Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME I. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1858. NUMBER 93.

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

DWELLING HOUSES.

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

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

TO LET,
Those Shops, Dwellings and Premises on Notre Dame Street, occupied by Mr. W. A. Townsend and Messrs. Koblinsky. Possession 1st May next. Apply to
H. O. ANDREWS,
No. 47 St. Gabriel Street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO LET,
Possession 1st May, or immediately if required, That commodious and well-known Store, with extensive yard and out-buildings, situated in Grey Nunn Street, at present occupied by the Estate of late William Lyman, Esq.
Apply to
JOHN CARTER,
Executor Estate W. Lyman, Esq.
March 24. 1m-70

ST. ANTOINE PLACE.
TO BE LET,
THE fifth House of said Place, in every respect First Class, with Garden, Yard, Stables, Ice House, Coach House, &c. A long Lease given if required. Apply to
JEAN BRUNEAU.
March 22. 1m-68

TO LET,
THE First Class Store situated No. 7 McGill Street. Apply on the premises to
F. X. LOISELLE.
March 25. 71

HOUSES TO LET,
No. 6 Union Avenue. Possession immediately.
No. 175 St. Paul Street, and No. 184 St. Joseph Suburbs.
H. JOSEPH & CO.
April 4. mwf-79

TO LET,
From the 1st May,
One of those FIRST CLASS CUT STONE HOUSES, situated opposite Donagana's Hotel, containing ten Rooms, with Kitchen and Cellar.—Rent low.
For further particulars apply to J. C. SPENCE, No. 21 Notre Dame Street.
April 16. dm-89

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

HOUSE TO LET.
TO LET,—The Upper Part of a House, containing Six Apartments, in excellent condition, having been lately Papered and Painted.
Apply at 226 St. Joseph Street.
Rent £30 per annum.
April 14. du-87

STORES AND WAREHOUSES

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

TO BE LET,
From 1st of May next.
Two First Class Warehouses, opposite the Canal Basin.
Apply to
C. TUGGEY,
At J. & W. Hilton's
between the hours of 1 and 3.
7

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

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

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

TO BE LET,
From 1st May next,
FOUR STORES, in St. Joseph Street, [City],—No. 26, occupied by George Horne, Stationer; No. 24, occupied by Gilmour & Thompson; No. 16, occupied by J & A Foulds, and No. 18 occupied by Messrs. Brown & Swan.
GEO. WEEKES,
Agent.
February 3. 28

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

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

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

TO LET,
THAT First-Class Three Story House No. 5 Pres-de-Ville Place—newly Painted and Papered and Furnished with all the modern improvements, Baths, Water-Closets, Ice-House, &c., &c.,—at present occupied by D. Kinnear, Esquire.
Apply to
JESSE JOSEPH.
Feb. 12, 1858. wf-36

SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET AT ST. LAMBERT.
A comfortable and well finished BRICK COTTAGE, containing six Rooms with Kitchen, &c., pleasantly situated near the Railway Terminus. Suitable for a respectable family.
Apply at the Office of the *Montreal and Champlain Railroad Company.*
April 16. tf-89

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

OFFICE TO LET.
From 1st of May next,
An Office, consisting of Two Rooms, with separate entrance, No. — corner St. Francois Xavier and St. Sacrament Streets, at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Turner.
Apply on the premises to
JAMES SCOTT,
No. 27 St. Francois Xavier Street.
February 18. 41

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

TO LET near McGill Street, STEAM POWER and LARGE WORKSHOPS. Inquire at 52 Queen Street.
March 29. 1m-74

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

BOARDING HOUSE.
A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD at MRS. CHALIFOUX'S, No. 7 Bonsecours Street.
Also a Gentleman and Lady with Furnished PARLOR and BED ROOM.
March 16. 3m-mwf-63

BOARDING HOUSE.
MADAME DUPRAT will Remove from her present residence to No. 40 Vitre Street, on the 25th April next, where she will be prepared to receive Boarders on the 1st of May.
Present address, No. 42 St. Gabriel Street.
March 24. 1mb-mwf-70

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

To Druggists, Grocers, &c.
FOR SALE,
A Complete Sett of FIXTURES, consisting of Mahogany Drawers, Counters, Shelving, &c., &c., belonging to the Estate of the late WILLIAM LYMAN, Esq.
The whole or part thereof to suit purchasers, will be disposed off at unprecedently low prices.
—ALSO,
Stock Casks, Boilers, Moulds, &c., &c.
Apply on the Premises
Estate WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.,
Custom House Square.
March 24. 1m-70

SOAP.
500 Boxes STEEL'S CROWN BRAND.
For Sale
RYAN, BROS. & CO.
April 15. r-88

DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,
THE Subscribers have now ready for Sale STRAW BONNETS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, LACES, PARASOLS, DRESS GOODS, TWEEDS and DOESKINS, &c., recently received *via* Portland.
S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,
St. Sacrament Street.
March 22. 1m-68

GREEN CODFISH IN BARRELS,
For Sale by
McLENNAN, MACNAB & CO.
February 19. 42

FOR SALE—
Pig Iron and Horse Shoe Iron, made at Marmora, C. W.
J. HENRY EVANS.
May 11 110

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dissolution of Partnership.
NOTICE.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between E. TRASK, of Danvers, Mass., and M. C. MULLARKY, of Montreal, under the name, style, and title of M. C. MULLARKY & CO., has been DISSOLVED, by mutual consent, on the 10th day of February, 1858.
ELBRIDGE TRASK.
M. C. MULLARKY.
April 8. 82

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE undersigned have this day entered into COPARTNERSHIP as GENERAL MERCHANTS in the BOOT, SHOE, and LEATHER TRADE, in their various departments, under the name, style, and Firm of O. DONNELL & MULLARKY, at their Store, No. 245½ NOTRE DAME STREET, where they will have constantly on hand a General Assortment of every Article connected with the trade, of the very best description, and at the lowest possible prices, and will be satisfactorily conducted.
A. O. DONNELL.
M. C. MULLARKY.
Montreal, 17th March, 1858. 82

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

COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!
Fine Old Government Java
AND
Tillicherry
COFFEE,
FRESH GROUND EVERY MORNING,
AT
R. THOMAS'S,
BONAVENTURE BUILDING.
March 18. 65

O. B. SANSUM & CO.,
Commission and General Commercial Agents,
No. 21 *ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,* MONTREAL.
GOODS CONSIGNED to our care, either for Sale or to be Forwarded to any other place, will receive immediate and careful attention.
Orders solicited for all kinds of Manufactured Goods.
Bills, Notes, Drafts, &c., Collected. Remittances prompt, and made by Bank Draft only.
Canada Produce Bought or Sold on Commission.
Insurances effected in the best Offices of Britain or America.
Refers to
Messrs. J. G. McKenzie & Co.,
" Lymans, Savage & Co.,
" Wm. Darling & Co.,
Wm. Workman, Esq.,
Canfield Dorwin, Esq.,
A. M. Ross, Esq.
March 24. 6m-mwf-70

SINGING.
MISS PALMER, of Liverpool, England, having made a practical study of the principal Continental and English Schools, respectfully announces she will be happy to receive a limited number of Pupils for the above.
Terms and further particulars may be had at Messrs. PALMERS' Dancing Academy, and Messrs. HERBERT & Co.'s Music Store, Notre Dame Street.
November 25. 280

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS
MESSRS. PALMER respectfully announce that they are prepared to give instruction in the QUEEN'S LANCERS QUADRILLE, as recently introduced at the English and French State Balls; also, the SCICILLIANE, and the newest and most fashionable Dances.
DAYS OF ATTENDANCE FOR JUVENILE CLASS:—Mondays and Thursdays, at half-past Four.
GENTLEMEN'S EVENING CLASS:—Mondays and Thursdays, at Eight o'clock.
Private Lessons according to appointment.
Quarter commences from date of entrance.
November 25. 280

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to the Public for the very liberal support extended to him during the last eight years, takes this opportunity of informing them that
His Stock is now one of the largest in Canada.
Puffing having become so general, and wishing to avoid it, he would simply solicit a call from all who may want anything in his line, whereby they will satisfy themselves as to the extent of his Stock and lowness of Prices, which has been always his study to keep in accordance with the times, by taking advantage of the past winter in getting up one of the largest and best assorted Stocks that has ever been on view in Montreal. From the advantage he has of buying all his material for cash, he can offer it at unusually low prices.
His Stocks consists of every article of
FURNITURE, AND **HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.**
THAT IS IN PRESENT USE;
Part of which comprises:
400 Bedsteads, many of entirely new patterns—Solid Mahogany and Venered Do., Black Walnut, Chesnut, Maple, and Plain Woods, from $3,50 to $50,00.
4000 Cane and Wood-Seated Chairs, 30 different patterns, many of them entirely new.
30 Doz. Mahogany and Walnut Hair-Seat Chairs, 12 different patterns, from $3,50 to $10,00.
72 Sofas, different woods and patterns, from $9,00 to $50,00.
47 Chamber Sets, Solid Mahogany, Walnut, Oak, Chesnut, and Enamelled, in Landscapes, Flowers, Stripes, and Plain.
Hair, Husk, Moss, Palm Leaf, and other Mattresses.
Feather Beds, Pillows, and Bolsters.
To enumerate his Stock would be useless in the attempt, but an inspection of it will show that the above is a mere sample of what it consists of.
In order to prevent disappointment in the delivery of Goods, which was unavoidable last summer, having but one horse and waggon, he has now got a second, and will deliver all Goods on board the Cars or Boats, or at the residence of parties who reside inside the toll-gates, free of charge; and will take back any article of Furniture not found to be what it was represented by him, or any one in the establishment, if returned within one month after it is delivered, and money refunded.
OWEN McGARVY,
244 Notre Dame Street,
Near the French Square,
Wholesale and Retail.
April 10. 1m-mwf-84

FOR SALE.
A [illegible] Ottawa River, near Point Fortune, being about midway between the Commercial and future political Capitals of Canada, with the immediate prospect of a Railway from Vaudreuil to Ottawa passing by it. The above farm is 63 arpents in superficies, 6 arpents of which are in Bush, and has two Dwelling Houses, with complete Farm buildings thereon erected, as well as an excellent Orchard.
Price reasonable and terms liberal.
Apply to
H. L. SNOWDON,
Advocate,
29 Little St. James Street.
March 30. 75

WANTED.—Two Good JOURNEYMEN HAIRDRESSERS. One is required to thoroughly understand the HAIR WORK.
Apply at
125 NOTRE DAME STREET.
April 15 88

AN Experienced BOOK-KEEPER whose evenings are unoccupied, wishes to undertake the posting of a Tradesman or Merchants Books. Address Box 233 Post Office.
April 15 n-88

THE advertiser, a thorough Business Man, just arrived from England, would be glad to meet with a situation in a Wholesale or Retail Grocery Establishment. Address, Post Office, Box 607.
April 14. m-87

SITUATION WANTED.
THE advertiser, a thorough business Man, is desirous of obtaining a Situation as [Assistant] BOOK-KEEPER or SALESMAN in a Wholesale Grocery or Dry Goods House in this City. The advertiser has a thorough knowledge of the Grocery and Liquor Trade, and is a perfect master of French and English. Best of references given. Address "J. M.," Box 129 P.O., or apply at the *Herald* Office.
April 15. r-88

$12.000 A PARTNER WANTED in the Drug and Medicine business.—A person carrying on an extensive business in one of the principle cities of Canada West, is desirous of meeting with a smart, active man, that has the above amount of capital to join him in the trade. The business has been established five years. For further particulars, address B. C., Box 247 Post-office, London, C.W.
April 13. du-87

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A SMART LAD to assist in a Hardware Establishment in this City.
Apply at this Office.
April 14. r-87

WANTED—TWO YOUTHS, about 15 years of age, as Apprentices to the Printing Business. Apply at the HERALD OFFICE.
April 1, 1858. 77

SITUATION WANTED.
THE advertiser, at present employed in confidential capacity in a large Importing House in Montreal, wishes a situation as Book-keeper, Corresponding Clerk or Salesman, in a general Mercantile or Importing House. Has a thorough knowledge of Wines, Spirits and Groceries, and can refer to present and former employers as to character, abilities, &c. Apply to "F." *Herald* Office.
February 25. 47

TO MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS.
A THOROUGH BOOK-KEEPER, whose term of engagement expires on the 1st of May, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Book-keeper Correspondent or Salesman, in a Mercantile House. Can produce the highest testimonials from his present employers, (in this city,) with whom he has been for four years. Apply at this Office.
Feb. 23. 45

WANTED,—THE ADVERTISER, BOOK-keeper in a large importing house of this city, wishes for an engagement in the same capacity, on the 1st April next. The most satisfactory references will be given.
Address BOOK-KEEPER at this Office.
Feb. 2. 27

A YOUNG MAN, aged 35, (with whom salary is not an important consideration) who has a general knowledge of Business, offers his services as Clerk to any person who may be desirous of procuring the assistance of a trustworthy person. Unexceptionable references. Address "A. R. A.," at Herbert's Music Store, Notre Dame Street.
December 1 284

ALL persons indebted to the late M. A FAVREAU, in his lifetime, Merchant, of this city, or having any claims against his Estate, are requested to send them in on or before the 12th instant.
LOUIS RICARD,
Attorney,
14 Fortification Lane.
April 1. trs-77

SPRING IMPORTATIONS FOR 1858.
A. HOFFNUNG,
170 NOTRE DAME STREET,
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is now receiving a large and magnificent assortment of
NEW GOODS
from EUROPE, and has just made first shipment per "NORTH AMERICAN" consisting of SIX CASES of
Electro-Plated Ware, Jewellery and Fancy Goods,
of the Newest and best designs and qualities; the whole of which will be sold at unprecedently LOW PRICES. The attention of parties furnishing is particularly directed to this assortment, forming as it does the largest, best and cheapest selection in Canada at the present time.
To arrive per Steamer "INDIAN,"
SEVEN CASES OF
FRENCH FANCY GOODS.
Consisting in part of:
Microscopes, Telescopes, Opera and Marine Glasses, Spectacles, French China and Alabaster Ornaments, Paintings, Electro-Plate, Jewellery, &c., &c.,
to which the attention of the trade is specially directed. The prices of the above Goods will be fully TWENTY PER CENT. LESS than heretofore.
TERMS CASH.
NOW ON HAND.
3,000 New Views for the
STERESCOPE.
From [illegible] each,
At
HOFFNUNG'S,
170 Notre Dame Street.

Gold & Silver Watches.
The Undersigned has much pleasure in publishing the following price list of WATCHES, which will be found [illegible] 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

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

SALE
BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.
TO be Sold at the CHURCH DOOR of the Parish of St. Cyprien, on the TWENTY-FOURTH day, instant, at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon, the following property, depending of the community of property which has existed between the late FRANCOIS XAVIER LEFEBVRE and LOUISE ST. DENIS, his wife, to wit:
A Lot of Land situated in the range of St. Andre, in the said Parish of St. Cyprien, containing two arpents in front by twenty-eight arpents in depth, more or less; bounded in front by the public road of the said range, in rear by Francois Nolette, on one side by Richard Martineau, and on the other side by Edouard Chenail.
For the conditions, apply to the undersigned Notary, at Napierville.
A. MERIZZI, N.P.
Napierville, April 3, 1858. r-wtf-87

SALE
BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.
WILL be Sold to the last and highest bidder, at the Office of the undersigned Notaries, No. 20 Little St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on MONDAY, the 26th APRIL instant, at ELEVEN o'clock in the Forenoon.
An admirable BUILDING LOT, belonging to the community of goods, heretofore existing between the late Mr. Louis Barsalo and Mrs. Euphrosine Amiot, his wife, situated in St. James' Ward, in the City of Montreal, of forty feet by ninety feet, bounded in front by St. Catherine Street, in rear by Jacques Asselin, on the north-east side by Louis Malo, and on the south-west side by Mrs. Prendergast, with a brick cottage and garden in front, a shed and other buildings thereon erected.
The conditions of Sale, which will be liberal, will be announced on the day of Sale, or may be previously ascertained by application to the undersigned.
J. A. LABADIE, N.P.
J. E. O. LABADIE, N.P.
Montreal, April 6, 1858. r-wf-81

SALE
BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE
ON TUESDAY, the FOURTH day of MAY next ensuing, at one o'clock in the afternoon, will be Sold to the highest bidder, at the CHURCH DOOR of the PARISH of ST. REMI, in the Judicial District of IBERVILLE, the immoveable property hereinafter described, belonging to the community of property which has existed between the late JOHN SLOAN, junior, and ROSANNA CASSIDY, his wife, also deceased; to wit:
A LOT OF LAND or emplacement, situated in the village of the Parish of St. Remi, in the Seigniory of Lassalle, measuring one hundred and three feet in depth by forty-five feet in width, more or less, bounded in front by Alfred Street, in rear and on one side to the north-east by William Tobin's property, on the other side, to the south-west, by Sawyer Street, with a house and a stable thereon erected.
And for the conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned Notary, at St. Remi.
P. BENOIT, N.P.
St. Remi, April 14th, 1858. r-wf 89

FOR SALE,
A BEAUTIFUL PAIR of HORSES well matched and trained, and most suitable for a Family, or for an Hotel.
Apply at this Office.
April 8, 1858. 82

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
THE PROPRIETORS OF THE
NEW DRY GOODS STORE,
David's Block,
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
BEG TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that they are daily receiving their
NEW SPRING STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
Which will be found, on inspection, to embrace all the
LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE PRESENT SEASON,
And which will be DISPOSED of at their former
LOW PRICES.
April 16. d-89

GOOD
COOKING STOVES,
With and Without Hot-Water Backs,
WITH BEST
Tin and Copper Furniture.
THE Subscriber would call the attention of Housekeepers to his choice selection of COOKING STOVES,
For summer and winter use. They will be found economical in Fuel, convenient for Cooking, good Bakers, and durable, as they are so arranged that the fire plates can be renewed in a few moments. These Stoves are of various sizes, adapted for large or small families.
Sold by
GEO. HAGAR,
Stove Warehouse,
302 St. Paul Street.
April 15. 88

BOURNE'S BREWERY,
St. Urbain Street.
THE business of this Brewery will, for the future, be carried on by WM. BOURNE, of St. Johns, who will collect all Debts due, and settle all Claims against the Establishment.
GEO. BOURNE.
WM. BOURNE.
Montreal, 13th April, 1858.

WM. BOURNE begs to inform his friends and the public that he intends BREWING a very SUPERIOR ALE, quite equal to that manufactured by him at St. Johns and Rouse's Point; which Ales have obtained much celebrity.
St Urbain Street Brewery, 16th April, 1858. } 1m tts 98

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
THOMAS CAMPBELL,
(SUCCESSOR TO LATE HEW RAMSAY,)
RESPECTFULLY intimates, that he has purchased on very favorable terms the remainder of the STOCK IN TRADE belonging to the Estate of the late HEW RAMSAY Esq., and has commenced Business on his own account, on the Premises so long occupied by Mr. Ramsay,
37 St. Francois Xavier Street,
As Publisher, Wholesale and Retail Bookseller and Stationer, Account Book Manufacturer,
T. C. hopes, by unremitting attention to business, moderate prices, and a careful selection of Stock, to merit a share of that patronage so long and liberally bestowed on his predecessor.
In addition to the Stock purchased from the above estate, which will be sold much under regular prices, he has laid in, and expects, by early Spring arrivals, a large importation of
Miscellaneous Stationary of every Variety.
Bibles, Prayer Books, Church Services, Oliver & Boyd, W. & R. Chambers, and other British and American Publishers' School Books.
NATIONAL SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT
T. C. will continue to publish, and will constantly keep on hand, a large Stock of the PRIZE EDITIONS of the NATIONAL and other Popular SCHOOL BOOKS.
Account Books
Of every description, including DAY BOOKS, and CASH BOOKS.
Journals, Ledgerr, &c.
Always on hand, and Ruled and Bound to any Pattern.
Globes, School Maps, Cheap Atlasses, Copy Books, Slates, Mathematical Instruments, &c., &c., and every article in the line.
Book Binding and Paper Ruling
Executed in every style.
Merchants and the Trade supplied on liberal terms.
Montreal, April 12, 1858. 86

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

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

Lubels, and a variety of other Leaf Tobacco coming in.
In a few days, he will also offer for Sale, the following superior CUT SMOKING TOBACCOS, at the undermentioned low Retail Prices, viz.:—
Prince Albert's Favorite........ 3s per lb.
Imperial Mixture........ 5s "
"Petit Caporal"........ 2s 6d "
The Sultan's Delight........ 4s "
Le Bourgeois........ 1s "
Queen Isabella's Mixture........ 4s "
British Tar........ 2s "
Le Zouave........ 2s 6d "
El Habanero........ 4s "
The Turks' Elysium........ 4s "
Yankee Notion........ 2s "
☞ Anderson's celebrated SOLACE TOBACCO, 3s. per doz.
J. W. CARLE.
8th April. 82

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

To Contractors.
TENDERS will be received up to the 23rd of April, for the several ARTIFICERS WORK required in erecting Three Three-Story Dwelling Houses in Lagauchetiere Street, (opposite St. Patrick's Church) for G. F. Prowse, Esq., according to drawings and specifications to be seen at the Office of J. H. Springle, Architect, Great St. James Street.
Montreal, April 15, 1858. 88

WAITING FOR THE MAY.

Ah! my heart is weary waiting,
Waiting for the May—
Waiting for the pleasant rambles,
Where the fragrant hawthorn-brambles,
With the woodbine alternating,
Scent the dewy way.
Ah! my heart is weary waiting,
Waiting for the May.

Ah! my heart is sick with longing,
Longing for the May—
Longing to escape from study
To the fair young face and ruddy,
And the thousand charms belonging
To the summer's day.
Ah! my heart is sick with longing,
Longing for the May.

Ah! my heart is pained with throbbing,
Throbbing for the May—
Throbbing for the seaside billows,
Or the water-wooing willows,
Where in laughing and in sobbing
Glide the streams away.
Ah! my heart is pained with throbbing,
Throbbing for the May.

Waiting sad, dejected, weary,
Waiting for the May—
Spring goes by with wasted warnings—
Moonlit evenings, sunbright mornings—
Summer comes, yet dark and dreary
Life still ebbs away—
Man is ever weary, weary,
Waiting for the May!

THE WAR IN INDIA.

THE CRIMEAN ARTIST AT CRAWNPORE.

The following letter is from the pen of Mr. W. H. Russell, who has been sent out to India as the special correspondent of the *Times.* It is dated "Cawnpore, Feb. 17":—

INDIAN SCENERY.

I was compelled to leave my last letter [lost in the Ava] unfinished in order that I might avail myself of an opportunity of joining the force in the field at Cawnpore, and on the morning of the 4th of February I crossed the dirty Ganges with infinite satisfaction and left Calcutta behind me. Jostling through the swarming crowds of Hindoos, Mussulmans, and Coolies who filled the railway station, I once more enjoyed that mild personal triumph which one feels in establishing one's-self in the pet corner of a railway carriage, and in a few minutes was traversing the flat and uninteresting district which lies on the right bank of the Ganges. It is too much, perhaps, to say that the district is quite uninteresting to a stranger. The green rice fields, the mud built villages, the novel birds, the tropical trees and vegetation, and, above all, the population, for some time attract and engage the attention; but very soon, by the monotony of the scene—each grove so like its brother, and each village the model of all—curiosity is satiated, and is succeeded by something stronger than indifference. Far as the eye can reach on either side there are the same small patches of rich green amid larger expanses of baked earth or banked-up water, fringed by little groves of dates, of coco, of palm, or by clumps of plantains. Beneath every thicker tope or clump of trees are the wretched looking cottages of mud, bamboo, and thatch, in which the natives live. The snipe springs skirling from the marshes which fringe the railway banks, and along the margins of the tanks stalk snow-white egrets with long crests; the tamer paddy bird, which looks like a bittern, may be seen investigating the contents of the worm-heaps in the newly-dried land; snakes of various kinds, a large blue jay of beautiful plumage, and the saucy king crow sit unmovingly on the telegraph wires,—the white buzzard, the common home kite, and multitudes of vultures hover overhead. A whirling cloud of flying foxes disturbed from their morning sleep wheel over the thick tope which they have been roused by some native in search of a cocoanut; and the pretty green fly-catcher darts from branch to branch incessantly. The hoopal, like our own rare specimens, a large black and white kingfisher, poised over a tank like a hawk on the swoop; innumerable daw-like rooks frequent the sides of the rail, and the long winged tern, and the sanderling [illegible] this season of the year the rice crops are scanty and the tanks are not half full. The country has been baked by the sun, and with the exception of such patches as I have mentioned the whole surface of Bengal is like nothing so much as a vast brickfield. There are bricks by the million on all sides, and people busy making them. There are bricks in heaps, in mounds, in piles, in blocks, all drying in the sun; there is the hard bare earth one vast brick in itself. Water or mould a piece of it, and it becomes a brick in a few hours.

THE HINDOO POPULATION.

And the people naked and baked too—it seems as if not much were required to change them to their original element. The men square shouldered, flat and thin chested, hollow-thighed, big-kneed, large-footed, lank-heeled, are wading about in the tanks, or making bricks, or carrying small loads, or engaged in some very obscure agricultural operation, or doing nothing with equal indifference. They have no clothing but a small piece of cotton cloth, frequently very dirty, wrapped round their hips, and the end brought between their legs. Some wear a turban of the same material; some their natural coarse black hair; some a long tuft of the same substance, depending from the back of the head; others have the scalp half shaved, others again have the head shaven clean, so that it almost makes one shudder to see their shining black bald pates glistening in the broiling sun. Some are blacker than the darkest Ethiop, others are coloured like the tawny Moor. There is one who is busy engaged in pursuing small deer and amid the folds of his scanty pantaloons; he has three white stripes over his nose, and a sort of necklace which comes round under his shoulder, and a stupid and ugly look in his dull, dark eyes; he is, I am told, a holy Brahmin. Another is washing his clothes—and he has no change of linen—in the tank close by. Little children, boys and girls, quite naked up to the age of six or seven, hurrah and toss up their hands after the fashion of our juvenile population in greeting a passing train. The women, though more decently clad than the men, seem to be more wild and savage than the men. Their breasts and heads, and the body down to the knee, is covered by a thin fold of calico, but they have huge brass rings in their noses, shining rings of metal from the wrist to the elbow, and thick hoops of the same material round their ankles. Their highly-polished, glittering little babies ride straddle-legged on their mothers' hips as the latter totter about with heavily-laden baskets on their heads, doing the work of men, or engage in the very common process of kneading dung gathered in the field into cakes, to be dried and used as fuel. It is said that on *fête* days these wretched-looking people came out in great finery. I can only regret that they have not more of those *fêtes*,—as yet I have seen none. Through such scenes one whirls for miles past dingy little temples of ugly and loathsome deities, till we come to Burdwan.

ARRIVAL AT BURDWAN—A PRISON SCENE.

Here we got out to look at the prison, and at the Rajah of Pochete, who is confined there on suspicion of treason. It was rumoured that his people were coming to rescue him, and Dr. Mouat, inspector of prison, who was in the train with us, was coming to ascertain the truth of the report, in order that he might be removed to Calcutta if the magistrates thought it well founded. The gaol consists of several brick buildings of only one storey in height and surrounded by high walls; the doors are strong and clamped with iron—the gaolers armed with cutlasses. On entering the prison we saw a number of men with leg-irons engaged in various ways in the open yard, making coarse paper, grinding grain, pounding bricks—an evil-faced race. We passed into one of the rooms and at once found ourselves among a number of brass pots, earthen pots, narghile bowls and silver vessels, which lay on the floor; inside, a young man, about 30 years of age, with course sensual features, seated on the ground, was eating rice with his fingers out of a large dish. In front of him, at some distance, with folded arms, stood three domestics in an attitude of profound attention. The Rajah—for it was he—looked up angrily and demanded who they were; nor did he seem much better pleased when Dr. Mouat told him his business; but finding his highness so engaged, we at once left his presence. I was somewhat relieved from any feeling of sympathy when I was informed that the gentleman bears a very bad character in every way, and that he has been long "looked for" by the authorities. Thence, went to the woman's ward, a small building, of two rooms, one opening into the other, with a little yard in front. Some 12 or 13 women of various ages were employed here pretty much as the men. Of these not less than eight were imprisoned for murder, mostly of the children of others whom they had been engaged to destroy, and it was with some surprise I heard that these hardened criminals were confined in the same room with women who were undergoing punishment for very trifling offences.

The reform so much needed in the prison of of Burdwan in that respect will, it is said, be soon introduced.

SCENES OF DESOLATION.

Feb. 6.—Amid a most migratory population, all on the tramp, trains of oxen, bamboo-built carts, buffaloes, camels, all going towards Calcutta; road very good, through dead-flat country, which looks like the bed of some dried-up sea; no hedges, no trees, but many bleached bones of all kinds; *inter alia,* one human skull; fields near at hand covered with broken cooking vessels and pots of brown earthenware; grass all burnt, earth baked and hard and full of fissures, villages of mud very squalid; on the vast plain in front of me a ridge of conical hills covered with verdure. At 12:30 arrived at Nimeaghaut, where there was a bungalow, a building of one storey, of brick with tiled roof, portico in front, two rooms for reception of dak travellers, and offices. Officers of commissariat and another in charge of convoy are stationed there, and kindly shared their rations.

THE HEAD QUARTERS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

February 10.—Awoke by the familiar strains of the reveillee of our light infantry bugles and by great cold. By gray light saw the 13th Light Infantry, Lord Mark Kerr's Regiment, turning out. They form the outlying garrison of Allahabad, being encamped on the plain between the fort and the town. After breakfast drove over to the fort, which is a large quadrangular work, situate at the junction of the Jumna and the Ganges, which is nearly at right angles. In the great square inside is pitched the camp of His Excellency the Governor-General of India. His Excellency lives in an ordinary generals tent, and all the principal officers attached to the machinery of the state which he has carried with him are under canvas. As an evidence of the state of the country, and the inadequacy of the military means at the disposal of the government to do all that is desirable, I may mention that the very day before we arrived the report of a cannonade was heard in the governor's camp about noon, and soon after news arrived that a chief at the other side of the Ganges, near Suraon, had proclaimed his independence, and had ordered a salvo to be fired by his guns in honour of his raj. The Governor-General has not a man to send to chastise this insolence, nor can he give any active support to Mr. Mayne, who is struggling to maintain the civil authority of Suraon.

THE SCENE OF BUTCHERY—THE FATAL WELL.

Cawnpore, however, was only an extensive collection of detached bungalows and offices spread over an immense space of ground, and here and there concentrated into piles of barracks, magazines, and offices. The utter ugliness of brick when deprived of its great coat of stucco, and the greater ugliness of mud walls in decay are there pitilessly exposed by the hand of the marauder and by the cannon shot. But for the sad interest attached to these hideous mounds, which forcibly remind one of the unhoarded spaces in London where improvement commissioners are at work, "labelled rubbish may be shot here," Cawnpore would be a most vulgar, common-place aggregate of uninhabitable edifices. We drive on a little further, and on our right enclosure with broken walls and shattered gateposts, in the centre of which is a heap of brick, mud, and white plaster about two or three feet high, scattered over 15 or 20 square yards of ground. Close to this heap there are some lefless trees, and on the the top most branch of one of these, just over the centre of the mound, with its foul plumage lighted up by the rays of the rising sun, sits a horrid vulture. A few yards beyond this mass of ruins of what had once been a house there rose a ramp or sloping mound of earth from the level of the ground to the edge of a brick well, the top of which was covered in, and close by the well stood a monumental cross. It was scarcely necessary for my companion to say, "There is the house, and just beyond it is the well." We passed on by the blackened wall of an absurdly fine masonic lodge, and by the ruins of a very spacious building called the Assembly Rooms, just opposite the scene of the butchery; by a house close to it, in which the Nana lived after the occupation of the place by the sepoys; and then through the remains of mud houses and bungalows, till we reached the ruins of the Cawnpore hotel.

Before breakfast we walked over to inspect the site of the horrid butchery which has rendered [illegible] infamous for ever. The house in which it took place is now in ruins; it was pulled down to clear the ground for the guns of the *tete de pont* across the Ganges, and the very outline of the walls is scarcely traceable. It was originally built for and used as a zenana, an enclosed residence, with a court-yard in the centre, in which the stump of a tree was still standing; and off this open space were the rooms in which the massacre took place. The plaster of the walls was still lying about in patches, but I could not detect any trace of blood. Bits of cloth and of women's dresses were still visible amid the rubbish; but there were none of the more painful tokens of the dreadful tragedy which had been enacted where we stood. There is reason to believe that the writing on the plaster, the purport of which you know, did not exist when Havelock's force entered the place. I have spoken with officers who examined the walls, and every scratch in the sides of the rooms, and they declare that the appeal to vengeance, which is attributed to one of the wretched victims, was not to be seen immediately after we returned to Cawnpore, and that it had been traced on the wall by some person who visited the place subsequently. I shall hereafter mention a circumstance which favors that supposition. As there was nothing left of the house but a heap of bricks and plaster, and some few stumps well of brick pillars, we walked a few paces further to the well in rear of the house, into which the bodies of the slaughtered women and children were thrown by the murderers. It is now bricked over, and there only remains a small circular ridge of brick marking the wall of the well, which was not more than nine or ten feet across. Beneath rest the mangled remains of our poor countrywomen and their little ones, and standing there we could well realise the strength of that indignation which steels the hearts of our soldiers against the enemy.

IN MEMORIAM.

Within a few feet of "the well," surrounded by a small wooden paling, there stands a stone cross on a flat slab, on two courses of masonary, the inscription on which tells its story:—"In memory of the women and children of her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, who were slaughtered near this spot on the 16th of July, A.D. 1857. This memorial was erected by 20 men of the same regiment, who were passing through Cawnpore, November 21st, 1857.

This inscription is engraved on the upright part of the slab, which is in the forms of a Maltese cross, within a circle of stone. In the quadrants of this circle are inscribed, in red letters and in the old English character, "I believe in the Resurrection of the Dead." The conception and execution of this memorial were most creditable. In the ranks of a marching regiment were found "20 men," who, with good feeling and excellent taste, have, impromptu, raised a memorial of the Cawnpore massacre, the sight of which must touch one more deeply than any elaborate and costly effort.

THE CAMP OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

We retraced our steps through the ruins, and after breakfast proceeded to the camp of the Commander-in-Chief, which is placed far outside the city, near to the *tête de pont.* The approach to it is marked by trains of oxen and baggage animals, hackeries and bullock carts, doolies or litters for the wounded. Certainly the Commander-in-Chief does not set an example to his officers by any extravagance in baggage. He lives in a small subaltern's tent, and his chief of the staff is equally moderate. I believe his excellency's *personnel* is contained in a couple of small portmanteaus, and during this short campaign he has slept on the ground among his men on more than one occasion without cover of any sort. He is apparently in excellent health, although his labours are arduous and incessant, as he and his chief of the staff manage all the details connected with the disposition of his force, and to a great extent dispense with the usual services of adjutant-general and quartermaster-general.

THE ENGLISH IN CANTON.

REVOLTING REVELATIONS.

The special correspondent of the *Times* has furnished a graphic account of his peregrinations about the hitherto virgin city of Canton. We give below the most interesting portions of his letter.

TRIAL OF AN IRISH SAILOR.

After comfortable ablutions in the abundant warm waters of this yamun, for the water is positively warm as it comes from the wells, and after a campaigning breakfast, we sally forth armed with revolvers and stout walking sticks. The commissioners' court in the outer quadrangle is already sitting. The three commissioners, in their square open pavilion, are trying a rape case, and hundreds of Chinese, an orderly crowd, are looking on. The culprit is fresh coloured Irish boy, of the marine force, and the complainant is a little weazened old woman, who totters upon her small sheep's feet, and talks voluble Cantonese against the erect young soldier. The English police corroborate her story. I am afraid there can be no doubt about the fact. The boy was drunk and indiscriminating. He had offered violence to that quaint creature. He is found guilty, and 50 lashes write in red letters upon his back the Cantonese commissioners' version of the axiom "*si non caste, tamen caute.*"

A RAMBLE THROUGH THE STREETS.

If we retrace our steps and pass again eastwards we shall revisit the other great official yamuns. Twenty times may we go about these great straggling places before we become aware of all their walls contain. Behind the treasury, the portals whereof seem to be in the centre of an overpeopled neighborhood, I have counted over thirty head of deer, their horns appearing and disappearing in the coarse bamboo jungle. There are not five men besides myself who know that this miniature deer forest exists in Canton city, or, despite the provost-marshall, venison would not be so unknown in our quarters. These little wildernesses will, doubtless, soon be cleared; and before we leave they will become, parade-grounds, or, perhaps, encampments; but it shows how little our English residents know of what is just an inch beyond their noses, and that they, in their northern newspaper, made pert merriment of my early statement that there were park-like grounds within the circuit of Canton's walls. Our rambles are, however, more usually among the intricately recticulated streets. As we make our way towards the southwest, by aid of our Chinese compass, we pass guests proceeding to a marriage, with the wedding presents in long procession behind their chairs—whole roasted pigs, cakes and comfitures, and baskets whose contents we can only guess at. Perhaps—it has happened more than once—there is a terrific sound of rapid wheels. There is an alarm of fire, and the fire brigade, in their uniform caps, are dragging a fire engine along the pavement of black granite at a tremendous rate. These firemen are fine fellows. In the heat of our bombardment we saw them working their engines under fire and once at least we blew up engine and firemen together by a shell. As we near the southern parts, passing under the wall of the old city, we come upon lower neighbourhoods, and the shops are adapted to the wants of the waterside population. Here (if you observe curiously the shops which are filled with the sun-dried comestibles the Chinese love you may find dried rats with their tails fully projected, and leaving no doubt of their class [illegible] order in creation. Look carefully [illegible] finely browned roast pig and you [illegible] it to be a dog. Puppies are [illegible] open wicker baskets, and their fat [illegible] destination are not ambiguous. But [illegible] culiarities are not common, and are not ostentatiously displayed. You must have an old *habitué* of the factories with you, or you would not discover them. The rats are field rats, caught and dried after harvest, and the dogs have been carefully fed upon rice and meal. We do the Chinese much wrong in the matter of their food. Their pork is far more white and delicate in flavour than the pork we see exposed in London, and it is fed with a care and cleanliness from which some English dairies might well take pattern.

THE FIELD OF BLOOD.

Threading our way, under the guidance of some experienced friend, we come to a carpenter's shop, fronting the entrance to a small potter's field. It is not a rood in area, of an irregular shape, resembling most an oblong. A row of cottages open into it one side; there is a wall on the other. The ground is covered with half baked pottery; there are two wooden crosses, formed of unbarked wood, standing in an angle, with a shred of rotting rope hanging from one of them. There is nothing to fix the attention in this small enclosure except that you stumble over a human skull now and then as you walk along it. This is the Aceldama, the field of blood, the execution-ground of Canton. The upper part of that carpenter's shop is the place where nearly all the Europeans have, at the price of a dollar each, witnessed the wholesale massacres of which Europe has heard with a hesitating scepticism. It was within this yard that that monster Yeh has within two years destroyed the lives of 70,000 fellow-beings. These crosses are the instruments to which these victims were tied who were condemned to the special torture of being sliced to death. Upon one of these the wife of a rebel general was stretched, and by Yeh's order her flesh was cut from her body. After the battle at Whampoa the rebel leader escaped, but his wife fell into the hands of Yeh—that was how he treated *his* prisoner. Her breasts were cut off, then her forehead was slashed, and the skin torn down over the face, then the fleshy parts of the body were sliced away. There are Englishmen yet alive who saw this done, but at what period of the butchery sensation ceased and death came to this poor innocent woman none can tell. The fragment of rope which now hangs to one of the crosses was used to bind a woman who was cut up for murdering her husband. The sickening details of the massacres perpetrated on this spot have been related to me by those who have seen them, and who take shame to themselves while they confess that after witnessing one execution by cutting on the cross, the rapidity and dexterity with which the mere beheading was done deprived the execution of a hundred men of half its horrors. The criminals were brought down in gangs, if they could walk, or brought down in chairs and shot out into the yard. The executioners then arranged them in rows, giving them a blow behind which forced out the head and neck, and laid them convenient for the blow. Then came the warrant of death. It is a banner. As soon as it waved in sight, without verbal order given, the work began. There was a rapid sucession of dull crunching sounds—chop, chop, chop, chop! No second blow was ever dealt, for the dexterous manslayers are educated to their work. Until they can with heavy swords slice a great bulbous vegetable as thin as we slice a cucumber they are not eligible for their office. In one minute five executioners clear off 100 lives. It takes longer for the assistants to cram the bodies into rough coffins, especially as you might see them cramming two into one shell, that they might embezzle the spare wooden box. The heads were carried off in boxes; the staturated earth was of value as manure.

THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH TRADE.

The decennial increase of British trade and commerce since 1820, in round numbers, stands thus.—

	Official value of imports and exports.	Declared value of British produce, &c., Exported.
1820......	£82,000,000	£36,600,000
1830......	121,000,000	37,000,000
1840......	182,000,000	51,500,000
1850......	297,750,000	71,500,000
1856......	273,250,000	115,827,000

These figures furnish us with some startling results of the extent and gradual progress of English commeree. The aggregate official value of imports and exports, it will be seen, has more than doubled in a quarter of a century.

But the computed real value of the trade of 1856 amounts to £311,750,000. The value of manufactures and other home produce exported also indicates remarkable progress. We have the details made up for last year, and the value exceeds $122,000,000. If there had not been a decline in the shipments of some four or five millions in the last three months of the past year the value of the year's exports would haveshown an increase of 25 per cent. over 1855. Of the exports last year £37,000,000 went to English possessions, and £85,000,000 to foreign counties.

Although the consumer has so largely benefited by the successive reductions of duty upon the importation of different articles of large consumption, yet a net customs revenue is still derived of about £23,000,000 under the existing rates. We find that of the 77,100 ships engaged in the foreign trade, registering 19,000,000 tuns, that entered and left the ports of the United Kingdom last year, about 44,000 ships of 11,622,000 tons sailed under the British flag. England also employs in the coasting trade, inwards and outwards, 283,800 vessels, measuring about 27,000,000 tons.

The excise returns of last year tell an equally satisfactory tale. The home consumption of malt shows an increase of 2¼ million bushels paying duty although large quantities now made duty free for distilling purposes are unrecorded. The export of beer shows an increase of 42,000 barrels to foreign countries; but of the increased home consumption there is no record. A singular fact in this connection is the decrease in the quantity of hops used at home, in the face of this increased quantity of beer brewed; and it would be a curious inquiry to ascertain what takes the place. While 82,400,000lbs were used in 1855, but 46,200,000lbs were used last year. The increase in the consumption of paper is very large, the quantity which paid duty last year being 191,721,000 an increase of 25,000,000 in two years. The manufacture has increased more than 50 per cent in ten years, and the question presents itself—where, in the face of the rapid destruction and extended use of this material, paper pulp is for the future to come from to meet the demands?

These returns of the Board of Trade go far to show that Great Britain is truly the greatest workshop of the globe. Her commerce stretches far beyond the bounds of civilization. Her dry goods are worn by all the tribes of the earth, while her hardware may be found in the homes of almost all the members of the human family. When we find that the estimated average annual production and manufacturers of all kinds in the United Kingdom [including the imports and exports] amount in bulk to 400,000,000 tons, and are valued nearly at 1000 million pounds sterling, we can more readily appreciate the importance of English commerce and manufactures. If, therefore, England be a nation of shopkeepers, she at least carries on mercantile transactions on a gigantic scale.

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

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

ARIMOS EQUITATE TENEBO. 1758.
THE MONTREAL HERALD.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1858.

ON FIRST PAGE.—Poetry—The War in India—English in Canton, &c.

Report of the Meeting of Proprietors and Residents of the St. Anne's Ward, in our next.

Four Days Later From England.—The U. S. Steamship *Arago*, from Southampton on the 7th instant, reached New York yesterday. A telegram with her news, which is unimportant, will be found under the appropriate heading.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Toronto, April 20.

A petition was presented from the various Chartered Banks of the Province for the repeal of the existing statutes whereby the Banks are restricted in the rate of interest which they are permitted to receive on Promissory Notes and Exchange, which have less than twelve

The Bill to amend the Common Law Procedure Act was read a second time.

Mr. Vankoughnet introduced Bills to amend the law relating to evidence, and also with respect to Wills.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Toronto, April 20.

Last evening the evidence in the Russell and Lotbinière Elections was continued.

To-night, the Yamaska Navigation Company's Bill was read a first time. Also, the Great South-Western Railway Bill.

Mr. Fellowes moved the discharging of Mr. Cressler, Deputy-Returning Officer at the Cambridge poll.

This was opposed by Mr. Patrick, who thought there should be some consideration before the responsible agent, by whose neglect the frands at the polling place in question were committed, was discharged.

After some conversation the motion was withdrawn.

The House resolved to go into Committee upon the subject of the better administration of justice in Chicontini.

The Bill to preserve claims secured by special mortgage in Lower Canada from being lost by subsequent judgments of confirmations of sales, was then read a first time.

A Bankruptcy Law.—During the discussion on Friday night on the government bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt in Upper Canada, Mr. Attorney Gen. MacDonald stated that, though not prepared to introduce a bankruptcy bill, *eo nomine*, the ministry had under their consideration a law on a principle similar to that of the Scotch *cessio bonorum*—a principle familiar to our own law in Lower Canada. The reason for the Government turning its attention to this subject appeared to be a concurrence in the opinion expressed by Mr. Brown, that considering the great losses of last year, and the large amount of indebtedness of a crowd of persons, it was of the first necessity to release many debtors for their obligations, so as to preserve their enterprise and industry to the country, instead of forcing them, from fear of the weight of debts they would have to carry, to banish themselves from Canada. There appears, in short, to be at the bottom of the opinions, alike of the leader of the opposition and of the ministry, the same idea as gave rise to the periodical recurrence of the laws of *tabulæ novæ* in ancient Rome, and which have not been entirely unknown in any period of Society. This principle consists, simply in, making all the losses in disastrous times fall, not upon the parties who are the largest sufferers, and who, so far as these losses have been caused by rashness and extravagance, are the immediate cause of the disasters; but upon others who have had nothing to do with the disasters, except to lose by them. It is undoubtedly true, that there is an abyss of indebtedness into which when a debtor is plunged, it becomes impossible to rescue him from it; and it can be of very little value to a creditor in such cases to keep the account on his books as a legal obligation in his favour after all chance of collecting the money has failed. In such a case there seems ground to say that, as a measure of policy to the country and humanity to the debtor, it would be well to release him from difficulties, which are insurmountable and which prevent him from making a living for himself or promoting the progress of society. But there is another very important view of the case which should not be lost sight of. The men in whose favour Mr. Brown is desirous of enacting a bankruptcy law, are said to be the most valuable and energetic members of the community. But, if we translate these words "valuable and energetic" into more definite language, we shall too often find that they mean just this—that the men in question have been dashing gamblers, who, without means of their own, have rushed into a thousand unprofitable speculations of one sort or another, on the capital of others; and that, while they appeared to be giving employment and promoting useful improvements, they were really competing for capital with more sober and more responsible men, who, but for them, would have obtained its use at lower rates, would have employed just as many hands, and would have reared up something valuable as the result, instead of dissipating what had been already created. We do not mean to depreciate the value of any class of those heterogeneous human materials which, we are told, are required to "make a world." If there had been no enthusiasts, nor any men who saw visions of the future where others look only at the facts lying at their door, we should have missed many of the greatest improvements of which we boast.—Only, let us clearly understand that, mixed with this honest enthusiasm and enterprize, there is often a great deal of rashness that amounts to knavery. If a man who possesses nothing can, by the use of borrowed capital, go into a land speculation, or any other speculation which presents a prospect of a profit of thousands of pounds, why should he hesitate? If, after beginning to borrow to create a fund by way of capital, the same man chooses to live upon his anticipated profits through means of fresh loans, secure thus of the temporary enjoyment of success, though every step he has taken has been a failure; why, again, should he hesitate? If he comes out a gainer, the profit is his—the temporary pleasure of large expenditures is so certainly. If he loses, the loss is another's.—Only, if that other can retain against his debtor the obligation which the latter has incurred, there is at least some penalty attached to recklessness. Is it desirable that this penalty should be repealed? Is it to be wished that men, many of whom may probably have been living for the last seven, eight or ten years, at an extravagant rate, on the strength of speculations, which never yielded a profit, and of course, at the expense of creditors, should, merely upon giving up goods, called theirs but which they never honestly owned, be let loose to begin the same career again; so that, after a year or two, men ruined by their previous failures and without the plausibility and audacity by which they retrieve themselves, should have the mortification of witnessing, from their still plodding mediocrity, a resurrection of the purple and fine linen, horses and champagne of the late bankrupts?

Again, periods of commercial disaster are periods of panic. We know what that word means in an army—a sudden causeless disposition to despair and flight, when coolness and a rally would gain time, and so would restore the fortune of the day. A commercial panic has the same characteristics. Men whose buoyancy seemed proof against all disaster, who lately saw no end to the constant augmentation of prices, nor any limit to the actual value of their property, suddenly believe in nothing but ruin, and are ready to divest themselves of their goods at the first offer, however insufficient. Now, is it wise to step in hastily and swell the cry of *sauve qui peut?* Is it not sound morality, as well as sound policy, to make it somewhat difficult for persons labouring under a temporary misfortune to cut themselves adrift alike from their obligations and their means of payment, at the certain cost of sacrificing the latter? Are there not scores of honest debtors who would throw up their hands in despair under an easy bankruptcy law, who, under other circustances, would get time from their creditors and would gradually find that, with a turn of the tide, what seemed a ruined estate, after all, afforded a handsome surplus? These are questions which ought certainly to be taken into consideration before we adopt the views—just in themselves—of the member for Toronto; especially at a time when a bankruptcy law would not operate in individual cases; but would spread through the country like an epidemic or a fashion.

Editorial Correspondence of the "Montreal Herald."

Toronto, April 19, 1858.

There is very little fresh matter here for political disquisition. There is some talk of changes, but none that seem to me to be well founded.

I see that there have been presented some forty or fifty petitions from Lower Canada, all signed by the curates of the places from whence they emanate, and all complaining of the scandalous election frauds now so notorious to the whole country. Yet, in the face of these facts, it is said that the French Canadian members are prepared to support Mr. Fellowes, whose seat was so notoriously gained by the arts and enterprises against which their clergy and fellow-citizens are protesting.

There is a very strong feeling in this part of the world against the candidature of Mr. Ogle R. Gowan; and I believe that it is thoroughly shared by many ministerialists. A curious fracas took place in the Refectory of the House, on Friday night, between two members, one of them a family connection of the Ex-Grand-master, the other a citizen of Montreal, also an ex-Grand-master, the latter, I suppose, ignorant of the relationship of Mr. Gowan to his interlocutor, condemned the Orange society very strongly, and in support of what he said, urged that, an institution which could have placed Mr. Gowan at its head, and could have been content to keep him there for years, must needs be composed of persons either not very moral or not very clear-sighted. This produced some demonstrations which seemed to betoken personal violence, and as the orangeman was a stout and tall legislator, and his opponent of a somewhat feeble *physique*, a bystander interfered and a personal rencounter was prevented. The person who had made the remarks respecting Mr. Gowan, however, thought himself bound to support what he had said by authority, and he sent to the library for the journals of the English House of Commons and the Edinburgh Review, from which he proved that the Orange authorities in Ireland had protested against its being supposed that they were to be held responsible for anything done by the order in Canada, on account of the connection with the Canadian Society of Mr. Gowan, whom the Orangemen of Ireland had cut off from their communion for disreputable conduct. I shall probably send you down the particulars of the charge made in the House of Commons in my next.

To-day, a petition has been presented from the Irish Catholics of Toronto, complaining of the failure of justice in several alleged cases of crime, in which men of their class have been the victims, especially in that of Sheedy, killed on St. Patrick's Day. The Organs at once of the Irish Catholics and the Ministry here are recommending the former not to petition any more, but to form "Franchise Clubs"—a euphonious synonym for gun clubs—and to defend themselves by powder and ball, whenever they may think themselves attacked. They excommunicate McGee, nominally because of his declaration that, in a free government where the majority rules there can be no thought of righting one's self by physical violence, but really because he votes on the wrong side of the House to please them. Rather singular that these journals, which are day after day recommending their readers to take the law into their own hands, and to revenge themselves, according to their own ideas of justice, by fire and sword, should be the chosen organs of the government, and distinguished by those favours, which, it is well known, would be withdrawn from them in an hour if they ventured to say an independent word with respect to any member of the government.

From our Ottawa Correspondent.

Ottawa, April 16.

The navigation is now open on all sides. The Ottawa is clear of ice above this city. The boats on the Upper Ottawa will commence running in the beginning of the week. They are really very fine vessels, and are kept in remarkably fine trim all the season through. Their commanders are as obliging and gentlemanly a set of skippers as can be found on the waters of Canada. The trip from this city to the Joachim Rapids, about 140 miles, is accomplished with ease and comfort, and the scenery is diversified and grand.

On the Ottawa, below this city, the passenger boats will be running in a few days. The *Phœnix* looks as if newly turned out, and the *Lady Simpson* has received a new coat, and looks well. It is expected that the railway between Grenville and Carillon will be kept running during the summer, and in that case a good deal of the down-passenger travel will go by the river.

The railway is the great rival to the river line. The fare to your city by the Ottawa and Prescott and Grand Trunk Railway has been reduced to $4 for 1st class, and $2 for 2nd class. Freights have also been reduced. First class goods will be carried to or from Montreal at 40c. per 100lbs.; 2nd class at 25c.; 3rd class at 22½c; and 4th class at 20c. Their special tariff for Pork is 50c. per bbl.; 25c. for Flour; 30c. for Salt; and $1 per bbl. for Ashes. And the expedition is to be improved—goods from your city will be delivered in 30 hours. I have heard of only one Freight line on the Ottawa, but those connected with the trade have been so much mixed up with our local politics that their business will be somewhat affected in consequence, for political feeling is smouldering here yet.

The products of the forest will soon be appearing. The noble pine trees will soon grace our waters, and the merry operatives will again enliven our thoroughfares. The manufacture of timber this year has not been as extensive as many supposed it would have been. I give you some data, but will not guarantee its correctness. It is as reliable, however, as any information I have seen, or that I believe it is possible to collect. The estimated quantity manufactured on the Ottawa and its tributaries has been computed at:—

	FEET.
White Pine	14,245,000
Red Pine	895,000

And on the St. Lawrence, chiefly from the Trent:—

	FEET.
White Pine	1,500,000
Elm	555,000
Tamarac	100,000
	PIECES.
White Pine Masts	850
Red Pine Spars	135

From this it will be seen that the total estimated quantity of White Pine manufactured this season is, 15,925,000 feet; and of Red Pine, 895,000. But, owing to the deficiency of snow in the early part of the winter, and the early break up of sleighing in the spring, it is assumed that at least 1,000,000 feet of the White Pine manufactured will not be got out of the woods, thus reducing the estimated product of White Pine to 14,925,000 feet,—nearly *one-third less* than the production of the last year; while the stock wrentied over at Quebec this year is less 517,638 feet than the previous year. And it should be borne in mind that there is no old timber lying in the small streams, for, last spring, every stick manufactured was brought down, and the rivers were completely cleared of timber. Owing to the snow thawing, and the water therefrom running gradually away before the rivers were free of ice, and the small quantity of rain that has fallen this spring, I incline strongly to the opinion that some, if not much, of the timber made during the past winter, will not be got to market this year; but it is clearly manifest to the least experienced that, unless there be heavy rains shortly, a good deal of the timber lying in creeks must remain there until next year. The *estimated quantity* of Red Pine manufactured this season will fall short of the *actual supply of last year* by 54,681 feet, without taking into the account what portion of this year's production may be left behind in the small streams, while the stock wintered over at Quebec is 737,921 feet less than in 1857. Of Elm the estimated supply of this year will fall short 901,852 feet of the actual supply of last year, while the stock wintered over this year is less by 118,024 feet than last year.

I do not expect that the timber will be pushed forward as rapidly this season as in former years. It is chiefly held by parties who have kept over stocks unsold in Quebec, and it is unreasonable to suppose that they will be desirous of pushing this year's timber into the market until a portion of last years' has been got rid of. The timber manufactured this year is generally reported to be of good quality, superior to the generality produced in former years.

The facts communicated to you respecting the attempt at incendiarism at the Railway Engine House at this city, has by many been said to have been highly colored. They may think so, but I know otherwise. Further facts have come to my knowledge, which induce me to adhere more strongly to the conviction expressed in my letter. Without mincing matters, I may state that the pistol aimed and fired at one of the watchmen was loaded, and that, had the instrument been rightly handled, there would have been one widow more in the community. To me the intention appears clear—1st, to burn the house and destroy the engine: 2nd, to keep the men inside until the object was effected; and 3dly, in case of discovery, to shoot the watchmen. There is no getting over these conclusions. I hear that a suspicious character about the same time tampered with a large number of the workmen on the road, and induced them "to strike," until they got paid. The consequence has been that a number of the poor people have been paid off and discharged; and the only reason they assigned for leaving off work was, that they were told by the gentleman from Bytown that they would not get their pay if they did not do so, and that then they could make their own terms. And many of these men had been in the employ of the company for years, and had often been months without receiving a cent, while they were not a month behind then. The conduct of some of our people is truly unaccountable. Set one man, or any number of men, to build up anything for the public, and at any time double the number can be found who are ready and willing, on the slightest pretence, to set to work to pull it down, and destroy and ruin all connected therewith.

The "religious awakening" has began to manifest unmistakeable signs in this city within the past few days. Evening prayer-meetings have been held, and some enthusiasm has been excited in "the good work of all mankind." Even the Masonic brotherhood seem to have become imbued with new life, for I am told that they have had nightly meetings for some time past. I am told that the Christian gentleman who conducts the *True Witness*, has made the allusion as to the prospects of "a revival" taking place in this city, which occurred in one of my letters the other day, a text for levelling a sneer at the Protestant population here. Had he known his business, he would have held his tongue. Were I so disposed I think I could find a nut that might amuse him for a little, and which he might find somewhat hard to crack. Before bigots attempt to sneer at their neighbours, they should see that there is no room for reflection.

CHAUDIERE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

THE MOUNTAIN PARK.

Montreal, April 15, 1858.

Sir,—I am glad to see the Park question exciting so much attention as it has latterly done. Although what I see suggested for either end of the town hardly meets my idea of what a park ought to be. It should be large enough in extent for variety of scenery, with a "bounteous contiguity of shade," for solitude or meditation. Where can all this be better found than in the Mountain, which has been placed so conveniently for our use by the prodigal hands of Nature. Our supineness respecting so valuable a gift is somewhat unaccountable. We have been tolp by the best authority in the country that there is no practical difficulty about carrying a road up to its summit. Quite the reverse; nature has almost made one for our use, leading from the Reservoir back of Mr. Redpath's. From the summit, let another road be continued round its crest, and where in the country would a drive be found to equal it—disclosing as it would, at every point of view, a varied and ever-changing panorama, of the most magnificent and extensive character. Let the summit be levelled in front of the Observatory, and we have a park unrivalled for variety and extent, at once made for our use and recreation. In the depths of its umbrageous shades, within easy walk of a populous city, the meditative student might muse over the past, or dream of the future, in perfect solitude; while to the invalied, its sylvan retreats, far removed from city sights and smells, and its pure, exhilirating air, and life-giving breezes, would do more to brace his shattered nerves, and restore health to his debilitated frame, than all the doctor's stuff in the world. I think the proprietors of the Mountain would, themselves, be no losers by urging on this matter. The value of the whole would be much increased; as by making the Mountain accessible, eligible spots would present themselves for villas and suburban residences, that are now undreamed of. The exaction of a trifling toll would serve to restrain trespassers, go towards the maintenance of the grounds, and pay interest on cost of construction of roads, and laying out, without taking into consideration the other contingent advantages which would ensue. I do trust, that some energetic steps will ere long be taken to make available one of the most superb *plaisances* in the world. If the other schemes that are broached should be adopted, and land be acquired for squares at either end of the city, they would have to be planted and laid out, and a generation must elapse before they could serve as places of resort or recreation. Indeed, if we are to judge of the future by the past, taking the Viger-Square as an example, many generations might elapse before our Civic Fathers would even begin to think of digging and planting. It does, too, seem a little absurd, that we should talk of making new Squares, (I will not call them Parks), remote from the city, while we leave those we have in its centre unattended and uncared-for. The Dalhousie Square in its very heart, is a disgrace to it.—Let that be laid out and planted, that eyesore, the Engine House, removed, and replaced by the Celebration Fountain, in lieu of the monstrosity now allowed to encumber it; and when this is done, it will be time enough to talk of others. Again, the Jacques Cartier Square would make an unequalled approach and avenue from the river, it that abomination, the old Gaol, was removed, as it ought to have been long since. It is now, I believe, dignified by being used as an Armory for the Volunteers.—All I have to say is, that if the Government have no better place than that dog-hole for their force, they had better disband it at once. We are certainly a patient and long-suffering people to suffer such a nuisance to exist for so long. We have built a pretentious looking Court-House, and as a sort of foil to it, I presume, tolerate in its vicinity that unsightly old building. It is a disgrace and a shame, that it should be allowed to stand there, offending the sight as it does. I see the Corporation *are talking* about having it removed, and the Grand Jury have condemned it in their last presentment. This latter, is, however, I am afraid, ominous of its perpetuity, for I am told that any evil or abuse that they present, ensures its permanence. Let it be at once removed, and not suffered any longer to block up the avenue throughto the Champde Mars, which latter might be planted with trees, as was suggested by a correspondent of the *Herald* some time since.—What a healthful current of air from the river would not such an opening give us. Then, why is not the Court-House yard enclose with a neat iron fence and planted with trees?—Elms, I would suggest, which are a much more handsome and graceful tree, longer-lived and better adapted to town life than the Maple, which we so much affect. This latter opinion is not I know orthodox for Lower Canada, where the Maple has attained a sort of sentimental supremacy, such as is given to singed sheeps, heads over the juicy sirloin by an ardent and patriotic Scotchman.—And while on this subject I may be permitted to regret that Elms were not planted round the new English Cathedral, instead of the Maples, I now see there. Nothing adds more to the beauty of the old ecclesiastical buildings at home, than the tall umbrageous elms, which so frequently overshadow them, and only partially reveal their charms, like coy beauties. If the Fabrique would remove that unsightly old wall that encloses their fine building on St. Joseph Street, replace it by a light iron railing, at the same time widening the street, then plant a double row of elms within the enclosure, their really fine structure would thereby be improved some fifty per cent. Any one that has walked up Notre Dame Street in the summer season, cannot but have remarked how much the vista is improved at its eastern extremity, by the two fine elms which stand in the Government garden. Their thick foliage, and graceful pendulous branches, are a treat to look upon in a hot dusty day. I must here, for once, thank the authorities of the Montreal Bank, for having spared the young elm tree which stands in the Court of their Building, when they last year erected that not very sightly lean-to, for the Savings Bank. Twenty years hence that tree will be one of the finest ornaments of the building and the Square. Over the border they manage these things better, as they are said to do in France. They have hardly a town of any note that is not beautified by rows of shade trees. Portland has nothing more attractive to the stranger, than the magnificent avenues of elms, that overshadow and ornament its streets. Three thousand in number they are stated to be, by the Mayor of that City in his last annual report, who congratulates the citizens, and very properly too I think on their continued increase in size and number. For their preservation and care, he recommends the appointment of a forester, and the passage of an ordinance, prohibiting their being trimmed or cut excepting under his direction. He remarks, justly enough, that although the trees are planted by private individuals, who are to be commended for their good taste in so doing, yet, once placed in the streets, they become the common property of all, as much as the curb stones, or side walks, and subjected as such to municipal regulations. I mention this to show the importance that our neighbours attach to these matters, and for our guidance and imitation. I am afraid, however, that my few rambling remarks, are not likely to have more effect than a Grand Jury presentment. I only make them hoping to enlist the advocacy of some more powerful pen. We have vanity enough to think and call our City the Capital of British America. If our taste only equalled our vanity, we might soon make it in reality worthy of the name.

X.

Montreal, April 14, 1858.

Crotchet of an U. C. Judge.—The Galt *reporter* says:—"His Lordship, Justice Hagarty, declined receiving accounts in Court rendered in dollars and cents.—He said that there was no statue compelling the Judge to accept this currency, and until this was the case, he should hold fast to the British currency. The only law passed on that point was that of enforcing the rendering of accounts to the Government in dollars and cents. This decision of his Lordship took the Bar by surprise.

German Evangelical Church.—The corner Stone of the new German Church, will be laid this afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. A procession will form at that hour and proceed *from St. Gabriel Street Church*, to the place of Building at the corner of Dominque and Dorchester Streets. The Rev. Messrs. Kemp, and Bonar and the Rev. Dr. Wilkes, we understand, will assist the Rev. Mr. Werner, the Minister of the Church, in conducting the services. We have no doubt that many of our readers will avail themselves of the opportunity of showing their interest and sympathy in the efforts of our German fellow-citizens in providing for themselves a house of Worship.

Should the weather prove unfavourable this afternoon, it will take place on the next fine day.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Curling Club was held at Dolly's, on the 19th instant, when the following members were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—Captain Gallwey, President; Dr. Jones, Vice-President; James Tyne, Treasurer; Rev. Dr. Mathieson, Chaplain; R. Simms, Secretary.

Montreal Cricket Club.—At the annual meeting of this club, the following officers were elected for the ensuing season:—President, Captain Gallwey; Vice-President, Captain C. Webber Smith; Secretary and Treasurer, W. P. Pickering; Committee, Messrs. J. Hareman, F. H. Fisher, W. F. Kay, J. U. Smith, and J. G. Shipway.

Burnside Cricket Club.—At a meeting of the members of this juvenile club, the following office-bearers were elected for the season of 1858:—President, E. Latham; Vice-President, G. Gordon; Treasurer, A. Nelson; Secretary, E. A. Whitehead. Committee—A. Birks, D. McCord, A. Vennor, D. Baynes.

Court of Queen's Bench.

(Reported for the Montreal Herald.)

(CROWN SIDE.)

Presiding:—Chief Justice Lafontaine, and Judge Aylwin.

Tuesday, April 20.

The Court opened this morning at nine o'clock.

St. Jerome Murder case—Fourth day.

The prosecution examined this morning Drs. Boyer and Beaubien; both of whom concurred in the opinions previously expressed by the former medical witnesses for the Crown—namely, that the symptoms which manifested themselves, on examination of the body of the deceased, were such as were generally discovered when death resulted from suffocation.

Mr. Smyth, who was concerned for the two male prisoners and [illegible] address the jury for the defence. The learned gentleman, in an address in the French language, which extended over two hours and a half in delivery, reviewed with great ability, the evidence for the prosecution, and pointed out its defects. He then commented on the medical evidence, and asked how it was that some of the medical gentlemen who were brought up for the Crown could presume to form an opinion about the precise cause which led to the death of the deceased, hearing the evidence of the first medical witness only, especially when Dr. Craik, who was brought up for the Crown, gave it as his opinion that the *post mortem* examination made by the witnesses in question, Dr. Prevost, was insufficient to account for the cause of death. Mr. Smyth, proceeded, in detail, to expose the inconsistencies of the different witnesses for the Crown; and the contradictions of the latter statements. He went on to remark on the good character borne by those for whom he was concerned, and even this fact was unhesitatingly testified by the witnesses for the prosecution. When there was such room for doubt—when there was such a difference of opinion amongst the medical witnesses, and when it had been proved that the prisoners were persons who would be the last, judging from their character, who would be guilty of such a crime, he had no hesitation in leaving the case in the hands of the jury confident that their verdict would be one to re-establish the innocence of his clients. In cases where medical evidence was at variance it was rare for juries to convict. Instances of this might be found in the trial and acquittal of Miss Smith, tried in Scotland, last year, for the crime of murder, in the trial and acquittal of Jovanetti, who was indicted at the last term for murder; and later, still in the trial and acquittal of Grey, brought up for the same offence at this term, but also acquitted. When these persons were declared innocent of the charge preferred against them, chiefly through the conflicting nature of the medical evidence; he was led to believe, in this case, where there was more room for doubt than in any of those he had named, that the Jury would give the prisoners the benefit of the doubt, and return a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The learned gentleman concluded his eloquent address, amid a general feeling of admiration.

Mr. Cassidy next rose to address the jury, on behalf of the female prisoner, and in an able speech proceeded to examine the evidence for the prosecution, and shew from its contradictions the innocence of his client.

Louis Belisle, was examined for the defence, by Mr. Smyth—The prisoners at the bar have always borne a good character. I have seen Antoine Desforges come to the house of my mother, the female prisoner, but merely on business.

Antoine Desforges, brother of the two male prisoners, deposed to the good character hitherto borne by all the accused.

Clement Gauthier deposed to the above effect; as did another witness named Jean Bte. Lajeunesse.

Mr. Smyth said he had other witnesses to depose to the good character of the prisoners, but he would call up no more, as he had sufficiently proved the fact as well by the witnesses now called, as by the previous witnesses for the Crown.

This closed the case for the defence.

Mr. Monk, Q.C., then addressed the jury, in reply to the speeches from the prisoner's counsel.

His Honor, Judge Aylwin, then charged the jury, minutely recapitulating the facts of the case. The charge of the learned judge occupied about three hours and a half in delivery.

After the jury had retired,

Mr. Cassidy, addressing the court, said that the court, when giving its charge, omitted to mention that the confession of the female prisoner should be taken in whole, and not in part, merely.

The Court replied that it had directed the Jury to consider the confession of the female prisoner in whole, and not in part.

Mr. Cassidy remarked if the court did so, it was in a manner so slight as scarcely to weigh with the Jury.

The Jury, after a deliberation of two hours, returned into court at nine o'clock.

The Clerk of the Court—Gentlemen, what say you—are the prisoners, Marie Anne Crispin, Jean Bte. Desforges, and Antoine Desforges, guilty in manner and form, as laid in the indictment?

One of the Jury—We find Marie Anne Crispin, "Guilty;" Jean Bte. Desforges, "Guilty," but recommend him to mercy; and Antoine Desforges, "Not Guilty."

The prisoners were then ordered to be removed.

Mr. Smyth made application that Antoine Desforges should be released from custody.

The Court refused compliance with the request, as Antoine Desforges awaits trial on another capital charge—poisoning.

The Court was then adjourned till one o'clock this day (Wednesday), when sentence will be passed on those convicted during the term.

Horrible Massacres.—The Jamaica papers just New York bring the following harpunt:—

Intelligence has ved of a horrible massacre by the British Honduras, in which there were one hundred and four victims, and s taken prisoners, whose fate up to the intelligence was uncertain. The as related by one who was present, w that Bacular, a town about a day from Corosal, was taken by the Indi 25th ultimo, when a hundred and four were killed in the assault, and forty ners. As soon as the news reached free or four gentlemen started for Bed one of them, a Mr. Blake, return immediately stating that the Indians om their prisoners for $4,000. Con ertion was immediately put forward yo days the amount was raised $2,50 and the remainder $4,000 must be paid forth to execution. man who had been violated by almo soldiers, and eleven men, were then le d their screams ringing in the ears of ish, who wished, if possible, to save e inhumanly killed—literally hacked es. The superintendent sent Captain and another gentleman with a letter commandant, supplicating mercy fortunates, but his messengers and le treated with contempt. This disgus of Sepoyism, practised within our in neighbourhood, we are happy to say, kely to go unpunished. The Major-Gen nding on this station has ordered two co of the 2nd West India Regt. to the sce rage. H. M.'s steamer *Leopard* came h bour on Sunday, when the necessary ban provisions were put on board.

The inter-colon due at Kingston, had not arrived, and no later information, therefore, from th islands.

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

First Steamer.—The Richelieu arrived here about Saturday forenoon from Montreal this a of a steamer from M , was in 1838, when the Chambly arrived from Montreal on the 12th April. In 1836 Waterloo arrived here from Montreal on the April, and the Montreal also arrived on 15th April, in 1848. These are the only earlier arrivals than the Victoria, this yet record.

The steamer Napoli arrived here from Montreal, about eleven o'clock, yesterday forenoon, full of freight. met with a good deal of ice on her way dow

Arrived last Friday; schrs Highland Maid and Independe ballast, from L'Islet, and a small schoon m Les Eboulements, with oats, butter, egg —*Quebec Chronicle, Monday.*

A large timber now being formed at the Queen's Wharf, out 200 immense pine trees for masts and s brought by the Northern Railway from eighborhood of Lake Simcoe. Such timber not often seen in Toronto. The raft will be floated to Quebec. —*Toronto Colonist.*

The Bunyan Tableau.—We would remind the ladies that there w an exhibition of this superb Panorama this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at which time Mr. Grwood will say much that will be interesting d instructive to the children.

The various Sales of perties advertised by Mr. Leeming for Friday next, April the 23rd, will take place at the Un Sales Room, commencing at Twelve o'clc.

Parties desirous of exening the Furniture at the residence of the la Joseph Knapp, Esq., Cornwall Terrace, may so, by applying to Mr. Leeming, the Auctioer, for tickets for that purpose during this d , Wednesday.

BIRTH

At St. John's, on the 20h instant, the wife of Dr. Wight of a daughte

BOARD OF TRADE.

NOTICE

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION of the BOARD OF TRADE will be held in the ROOM of the BOARD, Exchange Buildings, THIS DAY, [Wednesday,] the 21st instant, at TWO P.M., to consider a COMMUNICATION from the Harbour Commissioners relative to HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS, and the REPORT of the ENGINEERS consulted by them on that subject.

By Order,
Secretary.

Office of the Board of Trade, April 21, 1858. c-93

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that, in consequence of a combination of adverse circumstances,

MR. ARTHURSON'S MATTINEES MUSICALES WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.

April 21. 93

FOR TORONTO, HAMILTON, AND Intermediate Ports.

THE Steamer "OSHAWA," Kennedy, Master, will leave for the above ports, on or about WEDNESDAY, 28th instant.

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

Montreal, April 21, 1858. 93

FORWARDING NOTICE.

1858 1858

River St. Lawrence & Lake Ontario TRANSPORTATION LINE,

Between

Montreal, Hamilton, and Intermediate Ports West of Brockville,

CONSISTING of the First-Class FREIGHT STEAMERS:

WHITBY, Hays | RANGER, McDonald
OSHAWA, Kennedy | PROTECTION, Johnston

The Subscribers beg to draw the attention of the public to the above notice, and to inform them that on the opening of the St. Lawrence Canals, they will be prepared, as usual, to TRANSPORT MERCHANDIZE and other FREIGHT to any of the Ports (West of Brockville) on the River St. Lawrence or Lake Ontario.

For Rates of Freight apply to
JONES, BLACK & CO.,
Wellington Street, Canal Basin, Montreal.
JONES, McDONELL & CO.,
22 Front Street, Toronto.
JOHN SMITH, and EDWARD BROWNE, } Hamilton.
ROBERT BYERS, Brockville.

Montreal, April 21, 1858. 93

PERAMBULATORS,

CABS, &c., CORNER

St. Paul & St. Francois Xavier Streets.

FOR SALE—
PERAMBULATORS
CABS
GIGS
CARRIAGES and PROPELLERS
—ALSO,—
HOBBY HORSES
CANE CHAIRS, &c.

J. A. HOLLAND,
Corner St. Paul and St. Francois Xavier Streets.

April 21. r-93

FOR SALE,

A SMALL STEAM ENGINE, Two-Horse Power, with Boiler, Shaft, &c., complete. Apply at the *Herald* Office.

April 21. 93

GRAIN.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—
10,000 Minots WHITE PEAS
6,000 " BARLEY
12,000 " OATS
HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.

April 21. r-93

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—
500 Tins LONDON WHITE PAINT
250 " VENETIAN RED "
HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.

April 21. r-93

By Telegraph.

Reported for the Montreal Herald.

BY MONTREAL LINE.

Office, St. Sacrament Street.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

NEW YORK, April 20.

The "Arago," from Southampton, 7th April, arrived at this port about 1 o'clock, A. M., bringing 128 passengers and $6400 in specie.

The "Leviathan."—Monday, P. M.—Considerable anxiety was manifested on the River Thames for the safety of the "Leviathan," moored off Deptford, in consequence of the breaking of two of her bow mooring chains.

Some Steamers which lay between the Leviathan and the shore, assisted in checking the canting of the bow of the ship inwards, with all expedition a large Hawser was laid out to the Dreadnought, and 3 powerful steam tugs were brought to bear on her Port Bow, in hauling the ship into her former position, fortunately the squall was of short duration.

The American barque "Petrea," from Havre for New York, with 217 French and German emigrants, and a general cargo, got ashore, on Sunday morning, on the shoals off Chichester. The United States consul at Portsmouth immediately went to her assistance, and at once gave such directions as were necessary, and engaged a gang of men to man the pumps and endeavour to keep her free from water, the crew being exhausted. Later in the afternoon all hopes of saving the vessel were given up, and the passengers and crew landed at Portsmouth.

The *Times* says we have reason to believe that Mr. Disraeli will bring in his Budget on the 16th inst.

Thursday next is the day for the commencement of Dividend payments at the Bank of England. At Bank to-day, applications for discounts were upon a moderate scale.

In the open market a good demand was experienced, and current rate for good bills is somewhat higher, at 2½ to 2¾ per cent.

FRANCE.

The Emperor inaugurated the Boulevard Sebastopol, on Monday. He was on horse-back, and rode in front of the escort. His Majesty was loudly cheered, and everything went off in perfect tranquillity. There was a very large crowd congregated.

The Government has just placed the "Corse Steam Advance Boat" at the disposal of Marshall Pelissier to convey him and his suit to England.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 1st are again occupied with the alleged fusion of the two branches of the Royal family, and while some express great alarm others denounce the Government for not having prevented it. The Government and the Carlist journals affect to treat the matter with indifference.

ITALY.

The *Times* has the following private telegram:—

Marseilles.—Intelligence from Genoa of the 2d inst. gives the result of the trial which took place at Pacco of the Leghorn insurgents. Eight of the prisoners were condemned to death and eleven to various terms of imprisonment.

The *Independents* of Turin publishes an article, in which it insists on the necessity of Sardinia adopting such measures as are necessary to maintain friendly relations with the French Government.

MONTENEGRO.

A letter from Cattaro of the 17th ult says, an ukase has just been published by order of Prince Danielo, and transmitted to all captains and centurions.

It interdicts under most severe penalties the commital of the slightest act of hostility on Ottoman Territory.

It is also therein stated that Montenegro will not assume the offensive against Turkey, but that in the event of any aggression on the part of the latter, it will oppose force to force.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

April 6, 1858.

There has been little doing in trade during the past week owing to intervention of the Easter holidays, but yesterday more tone was perceptible.

Wheat and Flour held for an advance of 1d@ 2d per 70 lbs, and 6d per barrel and sack, which, however, checked sales, and we can therefore only quote them the turn dearer.

The "Arago" reports on April 9 at 7 p.m., having seen a large steamer bound West, and supposed her to be the "Arabia" from New York to Liverpool.

On the same day she passed the ship "Morning Star" of Windsor, bound West.

London—Consols closed at 96¼@¾ for money and 96¾@¼ for 6th of May.

The gold by the "Vimera" and "Morning Light" was delivered to-day, and about £2,000 was taken to Bank.

Mayor.

Two Germans were arrested here last week charged with enlisting men for the British service. After examination closed last night. They were held for trial for infringing the neutrality law.

The reported death of the Rev. Mr. Dudley, at Tynge, proves to have been correct. The morning papers announced his decease with a touching obituary notice.

Washington, April 20.

It is generally believed that the President will accept the two regiments of Volunteers offered from Kentucky and Ohio,

The regiment from Ohio consists of five companies from Cincinnati, one from Columbus, one from Toledo, one from Springfield, one from Mount Gilead, and one from Coatocin.—Nearly all the officers and many of the men served in the Mexican War. The entire regiment can be ready for the field at a short notice.

NEW YORK MARKETS—April 20.

Flour 5@10 cents better with fair demand; sales 1,200 bbls $4,15@4,20 for Superfine State; 4,30@4,50 for Extra; 4,45@4,47 for Superfine West; 4,30@4,85