR PRESCOTT, KINGSTON, NORTH SHORE PORTS, TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

THE Steamer ST. LAWRENCE, Moat, Master, will leave for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at SIX o'clock P.M.

Goods taken to any Station on Railway West of Toronto or Hamilton at Through Rates.

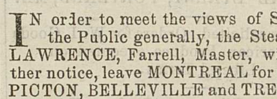
For Freight apply to

JAQUES, TRACY & CO., Canal Wharf.

June 29. 152

MAXWELL'S

Through Freight & Passage Line.



NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

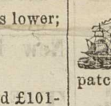
Change of Day of Sailing.

IN order to meet the views of Shippers and the Public generally, the Steamer SAINT LAWRENCE, Farrell, Master, will, until further notice, leave MONTREAL for KINGSTON, PICTON, BELLEVILLE and TRENTON, every THURSDAY, instead of Wednesday, as heretofore, on THURSDAY, the 1st July, leaving the Canal Basin at FOUR o'clock, P.M.

THOS. MAXWELL, AGENT.

June 28. 151

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

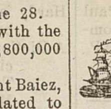


The Ship "BANNOCKBURN," McLAREN, from GLASGOW, is now inPort, and Consignees will please pass their Entries without delay.

EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & CO.

June 29. m-152

REGULAR TRADER FOR GLASGOW.

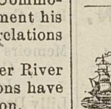


The A 1 Fast-Sailing Ship "ANGLESEA," Capt. B. CRAWFORD, has the greater part of her Cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & CO.

June 29. r-152

"PARAGON" FROM HAVRE.

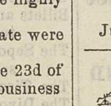


LIGHTERS from "PARAGON" have arrived. Consignees are requested to pass their entries without delay.

ANDREW SHAW.

June 28 u-152

FOR CHARTER.



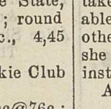
THE Fine A1 Austrian Ship PRINCIPESSA CARLOTTA, Bussanich, master, 414 Tons Register, will accept a Charter for any safe Port.

Apply to

EDW. MAITLAND, TYLEE & CO.

June 26. 150

FOR GLASGOW.



THE fine New First-class Clipper Ship GENERAL NEILL, 900 Tons Register, Florence McCarthy, master, is now ready to take in Cargo, and will be found a most desirable conveyance for Wheat, Flour, Ashes, and other Goods. Part of Cargo is engaged, and she will be dispatched for Sea about the 24th inst.

Apply to Captain McCARTHY, on board, Or to

HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.

June 15. 140

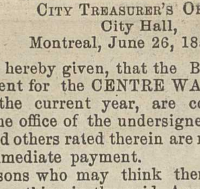
FOR CHARTER.

THE fine A1 British Built Clipper Barque "EROMANGA," 307 tons register, will accept a Charter for GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDON or the BRISTOL CHANNEL.

Apply to

G. & D. SHAW, Agents.

June 17 142



CORPORATION OF MONTREL.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, June 26, 1858.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Books of Assessment for the CENTRE WARD, of this City, for the current year, are compiled and fyled in the office of the undersigned; and Proprietors and others rated therein are requested to make immediate payment.

And all persons who may think themselves aggrieved by anything in the said Assessment Books contained, may, at any time within three weeks from this date, prepare, or cause to be prepared a complaint thereof in writing, addressed to the "Recorder's Court" and fyle the same in the Office of the Clerk of the said Court; and in default of fyling the said complaint within the period above specified, they shall be foreclosed from doing so thereafter.

E. DEMERS, City Treasurer.

June 26. n-str-150

TO EVERY FAMILY

And Lover of Roast Meat.

THE HYDRO ROASTER.

THIS ROASTING PAN is adapted to all kinds of Ovens, and imparts the same flavor to Meats as when done before the fire. It has been used and found invaluable amongst the first class Families and Restaurants in this City.

For Sale by

GEO. F. PROWSE & CO., 66 Great St. James Street.

June 28. r-151

QUEBEC AUCTION MART,

NUNS' BUILDINGS,

ST. PETER STREET.

THOSE spacious premises are now opened for the reception of every description of Merchandise

FOR CASH SALES.

Consignments will meet with prompt attention.

CASEY & CO., A. & B.

June 10. 1m-trs-136