Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME XLIV. MONTREAL, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1852. NUMBER 130.

REMOVALS.

Removal.

A. LAURIE & CO. have REMOVED their Wholesale Store to No. 203 St. Paul Street, a few Doors east of St. Peter Street.
June 16. 92

Removal.

THE undersigned has REMOVED to No. 87 St. Paul Street, next door to Messrs. HALDIMAND & BROTHERS, where he will carry on his business, as hitherto.
HYACINTHE BUSSEAU,
Leather Merchant,
St. Paul Street.
June 16. 92

NOTICE.

TYRE, COLQUHOUN & CO. have REMOVED to No. 4, Nuns' Buildings, St. Joseph Street.
June 15. 91

JOHN ALLO'S
CHEAP LEATHER STORE
IS REMOVED

TO the BUILDING formerly occupied by the ITALIAN MUSEUM, No. 107 Saint Paul Street.
June 9. 86

G. VIRTUE, SON & CO.'S
LONDON, PARIS AND NEW YORK
Publication Depot,
REMOVED
To 165, *Notre Dame Street—West.*
J. B. BARRATT,
Agent.
June 9. 86

Removal.

THE undersigned has REMOVED his business to the Banking House so long and favorably known and occupied by La Banque du Peuple, an more recently by the Montreal City and District Savings' Bank, in St. François Xavier Street.
C. DORWIN.
May 10, 1852. 60

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have now REMOVED to their Stores, No. 5 Little St. Joseph Street, opposite the French Cathedral, where they will continue their Summer and Fall Business.
OGILVY, WOOD & CO.
July 2. 106

Removal.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, has REMOVED to No. 10 St. Sacrament Street.
May 8. 59

Removal.

MR. F. BENNETT has REMOVED from Saint Urbain Street, to No. 26 Saint François Xavier Street.
May 6. 57

NOTICE.

W. E. HOLMES, Esquire, Advocate, has REMOVED his Office to the Building of HUGH TAYLOR, Esquire, St. Gabriel Street, facing Little St. James' Street.
May 6. 57

Removal.

WILLIAM B. LAMBE,
Advocate,
No. 49, Little Saint James Street.
May 3. 54

PLANTAGENET WATER.

MONTREAL, March 23, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have pleasure in complying with your request, that I should inform you of my opinion in regard to the medical value of the Plantagenet Spring Water.

It is now about twelve months since I became familiar with its employment in practice, and my observation of its effects fully confirms the accuracy of the opinion which I expressed to you in April, 1849, and which I based at the time upon its chemical composition, as revealed by the analysis of Mr. Hunt.

I have used the water rather freely, and have never been disappointed in my expected result.—It has gently operated on the bowels, freely relievling them, and this more or less actively, in accordance with the quantity used. It is emphatically an antacid laxative of value, and will be found serviceable in all cases, especially requiring that indication to be fulfilled.

My experience of it in cutaneous affections is more limited; too limited indeed to permit me to offer any positive opinion of curative efficacy. I do not doubt, from the presence of Iodine and Bromine in the water, associated with Magnesia, that it will prove serviceable in these cases also. It would require a more extended observation than that of a few months to confirm this opinion.

As an ordinary laxative in pregnancy, I know of none safer, more palatable, or more generally acceptable to patients.

I remain,
Yours, very truly,
A. HALL, M. D.,
Lecturer on Materia Medica,
McGill College.

D. MCDONELL, Agent, No. 4, Place d'Armes.
June 24 99

Security from Fire and Thieves!

HENRY WILSON,
BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,
NO. 7 CHENEVILLE STREET,
Is now prepared to make all sorts of
SAFES,
RAILINGS, GRATES, LOCKS and KEYS; PRINTING, SEAL, LITHOGRAPHIC and YING PRESSES, &c. &c.
AND BELL HANGING.
June 16. 92

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
PICKLES & SAUCES, &C.

ORDERS for Shipment by early Fall Vessels, will be received by the Subscriber, up to SATURDAY, the 10th JULY.

Priced Catalogues may be had on application to
ALEX. URQUHART,
Medical Hall,
Sole Agent for the Canadas.
Montreal, June 25, 1852. 100

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business as GENERAL and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, in Goods of all descriptions, British, American and Colonial.

Their financial arrangements enable them to make ADVANCES on Consignments, on liberal terms.
BRADBURY & CO.
Office, No. 155 Notre Dame Street.
Montreal, June 19, 1852. 95

MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER

HAVE the pleasure of announcing to the Musical public of Montreal and vicinity, that they have in addition to their Establishment in Toronto, OPENED a
PIANO FORTE WARE-ROOM,
IN
GREAT ST. JAMES' STREET,
under the ODD FELLOWS' HALL, for the Sale of these so favorably known
PIANOS
OF
J. CHICKERING, BOSTON,
AND
STODDARD & DUNHAM, NEW YORK.

Their assortment will always consist of every description made by these *Celebrated Makers*, at prices ranging from £60 to £200.

Parties desirious of purchasing one of these *SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS*, may depend on obtaining it at the *Lowest Manufacturer's Prices*, and most satisfactory terms. A variety of PIANOS by other Makers constantly kept for Sale or Hire, and a *liberal allowance* made for old Pianos in exchange.

☞ PIANOS REPAIRED and TUNED.

Orders (containing a description of the Piano required) from and part of the Province, sent to them, either in Montreal or Toronto, will receive their best attention.
June 2. 80

CORDAGE—46 bales, assorted, for Sale by
G. D. WATSON.
May 28. 76

WANTED.

WANTED—An active BOY, from 12 to 15 years of age. Apply at this Office.
July 28. 128

WANTED—A Person who understands Book-keeping by Double Entry, for an Office in this City. A middle-aged person would be preferred. Apply, by letter, to D., Herald Office.
July 28. c 128

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,—An active YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands the RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS, can speak both French and English Languages, Keep Accounts, &c., and who is competent to take charge of the Store, if required. Reference to character and abilities will be looked for.
Apply to
JOHN PHELAN,
St. Paul Street.
July 27. 127

WANTED, in the Subscribers' Office—A YOUNG MAN, about 15 years of age, who is acquainted with the town, to engage for a term of 3 years.
EDWARD MAITLAND, TYLEE & CO.
July 27. c—127

WANTED for a Wholesale Dry Goods Establishment in this City, an EXPERIENCED SALESMAN—one speaking the French and English would preferred. Address X. Y., at the office of this paper.
Montreal, July 26. 126

WANTED by a young Man—A Situation as ASSISTANT CLERK, and who will make himself generally useful. Address W.-K. at this Office.
July 24. 125

WANTED—An experienced BOOK KEEPER, —with a knowledge of the Retail Dry Goods Business, preferable. None need apply without being well recommended, and to give security if required. Apply at the *Herald* Office.
July 23 124

WANTED—A smart active BOY to carry a Round of the *Herald*. Apply at this Office.
July 20. 121

WANTED—A Person to take charge of a Grocery Store, at some distance from Montreal. Salary liberal. Apply at the Office of this Paper.
July 16. 118

WANTED—A GARDENER who thoroughly understands a Green House, &c.—he must be a single man. Apply at this Office.
July 7. 110

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Three or four BRASS FINISHERS, a BRASS FOUNDER and a PLUMBER, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given. None need apply except they perfectly understand their business.
CHARLES GARTH,
No. 50 Craig Street.
June 1. 79

WANTED for a Clothing Establishment, a person to assist and make himself generally useful. Also, a respectable, intelligent BOY, of good address. Enquire of W. SLACK, 28 McGill Street.
July 17. 7f—119

To Tanners, Furniture Makers, Machinists, &c.

AT the UPTON STATION, on the Richmond Railroad, 2½ hours from Montreal, an opportunity offers for establishing the above lines of Business. There is a good Water Power at the spot where the Railroad crosses the White River, with a plentiful supply of water all the year round.

For particulars, apply to CAPT. SKENE, Upton Station.

There is a good Saw-Mill 400 yards from the place where the Railroad crosses. Inspection is invited. None need apply, unless prepared with good security for the fulfilment of terms that may be agreed on.
May 24. 72

To Blacksmiths.

AN opportunity offers for establishing a Business at the UPTON STATION of the Richmond Railway. There is as much work as one shop could do, and none yet established, and a village is growing up at the place.

For particulars, apply to CAPT. SKENE, Upton Station.

None need apply unless prepared to establish the Business entirely at their own charge. Enquiry is invited.
May 24. 72

Information Wanted.

THOMAS THOMAS, about nineteen years ago emigrated from Penfound, parish of Poundstock, Cornwall, England, with his wife and two children, and it is believed settled in Upper Canada. Mr. Thomas was lame in the left leg. Since 1835 his friends have not heard from him. Any information respecting him or his family, will be thankfully received by his brother, JAMES HENRY THOMAS, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

☞ Papers in Canada will confer a great favor by noticing the above.
June 19. 95

BOARD. &c.

Board in a French Canadian Family.

TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated in a Private Canadian Family. Enquire at No. 51, Sanguinete Street.
May 17. 66

NOTICE.

MRS. STANLEY will have a couple of Rooms vacant, after the first of May.
Lagauchetiere Street, }
28th April. } 52

Boarding House.

MRS. KILLOCH has Vacancies for a few respectable BOARDERS, No. 61½ Craig Street, opposite the Mayor's residence.
June 1. 71s—79

JOHN LEVEY,
Importer of Segars, Tobaccos, &c.,
(Three Doors East of the English Church,)

MOST respectfully informs his Friends and numerous Customers, that he has now the
LARGEST AND BEST
SELECTED STOCK OF
Havana and Principe Cigars
IN CANADA,
and being the
ONLY DIRECT IMPORTER
in the City, he is enabled to offer, either
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
his Entire Stock, at
25 per Cent less than any other House.

Also, ON HAND, a large and beautiful assortment of MEERSCHAUM PIPES, Mounted in Silver; SNUFF BOXES, Gold Mounted and Plain; Patent Leather CIGAR CASES, SMOKERS' COMPANIONS, TOBACCO JARS, in Parian and Lava; with an immense variety of other FANCY ARTICLES, and his usual Fine Qualities of PLUG and CUT TOBACCOS, GERMAN and FRENCH SNUFFS, just landed.

TAKE NOTICE that I have no connexion with any other establishment in the City.
JOHN LEVEY.
June 22. 97

CIGAR DIVAN,
43, *NOTRE DAME STREET,*
Opposite the European Hotel.

ON SALE at the above premises, by Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices—
TOBACCO, of various and most esteemed brands —Cut and in Lumps of 2's, 5's, 8's, 16's, 32's
CIGARS, of the finest flavor, Cuba, Havannah Principe, &c.
SNUFFS, of the best quality, in jars from 3 to 5lb, and in lb and ½lb bottles
PIPES, Meerschaum, German & Venetian; other Fancy and Clay Pipes
Cigar Cases, Snuff Boxes, and Tobacconists' Goods of all descriptions.
REFRESHMENTS of COFFEE, SODA WATER, LEMONADE, ICE, &c., supplied, with American, Montreal, and English Papers, in a neat and pleasant Room.
May 31. 3m—78

Anthracite Coal.

LEHIGH and Lackawana (best quality) Lump, Egg and Nut size, in lots to suit purchasers, for Sale by
JOHN M. GILBERT,
No. 31 St. Francois Xavier Street,
Or at Messrs. Campbell & Williamson's, Logan's Stores, Commissioner Street.
June 15. 91

FOR SALE by the Subscriber—
150,000 feet SQUARE PINE
100,000 do FLAT do
3,000 do SQUARE ELM
N. B. DESMARTEAU,
93, St. Paul Street.
April 10. 44

HOTELS, &c.

Monkland Hotel

IS NOW OPEN for the reception of Visitors, under the management of S. COMPAIN, who is well known here as a man fully qualified to please (being a good Cook) all those who may feel disposed to patronize his establishment: he will personally devote his time to render everything comfortable. The House has undergone thorough repair, being situated in one of the most salubrious localities, and only a short distance from the city.

Families who are desirous of making a selection of Rooms for the Summer Season, would do well to make timely application.
Montreal, June 12. 89

LAMB'S HOTEL,
AND
BOARDING HOUSE,
SAINT JOHN STREET, UPPER TOWN, QUEBEC.
May 21, 1852. 70

St. Leon Springs.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above Establishment is NOW OPEN and ready for the reception of Visitors. In order to make everything complete, the Subscriber has spared no pains in enlarging the House, Baths, and Embellishments to the place. It is beautifully situated on the Bank of the River du Loup, affording unrivalled facilities for pleasure drives. The TABLE will be served with the very best, as usual, and nothing shall be wanting on the part of the undersigned to merit, more and more, the favor of the travelling community. There will be, on arrival of the Steamers at Three Rivers and River du Loup, CARRIAGES ready to convey passengers to the Springs.
GEO. CAMPBELL.
St. Leon Springs, }
18th June, 1852. } 97

Restaurant.

SAMUEL MCONKEY begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal and its vicinity, that he has made alterations on his premises, for the purpose of opening a RESTAURANT on an extensive scale, and that he will in future be always able to serve
SOUPS, STEAKS, CHOPS, COFFEE, &c.,
on the shortest notice. Orders will be received and executed for supplying private parties at their residences. His Cook is an experienced one, having served an apprenticeship to M. TETU—besides, having a thorough knowlege of Confectionary in general.

S. MCC. returns his sincere thanks for the patronage he has so long enjoyed; and assures his friends that every effort will be made to deserve its continuance.
May 11. 61

ATTRACTION AT COTE DE NEIGES.

Bellevue House
AND
PLEASURE GROUNDS

ARE NOW OPEN to the Travelling community and the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, where may be seen many thousands of TULIPS of every hue and rare quality, in full Bloom, with a variety of choice Exotic and other Flowers.

REFRESHMENTS, ICE CREAMS, &c., at all times, with CIGARS of the first brand.

Two or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING.
GOOD STABLING.
EDWARD WORTH.
Cote de Neiges, }
24th May, 1852. } 74

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
BY
M. P. RYAN & CO.

THIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT HOUSE, is situated on King and William Streets, and from its close proximity to the Banks, the Post Office and the Wharves, and its neighborhood to the different Railroad Termini, makes it a desirable Residence for Men of Business, as well as of pleasure.

THE FURNITURE
is entirely new, and of superior quality.
THE TABLE
will be at all times supplied with the Choicest Delicacies the markets can afford.
HORSES and CARRIAGES will be in readiness at the Steamboats and Railway, to carry Passengers to and from the same, free of charge.
THE HOUSE will be OPENED to the Public, on MONDAY, the 10th instant.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous Friends, for the patronage bestowed on him during the past three years, and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.
M. P. RYAN.
Montreal, May 6, 1852. 57

THE WESTERN HOUSE,
No. 32, McGill Street,
MONTREAL,
BY JOHN W. HEWETT.

THE Subscriber having re-leased those commodious premises, formerly known as the "Ottawa Hotel", begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that no exertion on his part will be wanting to make it comfortable for all who may favor him with their patronage.

An Omnibus
connected with the House, will be in attendance, on the arrival of Steamboats, and at the Railroad Stations.
JOHN W. HEWETT.
Montreal, May 4, 1852. 3m—55

The Albion,
NO. 231 ST. PAUL STREET
MONTREAL
BY NELSON VOSBURGH.

THE Subscriber having leased those commodious premises, (formerly known as FELLERS' HOTEL, and recently as RYAN'S HOTEL, St. Paul Street,) begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that no exertions on his part will be wanting to make it comfortable for all who may favour him with their patronage.

The house will be ready for the reception of visitors on and after the 1st day of May next.
NELSON VOSBURGH,
(Late Western House.)

N. B.—Superior Stabling and covered Yard connected with the premises.
Montreal, April 22, 1852. 49

TETU'S HOTEL
AND
BOARDING HOUSE,
(44 Notre Dame Street,)
MONTREAL.
July 2. 106

Grant's Hotel,
ST. HENRY STREET.

THE Proprietor of this long-established and well-known HOTEL, begs to remind his Old Friends (for whose past favors he begs to return his thanks,) and the Public generally, that his HOUSE is still OPEN for their reception.

The extent of his ACCOMMODATIONS IS GREATER THAN EVER, and his zeal in the discharge of his duties to the public no whit abated.

The HOUSE is LARGE, COMMODIOUS, WELL FURNISHED, and COMFORTABLE; his
TABLE
is supplied with the best that the Market affords; and his STABLES are as good as any in the city
CARRIAGES are always in attendance to CONVEY PASSENGERS to and from the different RAILWAY STATIONS and STEAMBOAT LANDINGS.
Montreal, June 14, 1852. DC 4m mwf—90

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ST. HILAIRE.

THE undersigned has just opened this House which has been erected by Major CAMPBELL on one of the most delightful sites upon the Belœil Mountain, and is ready to receive casual VISITORS or BOARDERS. PIC-NIC PARTIES who visit the Belœil Lake may be accommodated either in the house or on the grass, if they will send notice a couple of days beforehand.

Families residing at the Mountain House during the Summer months, will be received on very liberal terms.
J. J. HIGGINS.
June 26. 1m wf—101

Field Seeds.

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
Timothy Seed — Webster Wheat
Vetches or Tares — Horse Beans
Ruta Baga — White Agricultural Carrot and English Lawn Grass.
BENJ. WORKMAN & CO.
March 25 37

LOST, MISSING, &c.

Lost,

IN Notre Dame Street, yesterday forenoon, a BLUE SILK PURSE with gilt rings and tassels, containing between Twenty and Twenty-five Pounds, in ten and five dollar bills. The finder, by bringing it to this Office, will be suitably rewarded.
July 16. 118

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have received from the Officers of the 20th Regiment, a valuable BRASS MUSICAL CLOCK, (left at the Main Guard on the 8th), which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement.
SAVAGE & LYMAN.
July 17. 119

$50 REWARD.

LOST, at the late fire, a PACKAGE containing several SILK DRESSES, two Gold and one Silver MEDAL, and a number of other articles.—The finder will receive the above Reward by bringing the lost goods to this Office, or to
DR. GODFREY,
Great St. James Street.
July 15. 117

LOST,

ON Thursday Morning, during the conflagration, supposed to have been given to a friend for safe keeping, a GREEN MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing some valuable Receipts, and Twenty-Two Pounds in Paper and Gold. Information, respecting the above, will be thankfully received at the Herald Office.
July 12. 114

Lost.

ON WEDNESDAY the 30th June last, at the Jewish Synagogue—a BLACK VELVET BRACELET with Cape Diamond Clasp. The finder by returning it to the office of this paper shall be suitably rewarded.
July 3. 107

Lost,

ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, between Notre Dame Street and the Montreal and Lachine Railway Depot, a large round CAMEO BROOCH, set in Gold. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this Office.
June 1. 79

NOTICE.

WATER POLICE.

THERE are FIVE BOXES or CHESTS now in the Water Police Station, found by the men of this force lying on the Wharves, and no one to claim them—two of which appear to belong to some German emigrants. The owners can have them, by applying at the Police Station House, King Street.
P. BRYAN,
Chief Constable.
Montreal, July 8, 1852. 111

Card.

MESSRS. OGILVY, WOOD & CO. beg respectfully to tender their best thanks to MESSRS. GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO,
Representing the "*Phœnix Assurance Co.*";
H. L. ROUTH, ESQ.,
Representing the "*Royal Assurance Co.*";
THOMAS RYAN, ESQ.,
Representing the "*Globe Assurance Co.*";
for the prompt and liberal manner in which they have settled their claim for loss occasioned by fire on the 6th instant.
Montreal, June 28, 1852. 102

THE Subscriber takes leave to notify his Customers, that he will resume his former business in the course of a few weeks. Due notice of which will be given, so soon as he is prepared to re-open his Establishment.
ERNEST IDLER.
July 14. 116

A CARD.

THE MESSRS. MOLSON beg to return their thanks to their Friends and the Firemen and Citizens, who assisted in saving their Foundry, Distillery, &c., from destruction on Thursday and Friday last.
Montreal, July 14, 1852. 116

Card of Thanks.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to Messrs. J. & C. Curran, Mr. M. P. Ryan of the Franklin House, and Mr. W. Bartley, who bravely came with their men from Griffintown, to assist me on that awful night (the 8th of July, 1852,) when the fire burst suddenly out at Dalhousie Square. To those men I am indebted for what has been saved of a fine stock of Teas, Coffee, &c., and to Mr. John Atkinson am grateful for renting me a store not far from my old one, which has enabled me to commence business, notwithstanding my great loss.
JOHN PHELAN,
Grocer.
July 13. 115

THE Subscriber having been burnt out, begs to notify his friends that he has OPENED his Store, next house to Mr. JOHN ATKINSON, No. 10 St. Paul Street, where he will sell at his usual moderate rates—GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, TEAS, &c. &c.
JOHN PHELAN.
July 13. 115

Card of Thanks.

DR. GODFREY returns his sincere thanks to several kind friends for assistance rendered him, by which he was enabled to remove a portion of his Goods.
July 12. 114

DR. GODFREY
HAS REMOVED,
In consequence of the late Fire, to
NO. 3 GREAT ST. JAMES' STREET.
July 12. 114

Card of Thanks.

THE Undersigned begs leave to return thanks to her Friends and Fellow-Citizens, for the assistance afforded her in saving her House and Furniture during the late Fire.
MRS. HALDIMAND.
July 12. 114

Card.

MR. JOHN MOLSON, Jr., begs to return his most sincere thanks to his numerous friends and also the Fire Companies, for their great assistance, so efficiently rendered, in arresting the fire and saving his property, during his absence from the city, on the night of the 1st instant.
July 8. 111

Card.

THE Subscribers beg to tender their heartfelt thanks to their numerous friends, for the very valuable assistance rendered them, in the removal of their Stock, during the late disastrous fire.
J. & R. ROY,
June 14. 90

Card of Thanks.

THE undersigned return sincere thanks for the kind and efficient assistance and untiring exertions of their friends, in their favor, during the late fire.
OGILVY, WOOD & CO.
June 12. 89

Ryan Brothers & Co.

RETURN their best thanks to the Friends by whose efficient aid their Books and Papers were rescued from the fire which consumed their Premises on the 6th instant.
St. Sacrament Street, }
June 9, 1852. } 86

CHARLES STODDER,
Commission Merchant,
75, Kilby Street, BOSTON,

AGENT for the ENAMELLED CAR LININGS, CAR DUCK, GUTTA PERCHA PIPE, &c. &c., offers his services to Canada Merchants to purchase to order, all kinds of
New England Manufactures
and FOREIGN GOODS, in *large or small* quantities. Having twenty years experience, and an extensive acquaintance with Manufacturers and Importers, correspondents may rely upon his executing orders at the lowest market prices, from first hands.

Foreign Goods purchased in Bond, free of U. S. duties. Particular attention given to the purchase of Railroad Equipment and Car Materials.
REFERS TO
McLean & Wright, Montreal.
McLean, Brainard & Co., Ogdensburgh.
Joseph Vila, Boston.
A. E. Swasey, Supt. T. R. R., Taunton, Ms.
May 4, 1852. 3m wf—55

WILLIAM J. NEWTON,
Custom House Broker,
Shipping and Forwarding Agent,
QUEBEC.

Transhipment of Goods in transit for Montreal or any Western Port, attended to at moderate charges.
May 12. mwf—62

LEGAL SALES

FOR SALE
By Authority of Justice.

WILL be Sold on MONDAY, August 9, at NINE o'clock, A. M., at the DOOR of the CHAPEL of ST. ALEXIS, the lands hereafter described, depending on the community of goods, heretofore existing between the late PIERRE GERMAIN BELISLE, and MARY TERRIAN his widow.

1st—A Farm at St. Alexis, Fief Bailleul, of two arpents in front by twenty-one arpents in depth, bounded in front by the Seigniory of St. Sulpice, in rear by the Fief Martel, between Clement Martin and Gabriel Magnan, with an old house and barn.

2nd—A Farm in the said Parish, Seigniory of St. Sulpice, containing one arpent and a half in front by thirty arpents more or less in depth, bounded in front by the Fief Bailleul, in rear by the lands of St. Jacques, between Julien Poirier and Odilon Poirier, with house and barn.

For conditions address the undersigned at St. Alexis.
J. DUFRESNE, N. P.
Montreal, 16th July. r rt—121

FOR SALE,
By Authority of Justice.

TO the highest and last bidder, a LOT of LAND situated to the south of the Concession of *La Belle Riviere*, in the Parish of Ste. Scholastique, forming part of the lot of land designated as No. 804, in the plan and registration of the Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains, consisting of two arpents in width upon the front, and retrograding in rear to an acute-angle upon the boundary line with William Snowdon, without any buildings thereon.

The conditions will be given at the time of Sale, which will take place on the EIGHTH of AUGUST next, at the Door of the Church of ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.
A. B. PAPINEAU, N. P.
St. Martin, 23rd June, 1852. f—100

ATTENTION!!!
By Authority of Justice.

WILL be Sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, on SUNDAY the 15th AUGUST next, at the door of the Parish Church of Montreal, after Divine Service in the Morning, a BUILDING LOT belonging to the succession of the late PAUL HUDON *dit* BEAULIEU, in his lifetime of the city of Montreal, Carpenter:—

The said Lot situated in St. James' Ward of the said city of Montreal, at the corner of Lagauchetiere and Amherst Streets, comprising 36 feet in front on Laguachetiere Street, and 49 feet and 9 inches on Amherst Street, the whole more or less, joining in rear to the north to another building lot, belonging to the said succession, and on the south-west side to the land of St. Davis or his representatives, with a wooden house of two stories, very well finished, and other buildings thereon erected.

For conditions of Sale, apply to the undersigned.
J. A. LABADIE, N. P.
Montreal, July 27. r ws—128

SALE OF REAL ESTATE,
By Authority of Justice.

ON MONDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD of AUGUST next, at the Door of the Parish Church of LONGUEUIL, will be Sold, by Auction, the immoveables hereinafter described, belonging to the succession of CHARLES DUBUC, situated in the Parish of Longueuil—to wit:

1st—A FARM, in the first Concession, upon the River, of three arpents and eight feet in front, by fifty arpents and five perches in one line, and forty-nine arpents and four perches in the other, more or less, bounded to the northwest by the River, in rear by the lands of Touss. Jos. Fournier, on one side by those of Pierre Brisset, and on the other by those of Luc Dubuc, partly cultivated and partly in standing wood, with a Stone House, Barn, Stable, and other Buildings thereon erected.

2nd—A LOT of LAND, in the place called *Le Bassin*, of irregular form, comprising six arpents and twenty perches in superficies, more or less, bounded to the north-east by the lands of Touss. Jos. Fournier and Alexis Dubuc, and elsewhere by those of the said Alexis Dubuc, the heirs of Touss. Fournier, and the said Touss. Jos. Fournier, in cultivation.

3rd—Another LOT of LAND in the same place, comprising five arpents and ninety-four perches in superficies, more or less, bounded to the north-east by the lands of Alexis Dubuc, and elsewhere by those of Christophe Fournier, the said A. Dubuc, and Touss. Jos. Fournier, in cultivation.

4th—Lastly, a LOT of LAND in the fourth Concession of the Fief Tremblay, consisting of a half arpent and six feet in front, by twenty-eight arpents in depth, more or less, bounded at the north-west end by the lands of Jacques Bourdon, at the other end by those of François Tremblay, on one side by those of Luc Dubuc, and on the other by those of the heirs of Touss. Fournier.

The conditions of sale will be announced at the time of adjudication, and may in the meantime be ascertained by application to the undersigned Notary at Boucherville.
LS. LACOSTE, N. P.
Boucherville, 22nd June, 1852. f—100

BANKRUPT SALES.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. }
In the Court of Bankruptcy,
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

In the Matter of WILLIAM BRADBURY—*Bankrupt,*
and
DAVID DAVIDSON, *et al—Assignees.*

HAVING seen the petition and answer of the said Assignees fyled by them in this Matter on the application of the Honorable PETER MCGILL, an hypothecary Creditor of said Estate; it is ordered, that the Sale of the said REAL ESTATE, of the said Bankrupt, situate within that portion of the Province of Canada, heretofore called Lower Canada, which has been already advertised for four months in the *Canada Gazette*, the *Montreal Gazette*, and *La Minerve* newspapers, pursuant to my order, dated the Eleventh day of October, 1849, be Sold in the BANKRUPT COURT, in the COURT HOUSE, in the City of Montreal, on FRIDAY, the SIXTH day of AUGUST next, at the hour of ELEVEN of the clock in the forenoon, and that notice of such Sale be given by two insertions in the *Montreal Gazette* and *La Minerve* newspapers, previous to the day of such sale, and by such other advertisements and affiches as to the said Assignees may seem advisable to be given.

The terms and conditions of sale to be fyled in this Court, at least two weeks previous to such sale.
(Signed), CHARLES MONDELET,
J. S. C.

Montreal, 21st May, 1852.

N. B. A description of the property referred to in the above order, is contained in advertisements, in the Canada Gazette of the 13th October 1849, Montreal Gazette of the 16th idem, and La Minerve of the 18th idem.
D. DAVIDSON }
J. YOUNG, } Assignees.
Montreal, 21st June, 1852. f—96

HATS.

Extra Light Ventilating Gossamer Satin Hats.

THE Subscriber has just received from London, his usual supply of ELLWOOD & SON'S celebrated VELVET NAPP'D SATIN HATS.
GEO. MCIVER,
135, Notre Dame Street.
Montreal, May 25, 1852. 73

A CARD.

MRS. ROBINSON & DAUGHTER
HAVE REMOVED TO
162 *NOTRE DAME STREET.*
June 21, 1852. 1y—96

Liberal Cash Advances

WILL be made by the undersigned on CANADIAN PRODUCE shipped to their friends in *GLASGOW.*
CAMPBELL & WILLIAMSON,
Logan's Buildings,
Commissioner Street
May 5. 56

CASH ADVANCES.

THE Subscribers are at all times prepared to make LIBERAL ADVANCES IN CASH upon every description of GROCERIES consigned to them for Sale.
STEPHENS & MILLS.
July 12. 114

FOR SALE.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM!!!
MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY

HAVE just received direct from *London*, ex Cunard Steamer "Niagara",
20 Cases New Summer Goods,
containing—
1500 Swiss and Woolverein Bonnets, Fancy & Plain, latest shapes
Straw Trimmings, every width and style
White and Fancy Bonnet Ribbons, Flowers, &c
Barege, Pifled, Cashmere and Delaine Long Shawls, all new styles from a celebrated maker
All shades in Braganzies, Brilliantines, &c
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c
—ALSO—
The latest Patterns in Mantles direct from Paris
Muslin and Lace Under Sleeves, Collars, Flouncing
Spotted and Worked Muslins, &c
1 Case assorted Parasols, &c
Sales made for Cash only.
Doors close punctually at Eight o'clock.
MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY,
No. 202 Notre Dame Street.
July 7. 110

U.S. FISH, &c. &c.—
Pale Seal in bbls and tierces
Cod Oil in tierces
Dry Codfish, table and small size
No. 2 Mackerel in bbls and hf bbls
250 Hams
—ALSO,—
A very superior lot of DAIRY BUTTER in tinnets of 28 lb.
JOHN WHYTE,
10½ St. Sacrament Street
July 6. 109

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
Liverpool Salt, Fine and Coarse
Liverpool Soap, "Steele's"
Montreal do and Fancy Soaps
Imperial Stout
E I Pale Ale
Castor Oil in bottles
Waterford Blue, in 14lb bxs
Lescher's Starch, in bulk and boxes
Sperm, Wax, Crystalline and Composite Candles
Cotton Wick
Batty's Sauces, Mustard and Marmalade
Copperas, Epsom Salts
English Writing and Foolscap Papers
Do Playing Cards and Address Cards
Cassia, Ground Ginger in kegs
Teas, Tobacco Pipes
And other Articles.
A. CUVILLIER & CO.
June 28. 102

NEW GOODS,
Ex Steamer "America", via Boston.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN & CO., (late BENJAMIN & BROTHERS) have just OPENED THREE CASES of NEW GOODS, (in seventeen days from the Manufacturers) consisting of the latest novelties in Rich Cashmere and Barege Long Scarfs; new Muslin and Jacconet Dresses, with Mantillas and Jackets; also, a splendid assortment of Needle Works in Chemisettes, Collars, Waistcoats, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
June 17. 93

Butter.

THE Subscriber has made arrangements that he can be supplied weekly with a superior article of SALT BUTTER, put up expressly for Family use, in jars and small tinnets, varying from 18 to 24 lbs.
—ALSO—
On hand—Sugar-cured Hams
English and American Cheese
Lochfine Herrings
—AND—
Just Received—10 cases of very fine flavoured PALE BRANDY, Hennessey's brand, six years old.
DANL. LANIGAN,
Opposite Alexander's Confectionery,
Notre Dame Street.
June 21 96

CLOTHING FOR THE SUMMER.

LAVENDER,
Merchant Tailor and General Outfitter,
108, NOTRE DAME STREET,

HAS JUST RECEIVED his SUMMER GOODS, comprising a well-assorted Stock of CLOTHS, VESTINGS, TROUSER STUFFS, &c., of the Best Quality and very Latest Styles, which he will make-up in the best manner, at the lowest prices for Cash.
ON HAND:
Ready-Made Shooting Coats, Chesterfields, Vests, and a variety of Summer Coats, Cheap for Cash.
May 17. 66

NEW GROCERIES
AND
American Dry Goods.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that he has REMOVED to those extensive Premises in St. Paul Street, lately occupied by MEAD, BROTHERS & Co., where he will keep a large and varied assortment of
GROCERIES
of every description, as well as an extensive assortment of American Manufactured DRY GOODS, which will be Sold to the Trade at low prices.
LOUIS MARCHAND.
May 1. 53

Laths.

BLIND and PLASTER LATHS
FENCE BOARDS, 5, 3, 1
For Sale by
COLIN CAMPBELL,
Brewster's Basin.
July 10. 113

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.
Now Used in the Royal Laundry.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to call the attention of Merchants to the "GLENFIELD PATENT DOUBLE-REFINED POWDER STARCH", the superiority of which, over every other article of the kind, is now fully proved by the great and increasing demand.
Sole Agent for Canada,
ALEXANDER WALKER,
226½, St. Paul Street.
July 7. 3m—110

SODA ASH, ST. ROLLOX:—120 casks Just Received. For Sale by
G. D. WATSON.
May 12. 62

FOR SALE—
Fine, Superfine, and Extra Superfine FLOUR
Superior Pastry Flour in half barrels for families
—ALSO—
100 barrels OATMEAL.
JANES & OLIVER.
July 28. 127

FOR Sale by the Subscriber—
20 hf barrels Syrup and Liquor Coloring
100 kegs Fresh Malaga Raisins
THOS. WILLIAMS,
10 St. Sacrament Street.
July 1. 105

Canes.

THE Subscribers have just opened a case of FANCY WALKING CANES.
SAVAGE & LYMAN.
April 22. 49

Spring Importations.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from Britain, ex "Ottawa," "Caledonia," "Actæon", "Great Britain." "City of Hamilton," &c., &c., their usual assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS.
—Also, from the American Markets,—
A Large and well-assorted STOCK of BROWN SHEETINGS, "Atlantic," "Appleton", and "Amaskeag," brands.
Cotton Yarn
Bleached Shirtings
Shirting Stripes
Ticks
Kentucky Jeans
Fancy Cassimeres
Satinets, &c., &c.
All of which will be offered on reasonable terms.
GILMOUR & CO.,
9 St. Sacrament Street.
May 10. 60

FOR Sale by the Subscriber—
750 boxes G S GLASS, 7½ x 8½, up to 40 x 30
THOS. WILLIAMS,
10 St. Sacrament Street.
July 1. 105

FOR Sale by the Subscriber—
20 hhds Raw Linseed Oil
40 do and qr casks Boiled do
THOS. WILLIAMS,
10 St. Sacrament Street.
July 1. 105

FOR SALE.

ADOLPHUS BOURNE
Has just received, by the Ship
"*ANDROMACHE,*"
**

COPIES OF THE
DAILY HERALD
FOR SALE AT
MESSRS. WEIR & DUNN'S,
Great St. James Street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞TAKE NOTICE.—We take no letters out of the Post Office unless they are PRE-PAID.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1852.

THE RAILWAYS.—During the coming session of the Legislature one subject will assume supreme importance in the discussions of the people's representatives. That a line of railway of gigantic dimensions is to be undertaken and carried through, chiefly by the public money, seems alike the resolve of government and of people. Its necessity is admitted, and the only thing to be decided is the means by which it shall be accomplished. But upon these means being well chosen will depend, to a great extent, the value of the enterprise to the country at large. We may pay too dearly for our whistle, though the whistle be of gold. With the session, then, within about three weeks of us, we think the country is entitled to know something of the intentions of the ministry; and as there are a number of organs supported, in one shape or another, by public money, it would seem a legitimate part of their business to give, for once, some useful information, such as all the world are not already acquainted with, and calculated to enable public opinion to be formed and expressed, so that members may know the views of their constituents before they are called upon to vote. What the country is just now most anxious to learn is, if it be the intention of ministers to act in such a manner as will necessarily throw the construction of the railroad into the hands of two or three English contractors, or whether the arrangements will be so made as to afford a fair chance to Canadians to do the work required in their own country, and obtain whatever fair profit may accrue therefrom, to enrich Canada hereafter. It cannot be concealed that there is a prevalent apprehension that the country is going to be "sold or given away" to Messrs. Brassey, Peto & Co.—that those gentlemen are to have the contracts put into their hands, either directly or indirectly, to the exclusion of Canadian contractors. We have, so far, refrained from allusion to the fear, because we supposed that before Parliament was assembled, the ministerial plans would be suffered to appear in some official or unofficial shape, so that time might be given for members to consider them quietly,—and not only for members, but also those whom members represent.—We now feel, however, bound to protest, while it is yet time, against these plans being only brought out after the houses are assembled under the eye of the ministry, besieged by ministerial blandishments, and at a distance from popular opinion and popular influence.—The result of such a course is obvious.—Either faction will reject any plan that may be proposed, or hundreds of thousands of pounds will be lavishly disposed of, without the people having any more control over the manner of their disposition than they would have in Russia. The indecorous haste in which the house fell into the trap laid for it by Mr. Howe, last session, when it proceeded, against all warning, to grave legislation upon the basis of that gentleman's mere word for a most improbable statement, unsupported by any written evidence, will be repeated again, probably with a penalty of substantial loss instead of one of simple ridicule. What we ask is, that the country may have an opportunity to think and decide as well as ministers, that it may be in a position intelligently to observe the conduct of members, and that these last may not be called on to vote, at a moment's warning, for contracts which, once made, cannot be rescinded, whatever dissatisfaction they may create. We are not of those who are constantly talking of home manfactures and foreign swindling. We shall never lend our voice to assist in robbing the whole people of Canada for any set of contractors, even though they may be Canadians.—Common sense dictates that the work should be done by those who will do it cheapest; but common sense also dictates that our own people should have the same chance, at least, as anybody else, to obtain whatever advantages are to arise from the performance of the contract. Now, there may be several ways of excluding them from competing. The contracts may be given to English speculators, without sufficient opportunity being afforded for competition. Or, and this is more likely, the business of earth works and cuttings, where our contractors are quite at home, may be mixed up with the necessity of financial operations, to which, for several reasons, they are inapt. Or, again, the work to be contracted for may be cut up into large divisions, and exceed the means of any but the most powerful contracting firms in the world. Now, it is but speaking the general sentiment to declare that any of these, or any similar, arrangements will be most unpopular. It is not supposed by any one that Messrs. Brassey & Company have any intention to invest the capital required to construct several hundred miles of railway. What they are going to sell us is their skill and knowledge; but we possess that skill and knowledge among ourselves in an equal degree with them, and even, taking the differences of climate between European countries and Canada into account, to a superior degree. It is not necessary to have their intervention in order to effect the financial operations that may be required. Loans will not be granted to Messrs. Peto and Brassey upon their personal credit; but upon such security as the Province and the works themselves will afford; and we can offer this security as well directly as by the intervention of third parties. In plain language, there are two distinct things required, viz: money and skill. We must import the first: the second we have in abundance. At least so the country will believe, until, after competition under fair circumstances, the Canadian contractor shall have failed to tender on as fair terms as his European rival. There is, in this question, too, something of far more importance than the present, and directly pecuniary phase of it. In constructing so vast a series of public works as are included in the plans now contemplated, it must be obvious that a large field is afforded for the education of young men, in all branches of the arts of engineering and construction. Now, if English contractors are employed, the whole of the skilled labour—the whole of the staff of assistants—will be, in all probability, brought from Europe. They will be part of that large body of *employées*, whom these enterprizing English firms must keep always about them, now to be sent to France or Hindostan, and to-morrow to Egypt or Canada, as the case may be. But the country at large will see, with great regret, so fine an opportunity let slip for creating a class of engineers and contractors of our own—for creating and extending among ourselves a class of intelligent artizans and mechanics capable of directing the works subsidiary and auxiliary to railways.

It may be, that the reports in circulation, and the fears to which they give rise, are alike without foundation. But, we repeat, that there should be frank explanations at once, while there is time, between the governors and the governed, —not, of course, as to details, but as to general principles. Factious opposition to a work which commends itself to the whole country is above all things to be deprecated; but it is the security that the Administration must have that such opposition is out of the question, which ought to encourage them to invite discussion, before committing themselves irrevocably. Let us have fair play. Let not the community be humbugged in the name of patriotism to consent to be robbed by even Canadian contractors. But, on the other hand, let us take equally good care that we are not bamboozled by English contractors, without even claptrap to cloak our folly. Above all, let us know what is proposed, in order that all who are interested may understand how they are to be affected, and may be enabled to act accordingly. So much is to be said in the supposition, that whatever arrangements are to be made will be honestly and fairly laid before Parliament, before completion. But there is another idea abroad, which it would be wrong not to mention here. It is, that government will give the contracts to English contractors, through the intervention of the nominal companies which have been already formed; and this before Parliament meets, and without affording any opportunity for Canadian speculators to compete with the European firms. Such a dodge we esteem, however, at once too infamous and too transparent to be probable. The companies are, probably, the best machinery, that could be found to work out the object; but they will furnish a very small part of the capital required for the work. By whatever machinery the plans may be carried out, the main reliance will be upon the credit of the Province, and upon that of the various municipalities through which the line is intended to run. The government, therefore, has and ought to have a potential voice in the determination of questions of this character. If it had only a small interest, it ought to exert a strong influence to protect our own people against unfairness; but, being all powerful, it cannot do through the companies, what it dare not do in its own name, without adding the dishonour of a dirty trick to the substantial injury which such a course will inflict upon almost every Canadian interest.

THE FISHERIES.—As it may have escaped the notice of some of our readers, we republish the following paragraphs, from our telegraphic despatch of Wednesday evening, printed in yesterday's issue :—

Washington, July 28th.

The *Intelligencer* has a semi-official editorial, stating that the British Government notified the American Government on the 7th of July, of its intention to protect the border fisheries, and of having sent vessels of war to the Bay of Fundy for that purpose.

The British Minister at the same time, informed President Fillmore, that the commanders of vessels were especially enjoined, not to interfere with vessels of friendly powers, except when violating existing treaties. The Intelligencer further says, that the U. S. Government have given orders to send one of our best vessels into the disputed region, to protect Americans, and to enquire into abuses;—and to warn all parties from invading their especial rights.

Now, this, so far as it goes, certainly affords some answer to the complaint, on the part of our neighbours, that Great Britain had acted discourteously, to use the mildest term, in not notifying her intention of withdrawing her tacit permission to United States fishermen to fish in her waters. At the same time, we cannot but admit that, if an official notification of the change in her policy was due, on the part of Great Britain, to the United States, it ought to have been made long previous to the 7th of July. We trust no practical evils will arise out of the affair, but, while right in principle, the Imperial Government has, it appears to us, carried it out in a very bungling and unnecessarily offensive manner. The following from the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, will be found interesting, and indicates the "base uses", which the protectionists are endeavouring to make of this unfortunate matter :—

WASHINGTON, July 25.

The question which has so suddenly arisen in regard to the fisheries, is likely to agitate Congress and the country, very deeply, as may be inferred from the general tone of the debate in the Senate yesterday. The affair happens at an unfortunate time, for the reason that the feelings which it will excite will be aggravated by a recollection of the recent novel demonstration of Great Britain on the Mosquito coast, and on the coasts of Cuba. It is also still more unfortunate, because it will be made use of by the ultra-protectionists to defeat any contemplated legislation on the subject of reciprocity of trade between the United States and the British American Provinces.

It is unfortunately timed also, because the question will be mixed up with party politics, and it is already evident that the Democractic party intend to drive the Executive Government into a position of virtual hostility with that of Great Britain.

The intelligence of the capture of an American schooner in the Bay of Fundy, by the British vessel of war, Nettle, was received here to-day, by a telegraphic despatch to the Speaker of the House, and was soon noised about and produced a great sensation. In fact, the first act of violence, committed under the order of May 20th, and without the courtesy of a notice to the United States Government, and under a construction of the Convention which is inconsistent with the whole history of the negotiation and the declared intention of the contracting parties, and the enforcement of which is made simultaneous with its adoption, and thus precluding all chance of negotiation—such an act, I say, is of itself considered as an act of war.

The war is commenced, and it is idle to suppose that this country will fail to meet it with resentment, however unable we may be, at present, to meet it with effectual resistance.

Where is our vaunted navy, concerning which so much is said in all our protracted debates in Congress, and especially at those times when we get on the high ropes of intervention? Experienced and practical naval officers in this city declare that we have not a gun nor a man that can be availed for the protection of our fishing fleets in the Bay of Fundy, or in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or in any of those waters where our vessels are to be attacked. Besides, the British Admiral can increase his force *ad libitum*—employing the whole British naval force on the West Indian Station.

The Cabinet has been in constant conclave.—The new Secretary of the Navy is at his post.—On Monday morning, the President is expected to reply to the Senators' resolutions adopted on Friday, on motion of Mr. Mason, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He must, of course, state what he has done, or proposed to do, in regard to the protection of the American interests now exposed to so much detriment, and of the American honor and dignity, which will become a mere by-word if such aggressions should be tolerated.

The Senate have, it seems, taken up the idea, borrowed from some phrenzied protectionists of New York, that Great Britain has resorted to this assault on our fisheries with a view to promote the passage of a bill by Congress for the establishment of a reciprocity of trade with the British provinces, and they already declare that no legislation of the kind, and no negotiation referring to the object, shall be tolerated. The idea is absurd that the British High Tory Protectionist Ministry should make a war for the protection of free-trade! But this preposterous idea is used here for the purpose of defeating the action of Congress on the measure of reciprocity which the Committee on Commerce of the House is about to recommend.

If the British Government had really sought to encourage the movement now making on the part of the friends of free-trade and free navigation, and free fishing for all fishermen in all the British American waters, they would not have interrupted it by claiming exclusively for Great Britain the right of the fisheries.

The project of the Committee of Commerce, which will be offered next week, will, if agreed to, settle the Fishing question on terms mutually advantageous to both parties.

The bill will provide for interchange, free of duty, between the United States and the British American provinces of all articles, being the product of the SEA, the FIELD and the FOREST—the same to take effect whenever the British Government shall assent to the following measures, viz :—

1. To grant to the United States the free navigation of the St. Lawrence.

2. To grant also to the United States the free navigation of the St. John.

3. To exempt from duty the American lumber shipped by the St. John.

4. To open to inhabitants of the United States in common with those of the Province and of the British people, the right of taking and curing fish of every kind, to the same extent to which the inhabitants of the United States enjoyed such right under the articles of the Treaty of 1783.

Should this arrangement be made, the British colonists may bring in their fish into every port of the United States duty free. It will give them a large business. It will enable our fishermen to make five dollars where they do two now. It will enable them to dry and cure their fish in a more perfect manner than at present, and render them vastly more saleable.

But the British Tory protectionists and the American Tory protectionists will never allow so liberal a measure as this to be adopted.

MUCH TO BE PITIED,—AND DESPISED.—Some "nice young man,"—we infer his youth from his folly—sends us a long advertisement announcing that he "wants a wife and a fortune." As a substitute for his name and a remittance, he respectfully solicits its publication, and "solemnly declares that no trifling motives induce him to adopt this eccentric method in so serious a matter." Supposing the would-be advertiser; whose letter is post-marked Buffalo, to be in earnest, without wit enough to practice a joke, his "motives" are by no means *trifling*, since he wants $10,000 as a fortune; and with great nonchalance requests the English papers, in copying his advertisement to substitute ten thousand *pounds* for ten thousand *dollars*. In other words it would require a "motive" five times as strong to accept an English lady that it would an American. A Canadian —for he wishes the Canada papers to copy also, —he would take at the same price as an American, which we think likely,—if he could get either. The youth then passes from folly to crime for he deliberately says: "No one regards the matrimonial relation more sacred than himself," which must be a falsehood; and next he combines folly and falsehood in the following sentence: "He wishes your kindly consideration, and hopes hereafter to acknowledge your instrumentality in his success." Guess his hope is doomed to disappointment.

The man is certainly to be pitied, and as certainly deserves to be despised. To want a fortune is a sad thing; to want a wife, a sadder; to want common sense enough to keep such horrible necessities to himself is the saddest of all. The gentleman says he is "perfect in moral character." It might be well for him to add to his morality, modesty; and to his modesty, mother-wit; of which qualities he does not seem to possess the billionth part of a scruple.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, in the above saves us the trouble of replying to the Zany, who has been spending his wretched modicum of brain in writing, and his money in paying the postage of, the long advertisement referred to.

THE KAINE EXTRADITION CASE.—We learn from the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, that, on Monday last, an attempt was made by a mob to rescue Kaine from the police, while they were conducting him from examination before a magistrate, back to jail—the rioters were 1500 strong, but were routed by the authorities, several prisoners being taken, and many, on both sides, injured, but none killed. Our contemporary says :—

We protest against the popular demonstration the other evening at Tammany Hall, and all other demonstrations designed to prevent the execution of our Treaty obligations for the surrender of fugitives from justice. We also protest against the annulment of the Extradition Treaty, believing its operation to be mutually advantageous. As to Kaine, who is the cause of this unwonted sympathy, we have no knowledge of him personally, but understand that he is demanded by the British Government on a charge of an attempted murder. If he is guilty of such a horrid crime, doubtless he ought to be surrendered and punished. But if he is not guilty, it is fair to presume that a British Court and Jury will acquit him. The sympathy for Kaine is, we suppose, partly because he is an Irishman; but for ourselves, we know of no good reason why we should discriminate in such cases, between an Irishman and an Englishman or a Scotchman.

These interferences with the course of justice, as established by the laws and treaties, are very dangerous, as much so as would be an attempt to influence the Courts and Juries in the case of a criminal indicted by our own tribunals. Let the laws be sustained, we say, and duly enforced, until they are repealed, whether they be laws for the surrender of fugitive slaves, under our compact with sister States, or for the surrender of fugitives from justice, under our treaty with Great Britain.

A GOOD PRECAUTION AGAINST FIRE.—A correspondent makes the following suggestion, which we think well worthy the attention of those "whom it may concern." He says :—After such a calamity as our city has just suffered, I would recommend to the attention of the Fire Committee to place and maintain in the premises opposite to each fire plug in the city, at least 50 feet of hose, with a pipe attached, so that, in the event of a fire occurring, water might at once be brought to bear upon it. Such an apparatus would command, at least, several houses in the neighborhood of the plug, and, in many instances, would effect an extinction of the fire, before any engines could reach the ground.

TRINITY CHURCH.—There will be divine service in this Church on Sunday next, at the usual hours.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Last night, *The Rivals* and *The Dumb Belle* (cast as formerly), were repeated, with the most perfect success; and to-night, for the first time this season, we are promised Sir Edward Bulwer's interesting play of *The Lady of Lyons*, in which the characters of *Claude Melnotte and Pauline* will be, respectively, impersonated by Mr. Jordan and Miss Weston. That the house will be crowded, may be considered as a fact, certain of accomplishment; and, therefore, to avoid the disappointment on Tuesday night last, we recommend an early engagement of seats.

MR. MUELLER'S CONCERT.—We would remind our musical friends that, this afternoon, Mr. Mueller, assisted by Miss Keogh and Mr. Herwig, of the Theatre Royal, will give a Concert in the City Concert Hall. Mr. M's. taste and skill as a pianist are well known here, and entitle him to high rank in his profession, and Mr. Herwig is a violinist of undoubted ability. What can be pleasanter "of an afternoon", then to spend an hour, listening to sweet strains, and inhaling the cool breezes from the river, which render the City Concert Hall so delightful a Summer resort. This, we believe, is the first attempt at "Morning Concerts" in Montreal, and we hope our lovers of music will, by their attendance, induce a frequent repetition of them.

The Hon. Thomas Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, with a large party, arrived at the Donegana Hotel, on Wednesday.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

(*Reported for the Montreal Gazette.*)

SUPERIOR COURT—WEEKLY SITTINGS.

TUESDAY, July 27, 1852.

Present—Mr. Justice SMITH,
" " VAN FELSON,
" " MONDELET.

Mr. Justice SMITH gave judgment in

Exparte DELISLE *for Certiorari*.—This was upon a conviction by the Mayor's Court, which it was sought to be set aside upon the ground that there was no jurisdiction. The action was brought by the Corporation of the City of Montreal for £15 for *collection* and taxes. There was a slight defect in the description of the property, but the Court after giving the matter considerable reflection could not arrive at the decision that there was no jurisdiction shewn. The case of Gould already decided, was very different from that then before the Court. In that of Gould his property had been described as being beyond the Canal. In that before the Court, there was everything, morally speaking, to shew that the property was in the City of Montreal. *Certiorari* dismissed.

LAROCQUE *vs.* HAYS.—This was a Demurrer to an action on a Promissory Note. The ground taken was, that there should have been an allegation that the note had not been paid by the endorsers. This was no ground for Demurrer, and it was accordingly dismissed.

BLACK *vs.* BEAUDIEN.—Motion to revise judgment at *Enquête*, rejecting certain evidence. The action was brought against the owner of a quarry for breach of contract to deliver certain stone.—The Defendant set up that he had fulfiled the contract, and that he had not been paid, and brought an incidental demand for the amount due him. The question was simply as to the delivery of the stone under the contract. It was sought, however, to bring in certain verbal evidence in regard to alterations made in works at the canal, for which this stone was intended The Judge at *Enquête* had rejected the evidence. His Honor thought that the evidence, whither verbal or written, would not have any effect upon the suit, under the issues raised by it. But without deciding that question, it was sufficient to say that the party adducing the evidence should have shown that the plans of the alterations in question, could not be had, before verbal evidence of those alterations could be admitted. Motion rejected.

GOULET *vs.* BRASSARD *and* CORPORATION OF MONTREAL, T.S.—This was a *saisie arrêt* in the hands of the Corporation of Montreal. The defendant contested their declaration that they held a certain sum of money belonging to the defendant. The defendant's pretension was, that his father had left certain property to his heirs, of which he was one, upon condition that it should remain *insaisissable*, and should go to the survivor. That in this property his children, the grand children of the donor, had an interest, and therefore it could not be attached by the plaintiff. The clause of the Will which gave rise to this pretension, was one which the Court held was *du droit étroit*, and should be interpreted very strictly. It should be restrained to the heirs, and should not extend to their children. The contestation was bad, and was rejected.

GRUER *vs.* ORR.—In this case Mr. Justice Smith dissented. This was an action for *aliments* founded upon a former judgment, which had declared the defendant the father of an illegitimate child. The plaintiff its mother brought the present action for a sum for the maintenance of the child. The defendant by his second exception had pleaded, that by an agreement with the plaintiff, she had released him from any claim of that nature, he undertaking to bring up the child, and not to carry the former judgment to appeal, also alleging that he was ready to fulfil his engagement as to the bringing up of the child. To this exception plaintiff had fyled a demurrer. His Honor was with the plaintiff, and would have sustained the demurrer.

Mr. Justice Van Felson gave the judgment of the Court. His Honor saw no difficulty in the case. The action was for *aliments*. The second exception was the only matter then in question. The defendant alleged that the plaintiff had made an agreement with him by which he had bound himself for certain considerations already mentioned to provide for and bring up the child. The parties had a right to make such a contract, and it was binding upon them. The demurrer was dismissed. Mr. Justice Mondelet concurred.

BRUNEAU *vs.* LABEYOE and al.—There were four actions for alleged malicious prosecution, founded upon the same circumstances. This was one of them. Upon this prosecution the four defendants had been brought before the Quarter Sessions upon an alleged charge of conspiracy and acquitted. The defendant met the action by several pleas, and first by a demurrer. The grounds taken might be reduced to three. 1st.—That the declaration upon which the prosecution was founded, made before a Magistrate, did not shew any offence at all, and that as the Magistrate chose to proceed in the case he alone was responsible. 2nd, —That it was not alleged that the charge was false. 3rd,—That the action had been brought against the defendants jointly and severally. The Court said that the law favored parties who in the interest of the public lodged complaints in good faith. The declaration was sufficient, the four essential characteristics being fully set out. These were, the falsehood of the charge, malice, absence of probable cause, and a claim for damages. Demurrer dismissed.

MURRAY *vs.* MACREADY.—The Plaintiff had purchased certain debts of the Assignee of the Estate of D. P. Janes, and as such brought his action against a debtor of that estate. The defendant met the declaration by a variety of pleas,—and, among others, pleaded that the plaintiff did not shew any legal title. He had set out the bankruptcy of Janes, the nomination of an Assignee, then a mere transfer of the debt before a Notary. In point of fact there was no substantial allegation that the sale was made by authority of the Judge, although in the transfer it was so stated. A similar case had already come before the Court in which a demurrer had been maintained. Action dismissed, *sauf à se pourvoir*.

Exparte SIMPSON, for Ratification of Title.—This was a contestation of an opposition of T. S. Brown. The assignee of Brown's Estate had made a sale to Simpson of certain property belonging to that Estate. Brown had put in an opposition claiming a recognition of his right of hypothecation for a donation of £250 made by his marriage contract to his wife. The only ground taken by Webster was that he having made the sale, had a right to intervene to claim the moneys arising from it. But Brown was not claiming moneys, but only a recognition of his right. The Court dismissed the demurrer put in by Webster, and as the same ground had been set out by him in two exceptions, it maintained a demurrer of Brown to those also.

DEVLIN *vs.* BRUNEAU.—The question here was, whether an emancipated minor could dispose of moveables, under the following circumstances: He was legatee under his father's will, which substituted another in his place as legatee, in the event of his dying before the age of majority.—While yet a minor, although an emancipated one, he made an assignment to the Plaintiff of a claim under this will, for £300, against the Defendant, who was a debtor of the estate of the testator. The majority of the court were of opinion, that under the will, the minor, although emancipated, had no such right to alienate the claim for £300, as would give the Plaintiff, his assignee, a right of action against Bruneau the debtor of the testator.

SMITH, J.—Dissentiente.

ROY *vs.* CHAMPLAIN & ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD CO.—Mr. Justice Van Felson gave the judgment of the Court. This was an action brought upon an award of *arbitres*. It was met by a demurrer, which contested the validity of the arbitration upon the ground that the award was for a certain sum, and for costs "as agreed upon," without determining their amount. The majority of the Court held that the award was good, and that if it was defective in part, that part should alone be set aside. Demurrer dismissed.

Mr. Justice Smith dissented upon the ground that as the award did not express the costs, it was a nullity; it was one and indivisible, and the Court had no right to say that part of it was bad.

PROTECTION OF FISHERIES.—The Halifax *Morning Chronicle* furnishes the following list of the vessels that are to cruise on this service in the British American waters during the present summer.

Cumberland, 70, (flag Sir G. F. Seymour).....Capt. Seymour.
Sappho, 12, sloop.....Com. Cochrane.
Devastation, 6, steam sloop, 300 horse power.....Com. Campbell.
Buzzard, 6, steam sloop, 300 horse power.....Com. ——.
Janus, 4, steam sloop, 220 horse power.....Lieut. ——.
Netley, 3, ketch.....Com. Kynaston.
Bermuda, 3, schooner.....Lieut. Jolly.
Arrow, —, brigantine.....——.
Telegraph, —, schooner.....——.
Halifax, 2, brigantine.....Master Laybold.
Belle, 2, brigantine.....Master Crowell.
Responsible.....Master Dodd.
Daring, 2, schooner.....Master Daly.

To these must be added two vessels from New Brunswick, one from Canada, and one from Prince Edward Island, and two additional from England, making a total of nineteen armed vessels from the 'tall Admiral" to the tiny tender engaged on this important service.

Hon. L. J. Papineau's Address.

We find in the Montreal *Herald* an Address from Mr. Papineau to his Constituents of Two Mountains. His recent triumphant return by the electors of that County without any solicitation on his part, marks their high appreciation of his past services, and their confidence in his integrity of principle, and ability to serve them in the new Parliament. Although much of Mr. Papineau's opposition in the last Parliament was evidently of a personal kind, yet knowing, as we did, the contemptible expedients which men not worthy to untie his shoe-strings made use of, to degrade him before the country, we felt, and more than once expressed, a strong sympathy for the "old man eloquent," even though we could not agree with all the doctrines he propounded in his scorching philippics. Mr. Papineau may have been rash, imprudent, selfish, cowardly, dishonest,—all that his enemies have represented him to be. We are unable to refute these charges directly, but we can say, as we have said before no *proof* has yet been adduced, to our knowledge by which he can be, or ought to be, convicted in the presence of an impartial and enlightened public opinion. There could be nothing more disgusting than the wretched twaddle, the sycophantic loyalty and toadyism, with which two or three satellites of Mr. Lafontaine regaled the last Parliament in their attacks upon Mr. Papineau.—The attempt of a few sordid and ignoble politicians to deny their principles, or rather to throw the responsibility of the legitimate fruits of these principles in 1837 upon *his* shoulders alone, when *they* were equally guilty in all that partook of guilt, though not equally upright and patriotic, nor equally entitled to the credit of that which resulted in good, has met, we are happy to say, with a rebuke from the people of Lower Canada, at the General Election, as well as the recent election of Two Mountains, which we hope may always be administered to this species of "cowardice" and to this kind of political "dishonesty." It is well that certain Lower Canada politicians, more wise in their generation than some of their colleagues in Upper Canada, did not submit themselves to the judgment of their people at the last election. The same spectacle that was seen in the Fourth Riding, in South York, and other Counties of Upper Canada, would, but for the aforesaid "wisdom," have had its counterpart in Montreal, Richelieu, &c., in Lower Canada. In all these things, we discover "signs of the times" of a much more encouraging augury, than the dismal, threatening indications of a retrograde movement which Mr. Cauchon pretended to see in the political heavens.

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Mr. Papineau avows himself an Annexationist in the address before us, while he at the same time admits that his views on this subject are not approved by many who voted for him. We regard this article of his creed in the way he has stated it as exceedingly harmless. It is not put forth as an object to be presently obtained, a practical measure for legislative consideration: but rather as a speculative idea, a destiny towards which we are tending "indefinite but inevitable, and certain as death for man." Well, we shall not quarrel with him for this opinion. for we hold one very much like it ourselves. There is not a public man in Canada whose opinion is worth asking, who would not if he spoke his mind, give a similar answer. Mr. Papineau will not, we presume, adopt any "overt acts" to effect annexation, and therefore, we cannot see the necessity or the expediency of mixing up a theoretical opinion of this kind with the political discussions of the present. Of one thing all annexationists whether of the liberal or tory stripe, may be assured,—this *destiny* will be resisted by thousands in Canada of every shade of political opinion, so long as the dark cloud of Slavery hangs over that otherwise glorious Union—so long as the *Law* compels the *free* man to join the slavehunters' bloodhounds whenever they are heard baying on the track of the fugitive.—*Toronto North American* (Ministerial Organ, *as is*).

We regret to see that the Ex-Speaker is still an Annexationist. He paints the growing strength of the American republic with the fervid imagination of a boy of twenty—and asks, "what pigmies will be our descendants by the side of this colossus!"—*Toronto Globe* (Ministerial Organ, *as was*).

It is just possible that on the tedious way to that future for which alone Mr. Papineau lives politically, he may occasionally amuse himself with the petty politics of the hour. What direction that amusement may take we see no certain indication in the manifesto. But whether he think proper to repeat the silent indifference of 1846, or to rehearse the indignant eloquence of 1849, we shall always know what position he occupies with reference to the system of government, with the administration of which somebody must always be charged.—*Toronto Leader* (Coalition, Coon and Clear-Grit, "nothing like leather," organ of the Rolph and Cameron section of the Ministry).

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And spangled heav'ns, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim.
* * * *
What though in solemn silence all
Move round the dark terrestrial ball?
What though no real voice, nor sound,
Amidst their radiant orbs be found?
In Reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice;
For ever singing, as they shine,
"The hand that made us is divine."

ADDISON.

A Boston paper notices, that "on the evening of the 8th, the planet Venus went down 36 minutes after the Sun, and therefore could only have been seen by the naked eye for a few minutes, in the twilight, when no other planet was visible. Mercury also sat at the same time, and of course could not be seen. Uranus *rose* about half-past 12 on the morning of the 9th and Saturn, which the contemplations of the Richmond editor saw shining with a "pale *white* light' *between* Venus and Jupiter, *rose* in the East-Northeast, a few minutes before one on the same evening. The light of Saturn has, however, been heretofore generally considered a pale red' but perhaps was changed to white at the same time that its place in the heavens was so entirely changed. The unusual spectacle is now presented of all the visible planets being above in the horizon early in the night; and they are so distributed as to mark the line of the ecliptic, or the course of their own and the earth's orbits, with distinctness. With Venus in the West, said to be more brilliant at present than at any time within the last ten years, and Jupiter with his usual splendor in the East, with the 'lesser lights,' Mars and Saturn, between them, the arrangement of the planetary orbs affords an interesting view to all who take pleasure in such contemplations. Mars now appears much reduced in size and brilliancy, on account of the relative position of himself and the Earth in their respective orbits, but still retains his ruddy glow. The pale white light of Saturn makes him appear like a star of the second magnitude. These, with the fine constellations of the Scorpion, Lyra, and the Greater Bear, all visible at present, make the contemplation of the 'stary heavens' interesting and instructive."

The editor of the New Orleans Picayune says that he lately saw a handkerchief made from the silk grass of Honduras, which, for fineness of texture and durability, far exceeds any linen he had ever seen. It was one of a number made in London, from a sample of this very common grass in Honduras, Yucatan, &c., sent there by a gentleman who exhibited it as an experiment.—The grass is a finer variety of that from which the hammocks in Central America are made, and, it is thought, can be made an article of considerable export.

LOWER PROVINCES.

OUR NEW LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—We are apprised by recent intelligence from England, by way of New York, that Sir J. Gaspard LeMarchant, the present Lieut. Governor of Newfoundland, is appointed Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, in place of the late Lieut. General Sir John Harvey. Although holding the rank of Colonel in the Army, he is authorized to minister only civil functions. The military command of this Province and New Brunswick is assigned to Major General Gore, now serving in Canada. Her Majesty's advisers have certainly deliberated a good while over the appointment of our new Lieut. Governor, but they might have chosen without delaying a moment, somebody better qualified for the office. His Excellency proceeded on a visit to England a few months since, it was supposed he went to look for other employment, and the people of Newfoundland rejoiced greatly, hoping that he would never return. Such an understanding between the representative of the Sovereign and the people of a Colony should never exist, and only does in cases where the Lieut. Governor is hampered by impolitic instructions, or he is of weak capacity, and of undignified habits. Nova Scotia has willingly yielded hitherto to the rule of distinguished Generals and Noblemen. It is therefore rather an indignity to place her under a deputy inferior to those in rank, as well as unpopular where he is already known. Had the Home Government been confined to officers holding no higher rank than that of Colonel, in choosing a Lieut Governor for Nova Scotia, they would have gratified the people of the Province vastly more by preferring Colonel Bazalgette, who has discharged the duties of the office, for sometime past, with advantage to the interests of his Royal Mistress and the people. What better recommendation does he need?

There is but little known of Sir J. G. LeMarchant. He received his first commission in the British army in 1821, and it has been only by slow gradations that he has gained the rank of Colonel. But his military career has not been altogether inactive and tranquil. All Europe being at peace with England ever since he took up the profession of arms, he might have quietly vegetated and rusted in a gallant regiment of the line; but his restless spirit impelled him to the predatory Spanish Legion—a foreign service—which was raised in London about the year 1835, and he earned a brilliant reputation by a service of brave achievements in the late Civil Wars of Spain. Of his services in the line of Colonial Government, fame says scarcely a good word. Is is perhaps owing to the remoteness of Newfoundland that we have not ampler information of his government of that colony, but the few particulars that are related of his conduct there have not prepared us to anticipate that his administration of the Government of Nova Scotia is likely to prove agreeable to himself or beneficial to the people.—Our conclusions may turn out incorrect, and we shall not regret if they do. If his policy and actions deserve the respect and attachment of Her Majesty's loyal people of Nova Scotia, we shall most cheerfully accord him all the encouragement in our power. Provided he conduct himself with dignity and discretion the task of governing Nova Scotia will come easy to him. On his arrival the leaders of the rival parties will doubtless employ the most strenuous efforts to entice him to espouse their respective interests. It concerns him to beware how he commits himself to either side—the country having already suffered severely from taking a part in their contentions. Party Government having brought the Province into a low, degraded, ruinous state, we want a Governor who will encourage attachment to the authority of the Sovereign by stimulating industry and enterprise, which will produce prosperity, and repress the spirit of party. Such a Governor would be invaluable; through his influence respect for the principles of justice, and content and concord, would extend among the people, and unless we are favored with such a one, we may be permitted to tell him that the people who have to submit to him ought to be excused from paying his salary, so long as they are allowed no voice in his appointment.—*Acadian Recorder.*

(*To the Editor of the Halifax Daily Sun.*)

DEAR SIR,

I beg to enclose you a statement given me this morning by Mr. George W. Osborn, of Cow Bay. You will observe that he is willing to swear to the truth thereof. It is not at all improbable that his *Snakeship* may have been for sometime regaling himself in the vicinity of Point Pleasant; and by the unexpected visit of the "*Buzzard*", last evening, been disturbed in his quiet retreat; when seen this morning by Osborn he was probably on his way in search of some more retired and secure locality.

While noting Mr. Osborn's statement Mr. W. Baizley, of Ferguson's Cove, corroborated the same, by stating that he also had seen a similar creature some time ago.

If you think proper you can give this a place in your widely circulated paper.

Respectfully your ob'dt servant,
GEORGE FRASER.

Halifax, Saturday, July 17.

SEA SERPENT IN HALIFAX HARBOUR.

SATURDAY, July 17, 1852.

On coming up the Harbour this morning from Cow Bay, and when about half way between the Red Buoy and George's Island, I was much surprised on seeing, a short distance off, a monstrous looking object which on coming nearer resembled a Snake of very large dimensions. Its *head* was exactly the shape of a Serpent's, and, being above water, appeared to be about *five feet in length*, by about seven feet in circumference; the body, which was partially under water, could not have been less than 60 or 70 feet in length. The monster kept swimming directly towards my boat; from the western side of the harbor, and when about 40 feet off I stood up so as to have a better view of him, when he immediately dived and passed under the bow of the boat near to the surface of the water, he again rose at about the some distance on the western side; creating a considerable noise and agitation in the water as he kept on his course to the eastward.

From the appearance of this great marine monster I have not the least doubt that it is the same, or at least one of those strange objects, which have recently created so much newspaper talk both in England and America.

I am willing to testify, on oath, to the truth of the above statement.

GEORGE W. OSBORN,
Cow BAY.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Imports by the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad.

July 29.

E Atwater, 26 bbls paint; A Gundlack, 45 do vinegar; W Lyman & Co, 475 sacks dye wood; M Lawrence, 11 bbls paint; W & C Brewster, 12 stones 2 pcs h'ware 6 do castings 2 sad irons; J Knapp, 84 bags nutts 150 bskts oil; Stephens & Mills, 75 bxs cheese; J Walker, 8 cks anvils; T Patton, 12 trunks; Morris & Bros, 20 bxs soap; J Ostell, 91 pcs castings 67 do machinery 6 bxs 1 bureau 1 chest 1 monkey wrench Galarneau & Roy, 9 pkgs goods; S Foster & Co, 4 do do.

BOSTON MARKET—July 26.

Flour—Market quiet, stock ample, and the demand moderate. No new wheat flour has yet reached market; sales Michigan, common, at $4,-12@4,25; do extra $4,87@5; Genesee, extra, $5,25@5,75.

Grain—The trade has been pretty firm, and the late improvement in prices fully maintained; sales prime yellow flat corn, for milling, 69@70c; and mixed 67@68c; white 63@65c. Oats, northern 47c, at railroad.

BUFFALO MARKET—July 26.

Flour—The market is very dull this morning, and almost barren of transactions. The only sale we note being 1,250 bbls extra brands of Ohio on terms not quoted.

Grain—There is scarcely any wheat or corn offering on the market, and in wheat we hear of no transactions. The inquiry for corn is good and there were buyers offering 45c for quantities to arrive. The only sale which reaches us is 4,-700 bush at 47c, delivered to boat.

ALBANY MARKET—July 27.

Flour—There is more doing in the low grades at rather easier rates, but the medium and better descriptions are steady. Sales 1,000 bbls at $3,-37 for No 2; $3,75@3,87 for common to mixed brands of western; $4@4,25