Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME L. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1858. NUMBER 158.

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

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

☞ Business Cards neatly and promptly executed.

JAMES POTTS,
Jan. 26. 22

Business Cards.

T. D. HEATHFIELD,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
130 *COMMERCIAL STREET*,
BOSTON.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. E. Train & Co., Messrs. Samuel Henshaw & Sons, Boston; Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Montreal; Messrs. Moffatt Murray & Co., Toronto; Messrs. Allan & Gillespie, Liverpool.
June 2. 147

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

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

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

C. F. F. TRESTLER,
PHYSICIAN,
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,
210 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
Sept 5. 232

CARLTON R. MOORE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CARPET CHAIN,
Cotton Yarn, Cotton Batts, &c.,
No. 206 [old No. 116] N. Third Street, Phila.

☞ Our CARPET CHAIN is put up *Full Weight*, without paste board. Orders promptly attended to.
May 14. 1y-113

MUIR, EWAN & CO.
WHOLESALE
CLOTHIERS,
NO. 75 McGILL STREET,
MONTREAL.
Sept. 30 233

JOHN G. BARNSTON,
ADVOCATE,
40 Little St. James Street.
March 19 66

W. J. BORDWINE,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant
FRANKLIN WHARF,
COMMERCIAL STREET, PORTLAND, ME.

Consignments solicited. Orders for W. I. Goods and American Produce executed on Liberal Terms.

REFERENCES:—Gilmour & Coulson, Toronto James Torrance, T. C. Panton, Montreal; Hersey, Fletcher & Co., E. Churchill, and Allen Haines, Pesident M. Bank, Portland, Me.
May 23. 1y 122

LYON & TORNEY,
BARRISTERS & ATTORNIES AT LAW
Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public,
CONVEYANCES, &c., &c.,
Brady's Block, PRESCOTT, } OFFICES, { Sparks' Street, OTTAWA CITY,
ROBERT LYON,..........HUGH TORNEY.
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M. PERRAULT,
Architect and Land Surveyor,
No. 53 St Francois Xavier Street Montreal
Sept. 19. 223

THOMAS R. BROWNE,
Wine Merchant,
HAS REMOVED from No. 214 St. Paul Street, to those more extensive and commodious premises, No. 17, ST. JEAN BAPTISTE STREET.
May 11. 110

L. G. V. DE LORIMIER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
No. 15 Little St. Antoine Street.
February 10. 34

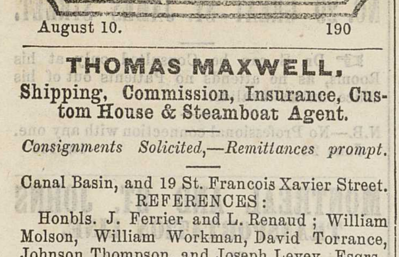
A. DAVIDSON PARKER
STOCK BROKER,
Commission & General Insurance AGENT.
AGENT TO THE
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND
OFFICE—Union Buildings, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.
January 2. 1

WEIR & DUNN,
PAPER MAKERS,
WHOLESALE STATIONERS,
AND
Account Book Manufacturers,
Carron Grove Mills, Denny, AND Queen Street, Glasgow, SCOTLAND. } Great St. James St., MONTREAL.

The most extensive Stock in Canada of Whatman's and others Best English Laid Book Papers, Binding Materials, &c.
15 Great St. James' Street, Montreal. } 271

DUNBAR BROWNE
ADVOCATE,
NO. 132 CRAIG STREET
[Offices of George Browne, Esq., Architect,]
MONTREAL.
January 20. 16

SATRUSTEQUI & ASCENCIO
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS OF
SUGARS, MOLASSES, SEGARS, &c.
PORTLAND, MAINE.
March 4. 6m-53



August 10. 190

THOMAS MAXWELL,
Shipping, Commission, Insurance, Custom House & Steamboat Agent.
Consignments Solicited,—Remittances prompt.

Canal Basin, and 19 St. Francois Xavier Street.
REFERENCES:
Honbls. J. Ferrier and L. Renaud; William Molson, William Workman, David Torrance, Johnson Thompson, and Joseph Levey, Esqrs. Messrs. Chamberlin & Thompson, Morland & Co., and Joseph McKay & Brother.
Montreal, Feb. 18, 1858. 41

MONTREAL, April 27, 1858.
THE Subscribers beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they have commenced business as
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
and have on hand a well assorted Stock, of the CHOICEST BRANDS, which they can offer to the Trade and Country Dealers on very advantageous terms.

The favor of a call is respectfully solicited at their STORE, No. 41 ST. JEAN BAPTISTE STREET, Montreal, next door to the Metropolitan, Notre Dame Street.
LEIFCHILD & CO.
April 28. 99

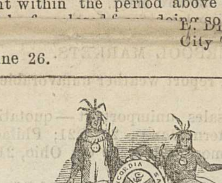
ALL THINGS NEW!
THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT STRICTLY OBSERVED
AT C. DION'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS,
NO. 210 NOTRE DAME STREET.
July 9, 1857. 16

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

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

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

And all persons who may think themselves aggrieved by anything in the said Assessment Books contained, may, at any time within three weeks from this date, prepare, or cause to be prepared a complaint thereof in writing, addressed to the "Recorder's Court" and fyle the same in the Office of the Clerk of the said Court; and in default of fyling the said complaint within the period above specified, they shall be foreclosed from doing so thereafter.
E. DEMERS,
City Treasurer.
June 26. n-str-150



CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, July 1, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BOOKS of ASSESSMENT for the WEST WARD of this City, for the current year, are compiled and fyled in the office of the undersigned; and Proprietors and others rated therein are requested to make immediate payment.

And all persons who may think themselves aggrieved by anything in the said Assessment Books contained, may, at any time within three weeks from this date, prepare, or cause to be prepared, a complaint thereof in writing, addressed to the "Recorder's Court," and fyle the same in the Office of the Clerk of the said Court, and in default of fyling the said complaint within the period above specified, they shall be foreclosed from doing so thereafter.
E. DEMERS,
City Treasurer.
Montreal, July 1, 1858. n-trs 154

For all interested in Canada and the Western States.

IN JANUARY, 1859, WILL BE PUBLISHED, price 2s. sterling, or 50 cents,
The British American Guide Book, for 1859,
being a GAZETTEER, DIRECTORY AND GUIDE to
Upper and Lower Canada,
AND THE WESTERN STATES OF AMERICA,
Suitable for Tourists, Travellers, and Emigrants

THE object of this work is to bring Canada and the Western States before the public in Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent of Europe, more prominently and effectually than ever has been done before.

That a necessity exists for such a publication it need only be stated that there is no such work in existence at present in Great Britain, and that such has long been felt to be a great want there, by all who have come, or may think of coming to America for the first time.

A staff of respectable Travelling Agents are now traversing the country between Quebec, in Lower Canada, to St. Paul, in Minesota, employed exclusively on this work, collecting information, and taking orders for advertisements, and copies of the work, so that the sale and circulation of the work will extend to every town in Canada, to all the leading cities on the At lantic seaboard, the Western States of Illinois' Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan, and Minesota, as well as through all Great Britain and Ireland; thus securing for Advertisements a circulation which for extent, influence and efficiency is not to be had through the medium of any other single publication whatever.

To be published in January, 1859, price 2s sterling or 50 cents; by HOULSTON & WRIGHT, London, England; and D. JACK & CO., Glasgow.

OFFICE IN UPPER CANADA:
☞ 59, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. ☜

Resident Agents for Receiving Advertisements and Subscribers' names:
TORONTO, C. W.—Messrs. Sellar & Halse, Booksellers.
MONTREAL, C.E.—Mr. B. Dawson, Bookseller.
QUEBEC—Mr. P. Sinclair, Bookseller.
OTTAWA, C.W.—Mr. Henry Horne, Bookseller.
LONDON, C.W.—Messrs. Taylor & Wilson, Booksellers.
BRANTFORD, C.W.—Mr. Andrew Hudson Bookseller.
CHATHAM, C.W.—Mr. J. C, Packhurst,
HAMILTON, C.W.—Mr. George Barnes, do
KINGSTON, C.W.—Mr. T. W. Robison, do
BROCKVILLE, C.W.—Mr. John McMullen, do
GUELPH, C.W.—Mr. P. C. Allen, do
DETRIOT, (Michigan).—Messrs. Raymond & Sellick, Booksellers.
⁂ Respectable parties wanted as Agents, where not already appointed.
Toronto, June 14, 1858. n-trs-143

A Pleasing Appearanceis the first Letter of Recommendation

GODFREY'S
Extract of Elder Flowers,
FOR SOFTENING THE SKIN AND IMPROVING THE COMPLEXION.
EUGENE DUPUY, 609 Broadway, N. Y.,
Sole agent for the United States.

The object this Circular is to give publicity to the most valuble and efficient Remedy that yet been introduced in the practice of Medicine, for the purpose of removing every unsightly appearance from the Skin, and preserving to it to the latest period of life nearly all the firmness and freshness of youth. Extensive experience and minute observation have long satisfied the Proprietor that if applied as directed it will speedily remove any unsightly appearance, such as Tan, Sun-Burns, Freckles, &c., and quickly cure all Pimples, Humors and Eruptions which may disfigure the countenance and will also impart to the Skin the most delightful Softness and delicate clearness; in short, to preserve a pleasing complexion through life, nothing is required but the use of
GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS,
The sweetest and really the most perfect
BEAUTIFIER IN NATURE.

This admirable preparation of Elder Flowers is very fragrant as a perfume. Elder Flowers have from the earliest ages been esteemed as a mild and harmless, yet most perfect beautifier of the skin. Tan, Sun-Burns, Freckles, Redness, &c., it will speedily and completely remove.

CHILDREN.—It is singularly beneficial and perfectly inoxous even to the youngest infant.

SHAVING.—It is valuable beyond anything, annihilating every pimple, and all roughness, rendering the skin soft and firm, preparing it so completely for the razor.

FAMILY LOTION.—Godfrey's Extract of Elder Flowers will be found beyond all praise, and needs only a trial to be approved.

AGENTS.
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, New York.
SCHIFFELLIN BROS & Co., "
J. W. NORCROSS, & Co., Boston and N. Y.
F. C. WELLS & Co., New York.
And all other Wholesale and Retail Druggists.
June 15 tf 4m-140

HOSE! HOSE!!

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

CRYSTAL BLOCK.

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

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

STEREOSCOPIC

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

TO PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

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

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

CLARK WINKS & CO.

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

ADAMS & BAXTER,
298 ST. PAUL STREET,

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

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

TO THE LADIES.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

J. PARKIN will show at the Lace Establishment, 168 Notre Dame Street, THIS and FOLLOWING DAYS, the PICKED PORTION of the Bankrupt Stock of Messrs. J. & D. Macdonald, selected from Goods amounting to £7500 sterling, and purchased at a Discount of 20 per cent. off the Manufacturer's prices, consisting of Work Trimmings, Flouncings, Insertions, Infants' Caps, Frocks and Robes.

At the same time will be ready for Inspection the NEW GOODS, just imported, in Collars, Sleeves, Sets, Mantles, Shawls, Jackets, &c, &c.

The Lace and Muslin Departments are unusually extensive, beautifully assorted, and it is believed in better taste throughout, than at any previous season, whilst the Prices will bear favorable comparison with those of any other House in this line on the Continent.
J. PARKIN, Laceman.
ESTABLISHED 1849.
June 21. 145

HINKS, WELLS & CO.
STEEL-PEN MAKERS
To their Royal Highnesses The Prince and Princess Frederick William, of Prussia,
—AND,—
PATENTEES
OF THE
Patent Amalgam Pens,
So greatly celebrated throughout Europe and the United States.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform Merchants and General Dealers that he has made arrangements with the celebrated and extensive House of Messrs. HINKS, WELLS & CO., to be their SOLE AGENT for the supply of their Coods throughout the Canadas.
ORDERS to be addressed to
EDWIN CLARKE,
Union Buildings,
Montreal.
May 7. 107

TO TANNERS & LEATHER DRESSERS.

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

E. & A. LaMONTAGNE
No. 1 William Street, New York,
AGENTS FOR CANADA FOR
Messrs. Ruinart Pere & Fils, (Rheims)
" Barton & Guestier, Bordeux,
" Raynal & Alusse, Cognac,
" deBelleville Freres, do.

BEG to solicit orders for direct importation via St. Lawrence or New York, for Champagnes, Clarets and Oils, Brandies, &c., from the above well-known Houses.

E. & A. L. keep constantly in Bond, for the Canada market, an assortment of the above Wines and Brandies; also, Sandeman's Ports, Pemartin & Co's Portillo Sherries, Hocks, &c.

N.B.—E. & A. L. are sole agents in the United States for Messrs. THOS. SALT & CO'S ALES.
June 3. 130

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

English Chemicals, Drugs, &c.
Evans, Sons & Co.,
LIVERPOOL.
EVANS, LESCHER & EVANS,
LONDON.
Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing and Pharmaceutical Chemists, Drug Grinders, &c.,

HAVING appointed an Agent in Canada, are prepared to receive Orders for English Chemicals, Pharmaceutical preparations and Drugs, at prices current in England. Orders can be executed either in Liverpool or London. Apply to
F. CUNDILL,
5 Commercial Chambers, St. Sacrament St.
Montreal, March 10, 1858. 1y-58

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS,
AND
WHOLESALE BUYERS,
G. BENDA & Co.,
79, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON.
Manufacturers and Importers
Of all kinds of
TOBACCONISTS' AND FOREIGN GOODS;
Commission Agents & General Factors,
Manufacturers of PLAYING CARDS for the Indian, Australian, Canadian, and Spanish Markets, and Patentees of various useful Articles. Sole Makers of the elegant and original Clay Pipe,
"*The Calumet of Peace*"
And the ONLY Agents for England and the Colonies, to Messrs.
BEROLZHEIMER & ILLFELDER,
Proprietors of the Largest Lead Pencil Manufactory in the World,
Whose Pencils are manufactured from Pure Lead, by steam power, under a New and Patented process, securing freedom from grit, and graduation suitable for all purposes for which a *really good and genuine article* is required.

Merchants and Shippers supplied from bonded Warehouses upon the *lowest terms*, and at a *saving of the duty in England*. Buyers from abroad should not omit to call and inspect our Sample Rooms, where they will find a systematic Classification of Goods suitable for Exportation to all parts of the World, and more particularly to AFRICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CANADA.

N.B.—Orders from abroad will find immediate attention, if sent through an English or Continental Firm, or accompanied by an order for payment upon delivery of Bills of Lading. In dents of orders carefully priced, and Samples sent if required. References allowed to the first Colonial Firms. Sole Agents for EBERT & LEVISOHN'S Patent Paratonic Purse, and other Paratonic manufactures, &c.
Oct. 29, 1857. 257.

R. H. MATTHEWS,
TRAVELLING AGENT FOR THE
Boston Ornamental Iron Works,
383 WASHINGTON STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.
Chase, Brothers & Co., Proprietors,

WILL BE IN THIS PLACE for a few days, and would respectfully solicit orders for Iron Work of every description.

Especial attention given to the execution of orders for
IRON RAILINGS
FOR ENCLOSING CEMETERY LOTS, &c., designs of which may be seen on application to him, at the MONTREAL HOUSE, Montreal.
August 12. 190

DANIEL LANIGAN
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN
Wines, Liquors, and Groceries,
AND
Commission Merchant,
HAS
REMOVED
TO
20 LEMOINE STREET, 20,
Next to Joseph's New Building,
MONTREAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to return his best thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal support received for the last ten years, in Notre Dame and Sacrament Streets, and now begs to inform them that he has REMOVED his PLACE of BUSINESS to No. 20 LEMOINE STREET, (Next to Joseph's New Block of Buildings), where he will keep on hand the usual Assortment of GROCERIES, WINES, and LIQUORS, which he will dispose of at a very small advance.

Merchants and others requiring the Service of the Subscriber, in either purchasing or Selling of Goods, will find their interest promptly attended to, on Reasonable Terms.
DANIEL LANIGAN,
No. 20 Lemoine Street, Next to Joseph's New Block of Buildings.
Montreal, April 26, 1853. 99

TO DEALERS IN LEATHER.
Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, &c.
O'DONNELL AND MULLARKEY,
245 ST. PAUL STREET, 245.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Leather Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Linings, Bindings, Lasts, &c.

THE Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general that they have now on hand a choice and varied selection of the above articles, to which they respectfully solicit an inspection.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. Commissions satisfactorily conducted.
O'DONNELL & MULLARKEY.
Agents for the Sale of Whittemore's incomparable Leather Dressing, which must be seen to be appreciated.
May 5. 106.

PHOTOGRAPHY.
W. NOTMAN,
ARTIST,
11 BLEURY STREET.
First Prize for Photographs.
First Prize for Ambrotypes.

PHOTOGRAPHS, untouched or colored, in OIL, WATER COLORS, or CRAYONS,
From Full Length Life Size
to the smallest produced.
AMBROTYPES Colored for Frames or Cases.
MINIATURES of every description for Lockets, Brooches, or Rings.
Daguerreotypes and Paintings Copied in all the various styles, and increased or reduced to any size required.
Artists and Amateurs supplied with Stock and Apparatus, and the Art taught.
Specimens to be seen at Mr. Notman's Studio, 11 De Bleury Street.
Observe the address; no specimens exhibited outside.
November 266

NEW WOOLLEN CLOTHS.
LAVENDER & SUMMERS,
Merchant & Military Tailors & General Outfitters,
80 McGILL STREET, MONTREAL,

HAVE just received per Steamer INDIAN, TWO CASES very superior WOOLLEN CLOTHS, DOESKINS and CASSIMERES, suitable for the present and coming season, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their Patrons and the public generally.

L. & S. take this opportunity of expressing their thanks for the liberal support received by them, and trust by attention and punctuality to merit its continuance.

Army, Navy and Militia Uniforms, Ladies Riding Habits, Fancy Ball Dresses, Fire Company Uniforms, Servant's Liveries, &c., got up in the best manner.

LAVENDER & SUMMERS received the First Prize for Military Clothing at the late Provincial Exhibition.

N.B.—Ready-made Clothing in great variety, with an extensive assortment of articles for Gentlemen's Wear.

Gold and Silver Lace, Military Ornaments, &c., &c.
September 30. 232

PROSSER'S PATENT
LAP-WELDED IRON BOILER TUBES.
A Full Supply in Bond and Afloat.

EVERY article necessary to DRILL THE TUBE-PLATES and to SET THE TUBES in the best manner.
Tube CLEANERS, Steel-Wire and Whalebone BRUSHES.
Tubes for ARTESIAN WELLS, Pump Shafts, Line Shafting, conveying Steam or Water, &c., Screwed-together Flush on both sides, or with Couplings either outside or inside; also expanded into Flanges.
Free-Joint Tubes for Core Bars, Railings, &c.
Pall Lever Wrenches.
Agents for Krupp's ceebrated Cast-Steel for Shafts, Railway Axles, Tires, Plater's Rollers &c.
THOMAS PROSSER & SON,
28 Platt Street, New York
February 24. 46

BABY LINENS AND DRESSES.
BRASS SKIRT HOOPS
BRASS HOOPED SKIRTS
STEEL SKIRT HOOPS
STEEL HOOPED SKIRTS
PLAIN BRASS and
STEEL SPRING HOOPS
COVERED BRASS and
STEEL SPRING HOOPS
All the NEW STYLES of Expansion and Self-adjusting SKIRTS
AT THE
GENTLEMENS SHIRT STORE,
211 & 213 NOTRE DAME STREET,
JOHN AITKEN & CO.
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.
May 9. 109

A DESIDERATUM.
M. Jacobs' Anti-corrosive Amalgam Pens

THESE PENS will be found, on trial, superior to Gold or Steel, possessing more of the action of the Quill than the Gold Pen, they will be preferred.

Each Pen is as durable as eight or ten made from Steel; they will not spatter or cut the thinnest paper, gliding over a rough or smooth surface as freely as the Quill, will not injure the tint of Red Ink, nor affect the durability of Black; collecting none of that sediment in the ink, which Steel Pens invariably do. Price TWO DOLLARS per Gross.

CAUTION.—Each Pen is stamped, "M. Jacobs' Amalgam." Each Box has a fac-simile of the Manufacturer's Signature.

Sold exclusively in Montreal and Three Rivers District, Wholesale and Retail, by
R. GRAHAM,
257 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
May 13. 112

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

J. W. CARLE,
NO. 175 NOTRE DAME STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

IMPORTS everything direct from place of production, and cannot be under-sold. Has constantly on hand:—HAVANA and PRINCIPE CIGARS, choicest brands; Manufactured TOBACCOS, finest descriptions; SNUFFS of every variety.

ATTENTION IS CALLED to the following select lot of superior CUT SMOKING TOBACCOS, at the affixed unprecedented low Retail Prices:—
Imperial Mixture..........5s per lb
El Dorado..........4s 6d "
Habanero..........4s "
"Petit Caporal"..........2s 6d "
Prince Albert's Favorite..........3s "
Yankee Notion..........2s "
The Sultan's Delight..........4s "
Queen Isabella's Mixture..........4s "
British Tar..........2s "
Le Zouave..........2s 6d "
Le Bourgeois..........1s "
The Turks' Elysium..........4s "
Cut Chewing Tobaccos:—Anderson's Solace, 3s per doz; Leman's Nectar Leaf in foil; Lemon's Favorite; Lemon's Nectar Leaf by the lb.
Also, a full assortment of Leaf Tobaccos for manufacturing Cigars—Cigar Boxes with labels—and Havana Ribbon.
J. W. CARLE.
May 6. 106

THE WEST END
FAMILY GROCERY STORE.

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

J. M. ANTHONY'S
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
CONFECTIONERY STORE.
33, Great St. James Street.

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

IMPORTANT TO INVENTORS.

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

MONTREAL
DISTRICT TURF CLUB
RACES.

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

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

Nomination and entry to be made and forfeit to be paid to the Secretary of the Club on or before the 20th day of July next.

SECOND DAY.
1st.—Hurdle Race—A Sweepstake of $50 each, half forfeit, to which will be added $100, ten per cent. Entrance; open to all Horses; a dash of two miles over eight hurdles three feet six inches high, stiff timber. Weights 150 lbs each.

Nomination and entry to be made and forfeit to be paid to the Secretary of the Club on or before the 20th day of July next.

2.—The Merchants' Purse of $120, ten per cent Entrance, with an inside Stake of $40 each, P.P., mile heats, best three in five; open to all Horses. Montreal District Turf Club Weights.
3rd.—Hack Race of $20, with an inside Stake of $20 each; P.P., open to all Horses used as Hacks up to the first day of May last; Gentlemen riders. Weights 140 lbs; ¾ of mile heats.

THIRD DAY.
1st.—The Montreal District Turf Club Stake of $100 each, $50 forfeit, to which will be added $300, ten per cent. Entrance; open to all Horses, three mile heats.—Weights 110 lbs. each. No allowance.

Nomination and entry to be made and forfeit to be paid to the Secretary of the Club on or before the 20th day of July next.

2nd.—Private Match, mile heats.—The Beaten Plate of $80, ten per cent. Entrance; mile heats, best three in five; open to all Horses beaten during the meeting. Weights to be handicapped by the Stewards. The Entries for this Race to be made at the post immediately after the three mile Race.

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

The following are the Montreal District Turf Club Weights:—
3 years old—6 stones, 9lbs...... 93 pounds.
4 years old—7 stones, 9lbs......108 "
5 years old—8 stones, 4lbs......116 "
6 years old—8 stones, 10lbs......122 "
Aged Horses 9 stones..........126 "
Mares and Geldings allowed three pounds.

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

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

DOCTOR E. E. DENNISTON'S
HOME FOR INVALIDS,
AT
Springdale, Northampton,
STATE OF MASS.

DOCTOR DENNISTON is permitted to refer to
Doctor Campbell,
Doctor Sutherland,
AND TO
Ira Gould, Esq.,
Hugh Mathewson, Esq.
Montreal, May 25, 1858. 122

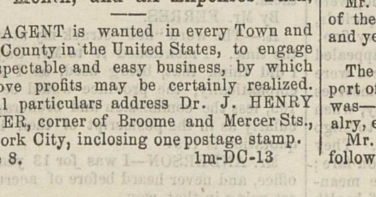
G. H. PRESTON,
LAND & GENERAL AGENT,
BROKER, &c.,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
OFFICE AND ROOMS ON
RIDEAU STREET,
CITY OF OTTAWA.
Ottawa, June 3, 1858. 1y-DC

Soda Fountain for Sale.

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

GLENFIELD STARCH, in Cases and Boxes.
For Sale by
JAMES TORRANCE.
28th April. 99

For Sale by the Undersigned:
DRY GOODS of all descriptions
GROCERIES do do
FRENCH MILL STONES
FRENCH BURR STONES
BOLTING CLOTH
E. HUDON, FILS & CIE.,
No. 133 & 135 St. Paul Street
May 14. 113



EMPLOYMENT.
$50 a Month, and all Expenses Paid,

AN AGENT is wanted in every Town and County in the United States, to engage in a respectable and easy business, by which the above profits may be certainly realized. For full particulars address Dr. J. HENRY WARNER, corner of Broome and Mercer Sts., New York City, inclosing one postage stamp.
June 8. 1m-DC-13

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, July 2, 1858.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock,

DOUBLE SITTINGS.

Mr. J. A. MACDONALD moved that, after Saturday next, this House do meet for the remainder of the session at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjourn at one o'clock in the afternoon, and that another sitting [as if on another day] be held on the same day, to commence at three o'clock in the afternoon, but that the Sessional Orders relating to the description and order of business for each day of the week, do apply to both sittings as being on the same day. He said it was the intention of the Government to follow this up with a motion allowing Committees to sit while the House was in session.

Mr. BROWN said he hoped this would be voted down. It was an attempt to get rid of the Committee on Public Accounts.

Mr. CARTIER said in 1848 the Committees had been treated in a similar way, to the great advantage of business. Twice as much business would be done under the system proposed as under the existing one.

Mr. FOLEY said the resolution would prevent the members of committees from doing their duty either in committees or in the House. It appeared to be a scheme of the Government to prevent members from doing the duties the law imposed upon them. Moreover, he said it would retard instead of expediting the public business. The Government were now trying to bring the session to a close without passing any of the measures they had themselves declared to be of importance to the country. Where was the Jury Law? It was thrown aside.

Mr. SMITH—No, no, certainly not.

Mr. FOLEY thought it was. The usury bill, the municipal bill, and their other measures were all left aside. The country was rapidly becoming unanimous in perceiving this. Even the conservative press of the country saw it now, and the journal to which gentlemen opposite had once referred to with such pride, condemned their want of policy as firmly as any. They would find their rotten bark driven on the shoals by the gales which would arise before the end of the session. He, however, exhorted the independent members of the House to take up these questions since the Government had neglected them.

Mr. DUFRESNE said members could not sit both day and night, and some had other business than that of attending the House. At the present time many committees were sitting, and it was hardly right to interfere with their duties. As for himself he would not like to have the responsibility of what passed in the committee room and the House too.

Mr. CIMON thought it would be a great error to dissolve Parliament without having the report of the Committee on Public Accounts. He was tired of the session, but would rather sit ten more than go back to his constituents and tell them he knew nothing of the finances of the country.

Mr. SICOTTE said this was by no means the intention of the Government. The arrangement proposed by the Administration would enable the Committee to sit and conclude their investigation. He, however, hinted at the necessity of allowing to the members of the Government time to examine the administration of their departments, as well as to the members of the House time to recruit their energies after a four month's session. The budget was, of course, the most important thing before the House. Ample time would be given for its discussion, as well as for that of other important measures, by the adoption of the resolution of the Attorney General West. The Government had no intention to prorogue the House until opportunity had been given for pronouncing an opinion upon all important bills brought down.

Mr. DUBORD said the accounts in the Public Works Department were shamefully kept. He had, however, possessed himself of an account current, by means of which he had been able to investigate the items of expenditure in behalf of a certain man. He found fault with the head clerk of the office, Mr. Begly, who had bolted, instead of coming before the Committee of Public Accounts, and said he could not find the papers which gave an account of the expenditure of £12,000! He would prove that the lighthouses had cost 60 per cent more than necessary. After some further remarks, Mr. Dubord was called to order.

Mr. FERRES said the summons sent to Mr. Begly had not reached him until after he had come back from the Lower Province. He had received it on Monday—Tuesday was a holiday—and on Wednesday he had appeared before the Committee.

Mr. ALLEYN said no opinion ought to be passed before hearing both sides.

Mr. DORION thought it would be unjust to deprive the members of committees of the privilege of hearing the debates in the House.

Mr. LANGEVIN supported the resolution.

Mr. CAUCHON opposed it.

Mr. LORANGER spoke of the waste of time that had already occurred, and of its determination to prevent it, if possble, in future.

Mr. CAUCHON said Mr. Cartier had appeared as counsel before an election committee—that in the County of Quebec election.

Mr. CARTIER denied the assertion.

Mr. LORANGER continued to advocate the resolution.

Mr. BELLINGHAM said it was their duty to remain in session until the business was concluded. What would the public think if they were to adjourn before the Committee on Publid Accounts and the Election Committees reported? They would believe it was their desire to stifle the important inquiries intrusted to these committees.

Mr. DESAULNIERS would recommend a double sitting on Monday, Thursday and Friday, and moved an amendment in accordance with this suggestion, seconded by Major Campbell.

In amendment to this,

Mr. FOLEY moved that it is inexpedient to make any change until the Committee of Public Accounts shall have made further progress in their important investigation.

Mr. PICHE replied to the Provincial Secretary.

Mr. HOGAN said the motion would prevent the Committee on Public Accounts from making a report. It would prevent investigation on points the most important, which had engaged the attention of the House for years.

Dr. DORLAND spoke to the same effect.

At five minutes to six o'clock members were called in, and a division taken on Mr. Foley's amendment, which was lost—yeas, 45; nays, 68.

After the recess,

Mr. MACKENZIE said it was a great mistake to sit up late at nights as was the custom. He was about to move in amendment, therefore, that the Speaker do leave the chair hereafter at eleven o'clock.

Attorney-General MACDONALD thought it would not, on any ground, be expedient to confine the house to such an hour. The Ministry would accept the suggestion of Mr. Desaulniers and consent that there should be a double sitting on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

Mr. BROWN said the intention was to smother the Committee on Public Accounts.

Mr. ROBLIN said the Government had nothing to gain by smothering the Committee—on the contrary they had everything to gain from having the truth fully brought out.

After some further observatious from Mr. J. S. MACDONALD,

Mr. MACKENZIE'S amendment was then withdrawn.

Mr. DESAULNIER'S amendment was then carried by 64 to 39.

Mr. FOLEY then remarked that, as the amendment was pretty much the same thing as the original motion, he would move that its operation be deferred for a week. This would give the Committee on Public Accounts time to finish the investigation now going on, and possibly to make an *ad interim* report. As accusations involving the capacity and character of the Inspector General were now under discussion, the Government ought to be anxious to allow the proceedings of the committee to terminate.

Attorney General MACDONALD said he objected to this, as it would be a reversal of the previous vote.

Mr. SICOTTE might add that Saturdays would be given to third readings of private bills.

After some further debate,

Mr. FOLEY'S motion was rejected by 66 to 41.

The main motion, as amended, was then carried.

RETURN.

The PROVINCIAL SECRETARY laid on the table, copies of papers relating to the contract for carrying the mail from Longueil to Centre Cœur.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Mr. FOLEY laid on the table the proceedings of the committee on Public Accounts, to-day and yesterday.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of supply. The first item was—"the maintainance of sixteen troops of cavalry, each ten days drill, $17,664"

Mr. DORION proposed in amendment that the following words be added to the resolution—"But that it is the opinion of this House, that the payment of volunteer corps ought to be discontinued after the present year."

Major CAMPBELL observed that the law terminated after next session.

Mr. DUNKIN said the effect of the adoption of the amendment should be to stultify themselves. It was nonsense to talk of having an unpaid militia.

Mr. BROWN said the house would see clearly that if a system of economy was really to commence, it should commence, here, at once.

Attorney General MACDONALD called the attention of the House to the Militia Act, whose provisions must be carried, unless it were finally repealed.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved in amendment that, in the present impoverished state of the country money scarce, provisions dear, taxation on the necessaries of life unusually high, it is expedient to discontinue the payment of the clerks, the storekeepesr, the sixteen troops of cavalry, and the field batteries of artillery.

Mr. NOTMAN said he had taken a great deal of interest in the militia service, and should not like to see it dispensed with. He belonged to the active force, but he had not joined it in the hope of making profit. Indeed, he had expended a great deal out of his private means. He wished the service to be purely volunteers, and should therefore, the motion.

M PICHE thought it would be well to give notice that, after the present year, the salaries of all these militia officers should cease. There would be no injustice in this, as there might be in having these salaries ceased directly. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DALY was glad to find there was at least one hon. gentleman opposite who saw the necessity of maintaining a militia. In New York $150,000 were raised by direct taxation for the support of the active militia and the force was paid $2 per diem for every day's drill. Plans were suggested there for increasing the militia. In view of this, there should be no hesitation in countenancing the small outlay demanded here. There was a necessity too for an active force just now, if gentlemen opposite meant what they said, and were prepared to sieze the treasury benches by physical force. Laughter and hear, hear.

Mr. McGEE understood that certain suggestions had been made to the Solictor General East from the militia of Montreal, for presentation to the House.

Solicitor General ROSE said the hon. member quite mistook the object and purport of the suggestions.

Mr. FOLEY said the U. S. Government were reducing their staff of revenue officers.

Mr. CAYLEY was understood to say that Canada was taking a similiar course.

The division on the amendment of Mr. Dorion, resuted in its being lost by 62 to 54.

Mr. HOGAN moved that it was inexpedient, in the depressed state of every interest of the country to appropriate $17,664 for 10 day's drill of sixteen troops of Cavalry, and that one day's drill be provided for instead of ten.

Mr. GOWAN said this and other items had been amply discussed in committee, and these amendments were only made for partizan purposes, and in order to obstruct the business.

Mr. MACKENZIE called the hon. member to order. It was improper to impute such motives to gentlemen who felt it to their duty to oppose these items.

Mr. GOWAN went on to say that the course of the opposition was contrary to precedent, either in this House or in the House of Commons. Our militia was the most inexpensive of any military force on this continent or in Europe.

Mr. PATRICK said the member for North Grenville might prate about his "independence," but it was well known to every one in the House and in the country that there was not a more decided partisan and serville "hanger-on" than him. (Hear.)

Mr. MACDOUGALL showed the necessity which existed for retrenchment in the civil and military service. There was no item in which a saving could be better effected than in that for the militia.

Mr. ROBINSON said if expense was to be saved, they should begin with themselves, by talking less. The militia was too valuable to be reduced or to be broken up.

Mr. FOLEY appreciated the srvices of the militia by as any hon. gentleman. But such an organization as the present was not necessary. Under the old arrangement they had as efficient and brave a body of military as was possessed in any other country in the world. In regard to the charge of "factiousness" he begged to remind the House that they were only following out the course suggested by the Attorney General West. When in Committee on these items, they were told by that hon. gentleman that the time to speak and propose amendments was when the Speaker was in chair. He referred to the satisfaction which the conduct of the opposition had given to the people of Upper Canada in resisting the Government. Many of them had eceived letters from constituents, who had not voted for them, commending them for the bold stand they had made in support of the rights of Upper Canadians against Lower Canada dominion and tyranny.

Mr. BEAUHIEN said the militia was not sustained by the Province, but by special funds given for the purpose by the imperial authorities. He therefore thought no objection ought to be made to the supplies for this object. He said that the militia were needed, as certain events even in Toronto had proved.

Mr. CHAPAIS thought we ought to be proud that England had conferred on us the right of defending ourselves. (Hear.) We ought to organize ourselves as a people, as a nation, and this must cost us something. He regarded the efforts of the opposition to do away with militia expenditure as a means merely of embarrassing the Goverement, a course unworthy of encouragement.

The amendment was lost on a division.

The main motion was then carried by 61 to 39.

At twelve o'clock Mr. PICHE moved the adjournment of the House.

After some discussion the motion was withdrawn.

One or two other items having been passsed, a division was taken on that of $37,640 for the maintenance of ten companies of riflemen, fifty men, ten days' drill each—maintenance of twenty-eight do., seventy do.,—and maintenance of twelve do., eighty-two do.—Yeas 57; Nays 37.

On the gross sum for the militia department $102,968,

Mr. MACKENZIE moved that the item should be allowed provided no part of it should be paid out of the proceeds of the taxes now levied on tea and sugar.

The amendment was lost—Yeas 9; Nays 57.

On the item of $3,200, salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Council,

Mr. MACKENZIE moved, in amendment, that the following words be added to the resolution—"provided that all enactments by the authority of which any pecuniary qualification is required from persons elected to seats in the Legislative Council, ought, in the opinion of this House, to be immediately repealed."

On a division the amendment was lost.—Yeas, 5; Nays, 48.

A number of items relating to the salaries of the officers of the Legislative Council having been agreed to,

Mr. MACKENZIE, at five minutes past one, moved an adjournment.

Lost by 23 to 35.

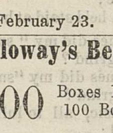
Mr. MACKENZIE then moved the adjournment of the debate.—Yeas, 20; Nays, 36.

A number of other items having been carried, an adjournment took place at 20 minutes past 2 o'clock this morning, by mutual arrangement.

PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, GLASS, &c
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Undersigned begs to intimate to his friends and the public in general that he intends to commence business in the above line on first May next, 1858, on the premises 308 St. Paul Street, (near McGill Street), when he will be prepared to supply the trade with the above articles at very moderate rates, and trusts by the quality of his goods (just now landing) and his close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
W. H. CORKHILL,
308 St. Paul Street, Near McGill Street.
May 1. 3m-trs-102

STOLEN! STOLEN!!



AT St. Philomene de Chateauguay, on the 30th January, 1858, a Bay Horse, near 16 hands high, black Mane and Tail, and a White Spot under the Saddle; 8 years old, a little White on the Forehead. Shaved on the hips, and Trots a mile in 3 minutes. A reward of $50 will be given to any person that will give such information as will lead to the recovery of the horse.
MATHEW McLEAR
February 23. trs-45

Alloway's Best Charcoal Tin Plates

500 Boxes IC, IX, DC, DX, &c—
100 Boxes IC, 14 x 20 Terne Plates.
For Sale by
MACDOUGALL & BUDDEN,
10 St. Sacrament Street.
June 15. 1m-trs-140

SLATE AND SLATING.
REED & RAYNER,

SLATERS and dealers in Welsh, American, and Canadian Roofing Slate, Marble and Marblized Slate Mantles, Pier Slabs, Table and Bureau Tops, Sinks, &c., &c.
May 6. 1m-trs-130

Business Notices.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—This is the standard perfume of all Spanish America. It has superseded the Farina Cologne and all the Paris Essences in that market. The fragrance is that of the living aromatic flowers, from which it is extracted, and will last for weeks on the handkerchief. For the complexion it has no equal in the world. Sold by T. D. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, 66 Water street, New York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.
July 1. r DC-154

YOUR APPOINTMENT HAS BEEN CONFIRMED.—Such missives are now all the fashion, over the telegraph wires, and they are good news for some, and bad news to others. For one box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers you pay 25 cents. They cure a cold, hoarseness, sore throat, croup, &c., in a few hours. Sold by all druggists. r-DS 154

A DUEL.—A quarrel betwixt Ensign Stebbins and the Lieutenant of the Thunder-born Invincibles, last fall, terminated in a broadsword fight between these two officers. After cutting at each other with desperation for twenty-five minutes without doing other the least injury, the Lieutenant wanted to have a little rest, as he felt somewhat fatigued; but not wishing the Ensign to know it, he said, "I have a very severe cough, which begins to trouble me; will you give me time to put a few of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in my mouth—they are the only thing that gives me relief, and I always carry them in my pocket, in ease of necessity." Only 25 cents a box, at all druggists.
July 1. r D SW-154

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE. — HYPERION FLUID.—Among the various nostrums which are daily given to the public for diseases of the hair, we have ever been averse to giving credit to them. But from the numerous respectable testimonials of the virtues of the *Hyperion Fluid*, with which we have been favored a perusal, we were inclined to make a trial of the same, being confidently assured that if it did no good it would do no harm, and the result was that it certainly gave to the hair a more healthy and luxuriant growth, and completely cleansed the skin from all scurf and dandruff. We are assured that it is almost an infallible cure for baldness, and a certain prevention to the hair turning grey. It is purely compounded of vegetable extracts, and safe in its application.
July 1. DC du-154

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—This Restorative, for making the hair grow, stopping its falling out, and restoring grey hair to its original color, is becoming celebrated. All the quack nostrums are giving way before it. Three-fourths of the mixtures for restoring and beautifying the hair, do it more injury than good. They burn it up—destroy the life of its roots—make the hair fall off, and produce premature baldness. But Prof. Wood's Restorative may be relied upon as containing nothing which can in any manner be injurious to the hair, while its success in accomplishing what it pretends to do has been verified in hundreds of cases. We advise gray heads, and heads getting bald—all who wish to save their wool or obtain a new stock—to get a bottle of Wood's Restorative.—*N. Y. Democrat.*
Sold by all respectable Druggists.
July 1. 1m-DW 154

OXYGENATED BITTERS,
A Sure Cure for DYSPEPSIA.

The history of this remarkable medicine, and its astonishing success in obstinate cases of DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM, places it among the most wonderful discoveries in medical science, and has given it a reputation far beyond any remedy known for these complaints, in all their various forms.

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June 27. 151

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In Paper Cover, 50 Cts.; Scarlet Cloth, Gilt $1.
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May 19, 1858. 117

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June 12. 138

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NEW YORK IRON RAILING WORKS.

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

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
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100 Brls Copperas
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30 Do Alum
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June 10. 136

☞ To the Subscribers of the Daily Herald.—We would thank Subscribers who do not eceive 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.

ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO. OVID.
THE MONTREAL HERALD

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1858.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE for—Parliamentary Debates.

[By Telegraph.]

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Toronto, July 5.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed:—

The Law Student (Lower Canada) Bill—The Fish and Oil Inspection Bill—And the Banque du Peuple Amendment Bill.

The following Bills were also read a second time, and referred to Select Committees:—

The Trafalgar and Holton School Section Bill—The Three Rivers General Hospital Bill—The Provincial Insurance Company's Charter Amendment Bill—And the Toronto St. George's Society Incorporation Bill.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Toronto, July 5.

This morning the House met at 10 o'clock' and discussed the Grand Trunk Bill till one, when it was agreed to postpone its farther consideration, till the Bill, with certain proposed amendments, should be printed.

Mr. Loranger brought down a number of returns respecting the grants, by the Crown, of lands to the Hudson's Bay Company.

The following Bills were passed through committee:—

To establish the Road allowance between Toronto, Gore and Elobicoke.

On the 3rd reading of the Bill the discussion was proceeding when the report left.

The Inspector-General's Defence.—We give to-day another batch of the evidence by which the Inspector-General tries to bolster up his assertions, in the House, and we cannot but again see how completely he fails to make out anything like the denials which he has so confidently given. We condense into a readable shape proceedings which would extend over about four columns of our paper, of which space, about one half is occupied merely in proving what had already been proved, viz., that the payments of the Sinking Fund due in England had not been made at the time they were entered in the books—that directions had been given to the pet bank to make the payment, but that, though it was known that it had not done so, things were managed between that institution and Government House on so friendly a footing, that, except a few verbal messages, no steps were taken to compel the Bank to discharge its duty. There is a class of unfortunates, celebrated by Shakespeare in the song of "The Cuckoo," of whom it is said that they frequently find their only consolation in convincing all the world that their misfortunes are real. Mr Cayley seems to be afflicted with a similar disorder with respect to this particular point. He is not satisfied with the opinion of all the world being pretty distinctly formed; but he must continue to furnish more proofs himself. Accordingly, he draws from his witness, Mr. Morrison, a statement that he has no reason to doubt the correctness of Mr. Anderson's account of the payment of the '56 Sinking Fund till 1858, and then clenches the proof of the falseness of his entry of the payment for the same fund of '57, by putting in a letter from Mr. Ridout, dated 28th June, to say that he (Mr. Ridout) had that day remitted the very sum, which Mr. Cayley had stated in print, in the month of March, had then been remitted. The particular bearing of the other questions asked as to the errors discovered and rectified in this Sinking Fund account, we are at a loss to comprehend. For the rest, one cannot but admire the *naiveté*, with which the Inspector-General makes Mr. Morrison close this part of the case by testifying that all is right now—that is, that when the Receiver-General had, on the 2d April last, transmitted the Sinking Fund for 1856, and when Mr. Ridout, ten days ago, had transmitted that for '57, the amount had really been made up, which was entered as having been paid before the month of March. When we get on further, we find Mr. Cayley still further embogged in the Slough of Despond, through which he tries to wade. £20,000 paid by the Great Western Railway were mislaid, and do not appear in the books. Mr. Cayley's defence is, that his colleagues knew nothing about the matter. It is a wonder he did not say Mr. Hincks had got the debentures—for Mr. Hincks has occupied the place in most of the Ministerial peccadillos, which "nobody" does in domestic disasters. This time, however, the Inspector-General escapes *via* Mr. Anderson, whose character being a good deal damaged, his late friends think they can pile on a little more black paint without hurting him much. But it is easier to assert than prove; accordingly, when Mr. Cayley called up his witness, to show that Mr. Morrison knew nothing about the affair, Mr. Brydges—a man whose accuracy no one can doubt—asserted that Mr. Morrison knew all about it, and that the debentures were paid in accordance with a distinct arrangement with the Receiver-General. On the next point, the Inspector-General is, if possible, still more unlucky. He threw off Mr. Morrison's responsibility upon the ex-Receiver General, but he tried to get rid of his own by putting it on another ex—his late colleague the Receiver-General. Mr. Morrison, however, not very unnaturally objects, though he be in the wilderness at present, to take more than his own share of sins there. He, therefore, told the Committee very plainly, that in spite of the ingenuity of Mr. Cayley's questions, the latter, as Inspector-General, was the real Finance Minister, as Mr. Hincks had been before him. Again, Mr. Cayley informed the House, a few nights ago, that the sale of £500,000 debentures, at 103, was made on such terms that the back interest was paid to the Province, and that Mr. J. C. Morrison would prove that to be the case. Well, Mr. J. C. Morrison came before the Committee, and all he could say was, with the helpless ignorance which runs through our Finance administration, that he knew nothing about it—that he had had no account of a transaction of half a million made six months back, and that he thought the Province ought to get the back interest; but that, perhaps, he was wrong. This, in answer to Mr. Anderson's distinct assertion of the constant practice of the department. It is a great pity that there is no documentary evidence of dates previous to this inquiry, to show what the Messrs. Glyns and Barings did mean. We dare say that, when the accounts do come, they will now fully bear out Mr. Cayley's views. At present, however, Mr. Morrison has altogether failed to do what Mr. Cayley asserted he would. With reference to the chief point in the whole dispute, viz., the propriety or impropriety of the sale of half a million at the very lowest depression of the market, we commend the evidence in detail to the reader. It will be seen how question after question fell like the blows of a sledge-hammer upon the flimsy fabric that Mr. Cayley had set up as his defence. It is sufficient here to say that the sale having been made on December 4th, which was the day of the lowest quotation of Provincial debentures, Mr. Cayley undertook to show that this fall in Provincial securities was only coincident with the fall in other securities. Accordingly, he made Mr. Morrison give the quotation of consols; but upon what day? not on the 4th of December, but on the 13th of November, the truth being that from the latter to the former the price had considerably improved, so that in fact the pretended coincidence between the depression in consols and debentures was in no way made out. The trick of shuffling the 13th of November into the 4th of December would have been very clever on the part of a speculator at a fair or a horse race; but such thimble-rigging is hardly up to the mark of a Minister of the Crown. Besides, it was too transparent even to be amusing, and we are sure any one, who will look at the last part of the evidence, will see through it without further comment on our part.

The Tariff.—We are still without Mr. Cayley's statement of the rationale—the principles and policy—of his proposed new custom's tariff. Until he condescends to divulge it, we must be silent on the subject; for we frankly confess our failure to discover, from internal evidence, upon what grounds, of either public policy or financial expediency, it has been framed. One thing, however, is amusingly evident and ludicrously characteristic of the self-dubbed "moderate" ministry, namely, that Mr. Cayley has striven hard—with what effect Mr. Buchanan announces in his letter, which we publish below—to maintain a *juste milieu* between Protection and Free-Trade principles. Mr. Buchanan, it will be remembered, has hitherto given Mr. Cayley and his colleagues a most unscrupulous support, sustaining them in all their most glaring iniquities—Russell elections, Debenture jobs, &c., &c. Protection, however, is, as all the world knows, the member for Hamilton's favourite hobby, and so disappointed is he with the small amount of favor shown to it by Mr. Cayley, that, we understand from Toronto, he has addressed one of his peculiar epistolary effusions to Mr. John A. Macdonald, in which he gives him plainly to understand that his continued support of the ministry will depend entirely on Mr. Cayley's altering his scheme for a tariff in accordance with his (Mr. Buchanan's) protectionist views. Mr. Buchanan has also issued the following spicy circular to members of the House of Assembly. As in ladies' letters, the *point* of Mr. Buchanan's epistle will be found in the postscript:—

"House of Assembly, July 2, 1858.

"Sir,—Both among those members, who like myself, are anxious, if possible, to sustain the present ministry, and among those who suppose that a better ministry, as a matter of individuals, could be formed, there are, I believe, a great majority of independent men who view the subject of *the ways and means* of the people, as an infinitely more vital consideration than the *ways and means* of any Government, and whose principles lead them to insist on Canadian home manufactures being sustained and created. Why, then, should we not unite rnd force on whatever Government is, or may be, in power, the adortion in Canada of the Tariff of the United States, or so much of it as spots our somewhat different circumstances as a country? There is unparalleld distress in the Province, which, we see, can never be relieved, but by our keeping in the country some portion of the money which we will get from the coming harvest. We are driven, therefore, to look, not altogether to considerations ef revenue, but to avoid importing foreign labour in the shape of commodities, to the greatest possible extent. We must at once hasten to lay the foundation for the introduction from Europe and the United States, into this Province, or within the operation of the currency laws of Canada, of manufacturing capitalists, with their capital, hands, and machinery—this being the only means to create general employment to all classes, and a home market for our agricultural productions. Hosts of such manufacturing capitalists are known to be ready to come to Canada, if they to do so safely, by the Legislature pledging itself to encourage Canadian industry, in preference to foreign. With a view, therefore, to some joint or united action, I proposes that members who find it convenient should arrange this afternoon, when the House adjourns at six o'clock, to have a meeting to talk over such steps as in the circumstances may seem called for.

I am,
Sir,
Yours faithfully,
ISAAC BUCHANAN.

"P.S.—I send you herewith a paper which expresses pretty nearly the course [in regard to the reconstruction of the Tariff] which is open to us. The following quotation from Mr. J. Fennimore Cooper's 'Residence in France in 1832,' seems to me to represent well the yielding or indecisive policy of the Inspector General:—'When the term *juste milieu* was used first by the King (Louis Phillippe), and adopted by his followers, La Fayette said in Chamber, that "he very well understood what a *juste milieu* meant, in any particular case; it meant neither more nor less than the truth, in that particular case; but as to a political party's always taking a middle course, under the pretence of being in a *juste milieu*, he should liken it to a discreet man's laying down the proposition that four and four make eight, and a fool's crying out, 'Sir, your are wrong, for four and four make ten;' whereupon, the advocate for the *juste milieu* system would be obliged to say, 'Gentlemen, you are equally in extremes—*four and four make nine*!'"

We have not time at present, but shall take an early opportunity of inviting the public attention to the details of Mr. Cayley's scheme. Some of his *juste milieu* expedients are, however, so preposterous—such as the 20 per cent. duties on clothing, books, jewellery, &c.,—that we at once put our protest against them on record. There is no single item of expenditure which, in our severe climate, falls so heavily on the poor as that of clothing; and none but a "four-and-four-make-nine" Chancellor of the Exchequer would ever have thought of adding 20 per cent. to such a burden upon a class so little able to bear it. Then, the idea of taxing books, whether for revenue purposes or as a protection to our Provincial publishers, is the very sublimity of financial imbecility. It can neither benefit the Exchequer nor the short-sighted publishers, who have, we understand, bamboozled Mr. Cayley into its adoption; while, if carried, it will not only act injuriously upon the public interest, but will go far towards ruining the business of our book-sellers throughout the Province—a comparatively small but most valuable portion of our community. As to the additional duty upon jewellery, no one acquainted with the trade can doubt that its only effect will be to favour the smuggler at the expense of the honest trader and of the revenue.

The "Toronto Colonist."—We cut the following from the Toronto *Grumbler* of Saturday last:—

SHEPPARD'S SOLIOQUY.

To grind or not to grind, that is the question
Whether 'tis better noiselessly to pocket
The pay and profit of corruptionists;
Or to set types against a set of rascals
And by our thunder blast them? To turn,—to rat
Once more:—and by our ratting say we burst
That bubble, and the thousand dirtiest jobs
That set adhere to;—'tis a cousummation
Devoutly to be wished. To turn; to rat;
To rat! but then no pap;—ay, there's the rub;
For from this summersault what loss may come
When we have shuffled off this cursed thrall,
And given up the precious pap with which
They fill our paws: that is the mischief,
That makes me scratch perplexedly my nob;
For who would bear the scorn of honest men,
The Norfolk wrong, the premier's contumely,
Loranger's squeaking nonsense, Cayley's jobs,
The insolence of Cartier, and th' insult
That a single manly article draws down,
When he himself might blow them all sky-high
With a bare steel pen! who would bother take
To grunt and sweat in our uneasy chair,
Concocting puffs miraculously false,
But that the dread of losing our reward—
The undiscovered contracts, 'gainst whose lures
No editor is proof,—muzzles our mouths,
And makes us rather bear the men we have
Than fly to Grits who pant for jobs themselves?
And thus the native weakness of our paper
Is made more weakly from our being bought,
And editorials of great pith and moment
We've long replaced by tiresome twaddle
And gained the name of Granny.

DOLOROUS DITTY.

Air,—"Blue Bells of Scotland."
John A. McD. cantat.

Oh where, and oh where is my Organ-Grinder gone?
Oh where, and oh where is my Organ-Grinder gone?
He's gone to aid the Grits, and put vile Geordie on my throne;
And its oh in my heart I wish he'd staid at home.
Oh what tunes, oh what tunes did my "smartest Organ" grind?
Oh what tunes, oh what tunes did my "smartest Organ" grind?
It ground much merry music, all to lull the public mind;
But now its changed its note, and says I ought to have resign'd.
And who knows, and who knows what made the man so mad?
And who knows, and who knows what made the man so mad?
He serenaded Brown and his respectable old dad,
(Which the *Leather* wouldn't do) so I blew him up, by gad!
Suppose, and suppose, that the "*Leather*" too should rat!
Suppose, and suppose, that the "*Leather*" too should rat!
"*Old Granny*" would weep over us, for we'd resign, that's flat;
But its oh in my heart that I hope it will not rat.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

Sir,—I took the advantage of the excursion yesterday to Burlington, which went off in very good style. Every one seemed to enjoy themselves, and every credit is due to the managers: there could not have been one dissatisfied with the day's pleasure. Our friends used us well in every respect; more especially in two ways. One was to give us a good dinner, and the next was to pay for it. *But how?* Why they charging fifty cents for it: that is all right. But when they said our quarters were only worth twenty cents, we looked pale, especially those who took eight or ten dollars in silver. But we could not help ourselves; we had taken our dinner, and were obliged to lose twenty cents on the dollar. I address you that you may inform your friends how easily they may get rid of Canadian change, and advise all who may visit the other side of the lines to leave all of these twenty cent pieces at home. On our return home, we passed off the time in singing, dancing, &c. I felt quite sorry for those who had children, for as soon as we were on the cars coming home, we could not get a wink of sleep, on account of several young men who kept up "Old Dog Tray," and similar songs, until we landed at St. Lambert. I am sure they were not to be envied, for they must be pretty hoarse to-day.

Respectfully yours,
A SUFFERER.

July 3, 1858.

Report of the Special Commissioners Appointed to Investigate Indian Affairs.—We have received this voluminous and interesting report, for the following very complete synopsis of which we are indebted to the *Gazette* of yesterday morning:—

This somewhat bulky Report is divided into three parts. The first is occupied with the details of the correspondence with the Home Government upon the subject of the Indian annuities, the discontinuance of the grants made by the Imperial Government, &c., and the different plans submitted for the management of the property of the Indians. The second part of the Report enters into minute details respecting every tribe in the two Provinces, and the third with recommendations for their future management and support.

The number of the Indians in the two Provinces, as far as could be ascertained, was about 8,500 in the Eastern, and 11,500 in the Western, showing a total of nearly 20,000, exclusive of wandering tribes to the north, of whom no correct information could be procured. A majority of the tribes are steadily, though slowly, increasing in numbers, and in nearly all some approaches to civilization have been made, and in a majority of the tribes a part at least are converted to Christianity. In the language of the Report, "the attentive eye will observe a progress, slow it is true, but not the less steady towards improvement; they have all a greater or less appreciation for the blessings of civilization, and even those who prefer for themselves the wild freedom of a savage life, are anxious that their children should be educated like the white man. There is a growing desire for a settled interest in their land, and confirmed titles to their respective clearings are beginning to be sought for." But the Commissioners, with sorrow, confess that any hope of raising the Indians as a body to the social or political level of their white neighbors must be the result of long and patient labor, and the development of many years. One point, to which their attention has been most particularly directed, was the practicability of making the Indian Department self-paying, as has been so strongly insisted upon by the Colonial Office. The Commissioners acknowledge the justice of this arrangement, but are of opinion that, if put in force immediately, it would be a great hardship to the Indians. The annual liabilities of the Department are now $17,316, irrespective of contingencies, and the revenue, irrespective of the grant of the Imperial Parliament, which is to be withdrawn, only $8,106. The business is conducted by the Governor's Secretary as Chief Superintendent, with the assistance of a chief clerk and accountant, and five local superintendents, each having charge of a district. The Commissioners recommend the abolition of the offices of Superintendent and Interpreter for Lower Canada, and to allow $100 annually to the local sub-agents at Caughnawaga, St. Regis, and St. Francis. A local agent also to be appointed for the Mic-Macs of Restigouche and for the tribes on the Saguenay. In Upper Canada, they recommend the discontinuance of the salaries to the missionary at Caradoc and the Chaplain at the Manitoulin Islands, and of the English school at Manitowaning, which is practically useless, and the appointment instead of a teacher to the Wikwemikong school. The payments made to missionaries in Eastern Canada, and to Mr. Jamieson in Western, to cease with the lives of those gentlemen, now drawing them. They recommend farther reductions in the Western Province, and that the establishment at Head Quarters shall consist, besides the Superintendent, of a thoroughly competent accountant, at a salary of $1,450, and of a chief clerk with a like salary. The accounts to be regularly audited, and a monthly balance sheet laid before the Governor General. Still, with all the reduction practicable, the expenditure cannot be safely estimated at less than $16,000, leaving a deficiency of $8,000 to be provided for. To provide for this, they respectfully argue that the resolution of the Home Government shall be reconsidered, and the Imperial grant to be given for ten years, instead of two, trusting that by that time the proceeds of the land sales will enable the Indian funds to meet all the expenses, and that the improvement in the condition of many of the tribes will enable them to take their place among the ordinary population of the country. If the English Government refuse, they then recommend that the Provincial Government should engage to meet, for ten years, all the expenses of the department not covered by land sales, and should also guarantee a sum of $2000 annually, for the same period, to be devoted to the improvement and civilization of the Indians and assume the payment of a few pensions to old officers of the department. The patronage of the department to be in the hands of the Governor in Council, the appointments to be made in the same manner as other Provincial appointments, and the Imperial control to cease with the grant of Imperial aid; the accounts to be submitted annually to the Provincial Auditor, and the Indians to cede at once to the Province, at a fair valuation, such land as is not necessary for their own use; three valuators to be appointed—one by the Crown, on behalf of the Indians, one to act for the Provincial Government, and the third to be nominated by the Superior Courts and to act as umpire in case of the disagreement of the former two: the decision of any two when approved by the Court to be final. The Indians by these means would gain a settled income, the Superintendents relieved from much of the trouble of the care of the waste lands and enabled to devote far more time to actual supervision of the Indians, the jealousies between the native tribes and their white neighbours disappear, and the Province gain a large accession of valuable land. Should this proposal be acceded to by the Government, the Commissioners recommend the appointment of a permanent head to the department, able to give his undivided attention to Indian interests, or if more advisable that the Secretary should still be Superintendent; the appointment of two Inspectors, one for each section of the Province; local Agents also to be appointed, to reside among each of the considerable bands in the Upper Province, such agents to be respectable yeomen able to give the Indians instructions in farming,—their salaries in no case to exceed $400, one-half to be paid by the tribe, except in the North Western districts. In these last they recommend the establishment of suitable stores, under license, for supplying the Indians with goods at such fixed profit as shall be agreed upon, and the publication from time to time of prices current for Indian produce in barter, as will be approved of by the department, to secure the Indians from loss and imposition; a balance sheet showing every Indian's account to be furnished to the inspecting visiting Superintendent, and the license to trade revocable on proof of dishonesty. Constables under the superintendence of the Agent to be appointed to maintain the strict performance of the law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians. The Commissioners recommend a better system of bookkeeping for the Indian Department, and accurate census returns to be furnished annually by the Local Superintendents, with returns of the land under cultivation, &c., the attendance at the schools, and the progress in Christianity. The Report closes with extracts from letters from a number of Indian Missionaries, all of whom with one exception recommend the establishment of Industrial Schools and Model Farms among the Indians.

A "Russell Election" in Ireland—"British Practice" in such cases.—We cut the following from a late London paper:—

The Mayor of Sligo and his deputies, convicted at the recent assizes of conspiracy to secure the return of Mr. Patrick Somers by fraud, were sentenced to imprisonment for certain periods, each of the prisoners also paying a heavy fine. This conviction was, however, appealed against, but unsuccessfully, and notices were served on the prisoners to surrender themselves in 10 days, which expired on Wednesday, when the whole of the parties went separately to Sligo gaol, and gave themselves into custody. They must submit to the prison rules and prison fare; but the mayor has been placed, in the meantime, on hospital diet until his state of health is reported on by the inspecting physician.

ABSTRACT OF THE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

Friday, July 2.

Mr. J. C. MORRISON was again examined; he produced Mr. Gilkinson's official letter, dated London, 12th July, 1857, and stated that he had had an offer for £25,000 at 95, with an option to the buyer of taking £25,000 more in 6 months at the same rate. Also the following from the Mayor of Toronto:—

"Toronto, March 20, 1857.

"Dear Sir,—The last issue of the City of Toronto Debentures were sold at par.

"Yours truly,
"J. HUTCHINSON."

"J. Hespeler, Esq."

He went on to say the Bank of Upper Canada was instructed to pay it, the Sinking Fund of 1857; and the amount was credited to the Bank of Upper Canada and the Sinking Fund charged therewith.

He then put in a letter showing that he had advised the English authorities that the money had been paid.

Q.—Being asked are you aware that the bank was called opon on more than one occasion by the Receiver General's Department to make the remittance referred to in answer given by Mr. Anderson to questions 666, 667, and 668? Have you any reason to doubt the accuracy of these answers? He said—I am aware of it, and I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the answers referred to. I should think that justified the Receiver and Inspector Generals in thinking the payment made. The total amount invested in the three per cent, reduced annuities, acknowledged by the Paymaster General's office under the date 27th May, 1858 is £564,554 7s 2d sterling. Puts in a letter in support of this statement. The total amount acknowledged from the Paymaster General's office, under the date 20th January, 1858, as invested in the consolidated three per cent annuities is £74,564 1s 1d sterling. The total amount of the two investments, namely, in the three per cent. reduced annuities, acknowledged from the Paymaster General's office is £639,118 8s 4d sterling.

A long correspondence was then put in, showing why the amounts remitted had been invested in different funds, and explaining a discrepancy of £6358 occurring in the accounts with the Bank of England, which had been rectified.

am aware that the Sinking Fund for 1857 has been transmittedd. I produce a letter from Mr. Ridout, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, stating that fact.

[Produced a letter accordingly, from Mr. Ridout, dated 28th June, 1858, saying he had that day remitted the above amount.]

Adding the amount now advised by the Bank as having been transmitted to the Treasury, namely £60,000, the whole amount transmitted and invested, for which the Province is entitled to credit, is £699,118 8s 4d. sterling.

That sum exceeds the amount entered in the Public Accounts for 1857, for which the Province claims credit, the difference being £6358 2s. 5d. sterling, as referred to in former answers, and the dividends occurring this year.

Mr. C. J. BRYGES, Managing Director of the Great Western Railway, was then called and asked by Mr. CAYLEY:—

Will you be good enough to read Mr. Stephens' letter of the 1st September, 1857, in which he states that in accordance with an arrangement between Her Majesty's Receiver General and the Managing Director of the Great Western Company, he is directed to hand to the Deputy Receiver General certain bonds. Can You give the date of that arrangement? A—Some time in the month of July. The arrangement was not made in writing.

Witness put in a minute of the Great Western Directors saying, that in consequence of the arrangement between the Receiver General and Mr. Brydges, they had determined to hand to the former £20,000 Municipal Loan Fund Debentures, at par, on account of their Sinking Fund.

By Mr. CAYLEY—

I understood the Receiver General to say that he would take the opinion of the Council, as regarded the payment of the loan, but not as regarded the payment of the Sinking Fund.

Asked by Mr. CAYLEY—

Then the debentures were transmitted by you under no agreement to accept, but in anticipation of a favorable answer from the Receiver General, after the sanction of the Executive Council, had been obtained?

He replied no; I understood when the Debentures were transmitted, that they were taken at par.

Q—Can you state the time when? A—I believe it was in the month of July, 1857. I recollect the conversation with Mr. Morrison at his office. I mentioned to him that we had these Bonds, and also some Municipal Bonds, and asked him if he would take them in payment of the Sinking Fund. His reply was, that he would not take the Municipal Bonds, but that he would take the Municipal Loan Fund Bonds.

Q.—The Receiver General, as I understand, had previously informed you that he must obtain the sanction of Council. A.—I did not understand the Receiver General to say that it was necessary to have the consent of Council, in reference to payments on the Sinking Fund. I understood the reference to Council was on account of the payment of the principal.

I do not remember saying anything about it to the Receiver General, who informed me by letter about the 24th of August, 1857, of his probable absence from Toronto for a few days. The Debentures were transmitted about a week afterwards.

To the best of my recollection Mr. Anderson was present the greater part of the time when the arrangement was made.

By Mr. BROWN.

A.—All Debentures issued by the Province are drawn up in the Receiver General's Department, and signed by the Receiver General and Inspector General, or their deputies. The Inspector General, as a matter of course, had the power of exercising a control over the issue of the Debentures; but I do not think he had any official control over the sale of the Debentures when ordered to be issued. I was not, in fact, the Finance Minister of the Government, and he, in conjunction with the Receiver General, kept in view the payments falling due. It is the duty of the Receiver General to estimate the amounts necessary to be borrowed from time to time.

Q.—Did Mr. Cayley correspond directly with Messrs Glyn, Mills & Co., and Messrs. Barings & Co? A.—Not to my knowledge, except in regard to the Grand Trunk.

Mr. ANDERSON—You frequently told me he had correspondence.

Mr. MORRISON—No, I never did.

Q.—From question 691, put to you by Mr. Cayley, it might be inferred that his predecessor, Mr. Hincks, was in the habit of leaving the negotiation of Provincial securities entirely in the hands of the Receiver General? A.—Mr. Hincks was in fact the Finance Minister of Canada and controlled all large financial operations.

Q—You stated in answer to question 692, that the sale of £500,000 Debentures "was effected to net 103, less brokerage and commission;" were not these charges 1¼ per cent., and the net product of the sale therefore only 101¾? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was there not besides this a loss of five months' interest on £378,800, or £9,500—being 2½ per cent on that sum and nearly 2 per cent. on the whole sale £500,000? A.—Of that I am not certain. Mr. Glyn never used the word "before. I enquired for Mr. Glyn's account current at the Receiver General's Department, and was told it had not been received since 1st January. I hold and I think the Government ought to hold also, from the terms of Mr. Glyn's letter, that they are entitled to 103 net, less brokerage and commission. That is my impression, but I may be wrong.

If the six months coupons from 1st July 1857, to 31st. Dec. 1857, went with the Debentures sold on the 4th December—99¾ would be in fact the net product of that sale of £500000 six per cent. Debentures.

Q.—Mr. Cayley asked you (question) 697, if you could quote the "fall which took place in Consols in November last," and you replied that "the price of Consols in November last was quoted at about 88 to 88½." Please state for what day in November you gave this quotation. A.—The date I referred to was the 13th November.

Q.—You stated that new 3 per cents were quoted on 13th November, 1857 at 87¾@88—and on the 14th June, 1858, 9 @96⅛—and that the rise was therefore 8½ per cent in the last seven months. What bearing had the price of Consols on the 13th November, 1857, or on 14th June, 1858, on the question of a sale of six per cent Canadian Debentures at 99¾ on the 4th December, 1857? A.—The rise and fall of our Debentures coincided to a great extent with the rise and fall of English consols.

Q.—Did not Consols reach their lowest point during the panic on the very day named by Mr. Cayley—the 13th November, 1857—and did they not commence rising steadily from that date? A.—Without reference to the Journals I cannot state. I believe that such was the case.

Q.—On the day (4th December, 1857) when the sales of £500,000 six per cent. Canadian Debentures was made—had not the cash price risen to 91¾? A.—Yes.

In answer to other questions the witness stated that on the day of payment of the second instalment on the sale consols had risen to 92¼ @ 92½—at the third instalment to 93⅞ @ 94⅛—at the 4th instalment to 94⅞ @ 95.

Mr. BROWN said that he had had other questions prepared to bring out that the crisis was fully past, when that sale was made, but as the returns before the Committee showed that clearly, he did not think it necessary to put them.

By Mr. FERRES.

A.—The word "net" struck my attention at the time. I mentioned it to Mr. Cayley, and I did think that, being used, as I supposed, emphatically, the province would be credited 103, less the commission and brokerage, particularly as in the postscript of their letter the quotation is 105.

Mr. ANDERSON—I was for 13 years in the office, and never heard before of accrued interest going in that way.

By Mr. BROWN.

Q.—Did the Deputy Receiver General go down to South Ontario to see you while the election was proceeding, and did he then communicate to you the sale of £500,000 six per cent Debentures by Barings and Glyns? A.—He did come down to South Ontario. I do not recollect his mentioning the sale then, but if he says so, I have no doubt he did.

Mr. ANDERSON—It was on the very day that I wrote the letter.

Q—Did Mr. Anderson then call your attention to the improvident character of the transaction. A—I have no recollection of his doing so on that occason. He did afterwards in the office.

Stop to the Enquiries of the Committee of Public Accounts.—It will be seen, by our report of the proceedings in the House of Assembly on Friday night, published on our first page, that Mr. Buchanan's *juste milieu* friends have—, measurably at least, succeeded in arresting, the labors of the Public Accounts Committee. The following just remarks on the subject, are from the *Globe* of Saturday:—

The excuse for the act was the expediting of business, but the truth is that no time is gained by these morning sittings. The House which begins early in the forenoon is unwilling to sit late at night, and three hours between ten and one is cut off from the evening session. The evident object of the movement was to take away the only time during which the Committee could sit. It will be a disgrace to the country if a Ministry which dares not permit enquiry into its conduct, which can only escape by hiding its actions from the public gaze, should be allowed for another year to increase the public finances as they have hitherto done. Yet this is what is desired by every man who voted against Mr. Foley's amendment declaring that the Committee of Public Accounts should have time given them to investigate further into the state of the public finances.

"Mr. Hincks did it."—The Kent *Advertiser* remarks that if there be one thing more contemptibly mean than another it is the cry of Macdonald, Cayley & Co., whenever they are brought to book for their miserable shuffling, their trickery, their dishonest acts, "Oh! Mr. Hincks inaugurated this or that." We should just like to see the Governor of Barbadoes, as the Irishman would say, *forenent* these parties, and right sure are we they would not care to charge the ex-Premier with their own miserable bungling. It is a sufficient answer to this twaddle, this cowardly practice, to say that Mr. Hincks left the Province prosperous, and with a full treasury, and with bit a comparatively small public debt, whilst his maligners have squandered the funds, borrowed all they could get, increased taxation, and doubled the public burdens.—*London Free Press*.

Mr. Charles Dickens has settled £600 a-year on his wife, from whom he has separated.

Personal.—We notice amongst the arrivals at the Donegani Hotel the names of Ex-Governor A. G. Brown, United States Senator; Miss., Hon. O. R. Singeton, Miss., Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Ill.; and Sir W. G. Gore England.

A trial of Mowing Machines will take place on the farm of James Logan, Esq., Papineau Road, on Thursday next, 8th instant, at three o'clock, P.M., under the direction of the Hochelaga Agricultural Society.

Col. Prince and the Colored People.—The *Spectator* has an account of a meeting of the coloured population of Hamilton, called for the purpose of expressing their indignation at Col. Prince, respecting his recent remarks in the Council touching their race, whom, it will be remembered, he compared to "baboons," and stated that in his opinion they were quite incapable of taking care of themselves. It was resolved as follows:—"That the thanks of the colored people of Hamilton—and with them unite the thanks of every man whose skin is died with African hue—are eminently due to Messrs Vankoughnet, Fergusson, Ferrie, DeBlaquirre Ross, Simpson, and others, for the service which they rendered to the reputation of Canada, in rebutting and rebuking the Hon. Col. Prince's vicious censure of the helpless, oppressed colored man."

The Residence of Mr. Stevens, Dorchester Street.—This magnificent building, which has been in course of construction for upwards of a year, is now rapidly approaching completion, and is expected to be finished within three weeks or a month at furthest. As its outward appearance must be familiar to our readers, we shall not enter into needless description, but confine ourselves to a brief detail of the apartments and arrangements of the building. On the ground floor the rooms are spacious and lofty; an idea may be gathered of their size when it is stated that the drawing-room is twenty feet by thirty-two; the music room twenty by twenty-six and fifteen feet four inches high; and the dining room seventeen feet by twenty-four, and thirteen feet from the ground to the ceiling. These rooms are all furnished with exquisite marble mantel pieces; the hinges of the doors are silver plated and the handles of porcelaine. A little to the rear of the music room is the green house, a building the floor of which is paved with marble. The main hall is spacious and airy, and beautifully decorated. The ceiling is a pattern of the most tasteful ornamentation; it was designed by Mr. Taft, the architect of the interior of the building, and well executed in plaster by Mr. Morrison of this city. The stairs leading up to the second floor are of black walnut; and the banister, designed by Mr. Taft, is also beautifully carved. The upper apartments are on a corresponding scale of magnitude with those below; and provided with all the modern improvements in baths, ventilators, &c. From the upper story of the building the spectator has a magnificent view of the St. Lawrence and surrounding scenery. The culinary and other domestic arrangements of the building are excellent. In the winter the house will be warmed with steam generated in a boiler in the basement, and constructed upon a new principle which is this—when the steam rises 1½ lbs., by a self-acting movement the draught is shut off from the boiler, or should it rise higher than this it opens a valve and thus escapes. The boiler is perfectly safe, even without attendance, for it is impossible that it should explode; by a self-acting movement it also supplies itself with water. In a room on the basement story adjoining, is the culinary department. Besides the stove there is a copper boiler placed against the wall; this is filled with water, which is kept constantly warm by pipes which pass from it into the stove; hot water, if required, is thus always at hand, and can be drawn at any moment in any part of the house. The building altogether numbers twenty-eight apartments, leaving out of question cellars, etc. In its arrangements it is a model of domestic convenience, and may be considered one of the most palatial residences in Canada. The architect who constructed the building is Mr. J. Springle; how well he has succeeded every one can judge; the architect of the interior is Mr. A. B. Taft, who has executed his designs with the rarest taste and skill. He has left nothing unfinished which could add to the beauty of the wall, the wainscoatings or ceilings, who has succeeded by carving and ornamentation in producing a series of cleverly conceived designs, which complete the magnificence and harmony of the whole building, and may serve as future specimens in the decorative art in Canada. The cost of the house will, we understand, amount to something like £15,000.

Seasonable Advice.—Our readers will not surely think that we too often call attention to the unparalelled cases of corns, bunions, and other diseases of the feet which are daily so successfully cured, in this city, by Dr. Schlosser, as such medical advice and extraordinary cases ought certainly to be recorded for the benefit of all, and an opportunity ought to be put within the reach of every one who have any of those diseases which affect the lower extremities.

The chances of having an operation performed, or advice given by Dr. Schlosser are very few now, as in the course of a few days he leaves this city. The proof of Dr. Schlosser's great skill has been tested, and it appears, from the certificates, which are daily published, that he has effected some most surprising cures. It would be very judicious for those who suffer from the diseases which he has been known to cure effectually, to call upon him and obtain relief before his departure from this city. If you have not read his certificates, they are worth perusal if only for the sake of curiosity.

We have received the June number of the "Canadian Merchants' Magazine." As usual, it will be found to contain much that is valuable.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MONTREAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Reported for the Montreal Herald.

The Annual Meeting of the Montreal Horticultural Society was held on Friday evening, the 2d instant, at the Mechanics' Hall. In the absence of the President, Mr. S. J. Lyman, Vice-President, occupied the Chair.

The Annual Report was presented as follows:—

"The Directors of the Montreal Horticultural Society beg to present to the members their Annual Report. The Society in numbers, and in regard to finances, is now in a better position than at any former anniversary. This has been due to the prompt payment of the subscriptions and to the generous aid offered by Government. It is very gratifying to state, that instead of meeting you with an exhausted Treasury and burdened with liabilities, the Society is, at this moment, comparatively free from debt and with a sum nearly equal to its former income in the Treasury.

The Annual Exhibition was held in connection with the Provincial Agricultural Society, at Point St. Charles, and the sum of £75 was distributed in prizes. The display was in many respects good, but the same cause of regret existed as on former occasions,—viz., the wants of a more general competition.

To increase the interests of the Annual Exhibition, your President offered a prize of a Silver Cup of the value of $30 for the best display of Cauliflowers, which was awarded to Mr. James Cooper, one of the most active and useful of our members. The Vice-President also offered for competition a similar Cup for the best fifteen Dahlias, which was awarded to Mr. Faris, of Sorel. In both cases the prize was deservedly won.

Your Committee would recommend for the advantage of the Society, that, occasionally, gentlemen be invited, to open their grounds to members and at the same time afford an opportunity for those having superior articles to exhibit the same.

From information gained in reference to this matter, your Board have the satisfaction of stating, that several have already consented to aid cordially in encouraging this plan.

An Act has recently been introduced in the Legislature by which additional aid will be granted to Horticultural Societies and it is gratifying to know that several Societies are in progress of formation, to avail themselves of its provisions.

Your Board would recommend that efforts be made to secure a course of lectures on Botany as one means of exciting interest in the pursuit of Horticulture. They would also urge the formation of a Library or a Depository for periodicals and Works on Horticulture.

It is with no ordinary feelings of regret we have to record the death of Dr. Barnston, a member of your Board—its Corresponding Secretary. The warm and active interest he ever evinced in the welfare of the Society, the amiability and courtesy which characterized his intercourse with us, rendered his early removal to be lamented.

In conclusion your Board would request, if the existence and usefulness of the Society is to be maintained, there must be greater activity and interest manifested on the part of its members."

The Treasurer, Mr. L. A. H. Latour, presented his report, showing an expenditure of $550, and a balance in the Treasury of $153.

The latter report having been audited, it was

Resolved,—"That the Annual Report be adopted and published."

The suggestion in the Annual Report, in relation to frequent meetings of the Society at the residence of Members was discussed, and it was

Resolved,—"That the Directors be requested to carry out the suggestion at the earliest period practicable."

It was then moved by Mr. Latour, seconded by Mr. Cooper:

"Being deeply impressed with the importance of the study of Botany, and having now an opportunity of attending a course of lectures on this beautiful science by Professor T. Ennis, who for many years has been in the practice of delivering popular lectures, and who, at present has charge of an Institution in Philadelphia for instruction as to natural science."

Resolved,—"That this Society strongly recommeuds the proposed course of Botanical Lectures to the attention of their fellow-citizens."

The Chairman announced that he had received intimation that this city was shortly to be favored with a visit from J. Jay Smith, Esq., Editor of the "Horticulturist," whom he recommends to the courtesy and attention of members.

Enquiries having been made whether any extra prizes would be offered this season, the Chairman stated that nothing definite had yet been decided upon, but he hoped, that, at the next meeting, he would be able to announce several prizes similar to those which were competed for at the Annual Exhibition.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the present year, viz.:

Messrs. The Hon. J. Young, J. Ferrier, jr, J. Torrance, Rev. M. Villeneuve, H. Chapman, Wm. Lunn, Wm. Evans, J. Cooper, L. A. H. Latour, G. Shepherd, J. Horsman, J. Archbald, J. E. Guilbault, R. Morris, J. Middleton, D. Ross, J. Smith, R. Bellemare, T. Hart, A. Schmidt.

The election of officers then took place and resulted as follows:—

James Ferrier, jr, Esq., President.
Rev. Mr. Villeneuve, 1st Vice-President.
J. Torrance, Esq., 2nd do do
S. J. Lyman, Esq., 3rd do do
D. Ross, Esq., 4th do do
Wm. Brown, Esq., Corresponding Secretary.
L. A. H. Latour, Esq., Treasurer.
A. Schmdit, Recording Secretary.

Police Courts—Monday.

[C. J. Coursol, Esq., Presiding.]

LARCENY.

A man, named Thomas Breen, was brought up charged with having stolen from the shop of Isaac Newton, barber, a pair of boots, valued at ten shillings.

Breen pleaded guilty, and in view of certain extenuating circumstances, the Bench sentenced him to no more than one month's imprisonment.

RECORDER'S COURT.

There were twenty-four prisoners brought up for trial this morning, but the majority of the cases might be classed in the category of "drunk and disorderly."

ASSAULT ON A CONSTABLE.

A man named Nicholas Ryan, was charged with having, on Saturday night, at ten o'clock, assaulted a policeman named McLeary, in the discharge of his duty.

Mr. Devlin appeared for the defendant, who, after the hearing of the statement of the complainant, was fined in the sum of 60s, or, in default, one month's imprisonment. The fine was liquidated.

ASSAULT BY A CABMAN.

A cabman, nnmed Goyette, was placed before the Recorder, charged with having, on Friday last, assaulted Mr. Henry McKay, a passenger. The dispute originated about a fare. The offence was proved, and the cabman sentenced to pay a fine of £1, with the alternative of a month in prison. The fine was paid.

Shocking Death by Lightning.—The house occupied by F. Gostrick, a German situated on the east side of of the upper road leading to Cheapside from this village, just this side of J. Russell & Co's cutlery works, was struck by lightning during the shower of Friday afternoon and his daughter Augusta, aged 13 years, killed. The lightning was probably attracted to the house by a large white pine tree which stood north of the house and the branches of which partly overhung the roof of the house. The tree standing upon rocky soil and being a bad conductor of the electricity, the fluid passed down the chimney of house, which rested upon the ground, and was a better conductor. The girl who was killed was standing with a young sister in the lower room of the house beside the chimney, and took the whole force of the shock, the fluid passing from the chamber above through the ceiling over where she stooping to her head and down her body. Marks of the lightning were left upon her hands and face, her eyebrows and lashes were singed off, her breast was blistered, and her left side from her breast to the top of her hip bone was shockingly burned. A small hole was also made in her side, just above the hip bone, as if it was punched in by a stick. She was either thrown by the force of the shock or ran about six feet into another room where she fell upon the floor. Her death must have been instaneous. Her younger sister, who was standing by the side of her, had one foot slightly burned. Her mother, who was in the same room, holding a baby, was badly injured upon the inside of one of her thighs, the flesh having that appearance it would have if it had been struck with a heavy club. The house was not much injured, the plastering only being knocked off about the chimney in three or four rooms. It belongs to D. N. Carpenter. The wife of William Pender, who occupies the house north, ten or twelve feet from the tree, was ironing at a window facing the tree and saw the bolt descend. A flat-iron which she held in her hand was thrown six or eight feet from her, across the room, barely grazing the head of a child who lay in a cradle, and she herself was severely shocked. She contended strongly that the lightning struck her upon the top of her head, but she probably received no other damage than a violent shock. Hundreds of other citizens visited the place during the afternoon.—*Greenfield, Mass Gazette*.

Hot Weather in the English Courts.—*The London Illustrated News* of June 19, says:

"On the Lord Chief Baron taking his seat in the Court of Exchequer on Wednesday, Mr. Knowles, who was counsel in the first cause in the list, applied to his Lordship for permission to dispense with his wig during this very hot weather. It would be a great convenience to him personally, and he understood also to several of his learned friends if the permission could be accorded. The Lord Chief Baron: Certainly, in permanently hot countries, where the English law is administered, both the Judges and the Bar dispense with wigs. Mr. Knowles:—I am afraid, my Lord, we cannot call this a permanently hot country call we can say is that it is excessively hot just at present. The Lord Chief Baron: If you can say, Mr. Knowles, that wearing your wig gives you a headache, or causes you any serious inconvenience——Mr. Knowles: I am afraid, my Lord, I cannot put it so high as that but only as a matter of inconvenience. Perhaps your Lordship will consult the other learned Judges. The Lord Chief Baron: I certainly might do that in the course of the day. Mr. Sergeant Shee: Perhaps the best thing then is to dispense with our wigs now, and your Lordship may, at the close of the day, report the result of your conference with other learned Judges. Mr. Knowless, however took nothing by his motion, for wigs, despite the intense heat, still continued to be wore."

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—July 2.

Bright Comet, Robinson, 13th April, Marsala, J M Fraser, wine, oil and fruit

July 3.

Ship California, White, 20th May, Clyde, order, general cargo
.... Astracan, Backer, 10th May, Norway, ballast
Sparatan, Young, 28th May, Greenock, H Burstall, coals
Bright Emma, Jones, 17th June, St Johns, Newfoundland, C J Sharples & co, ballast
.... Martha Sophia, Boudreau, 10 days, Halifax, for Montreal, sugar
Schr Highland Maid, Lament, 10 days, Antagonish, order, plaster
.... Three Brothers, Talbot, do, do, do, do
Bright Swordfish, Potvin, 29th May, Cuba, for Montreal, sugar
Brig Pomona, Allan, 4th May, Alloa, Gillespies & co, coals and ale.

CLEARED—July 3.

Ship Margaret Pollok, Cruikshank, Port Glasgow, A Gilmour & co
Bark Argentinus, Kelly, Londonderry, C W Wilson & co
Brig Sarah, English, Hale, G B Symes & co
Schr Clara, Bolduc, Miramichi, H J Noad & co
.... Marie Rose, Antil, do, do.

Theatre Royal—"The Sea of Ice."—This play was last night produced before a large and enthusiastic audience; and it is no wonder that it received such hearty reception and so much appreciation. In itself the play is no mean specimen of dramatic talent; in its scenery and accompaniments it is superior in effect, both artistic and mechanical, to anything of its own description ever placed on the stage in this city. The aurora borealis is represented with the greatest skill, and is, at the same time, vivid, beautiful and natural. The breaking up of the sea of ice, was a masterly triumph of a skilful combination of art and mechanism; and would almost seem to the mind to be a terrible reality. Altogether, the play as acted, and its concomitant scenery as pourtrayed, was a perfect success, and there was but one wish in the theatre—that it might again be re-produced, and run for several successive evenings. To-night, Mrs. Buckland appears as "Mrs. Haller," in the pathetic play of the "Stranger;" and in the "Serious Family," as "Mrs. Delmaine." The performances will be under the patronage of Col. Cole and the officers of the 17th Regiment. Their band will also be in attendance. Under these circumstances, we anticipate a brilliant evening.

We beg to call the attention of our friends to Mr. Garratt's splendid assortment of Jewellery, Plated Ware and other elegant articles. The whole are now in view in the centre store of David's Block, Great St. James Street. We will again remind our friends that the sale takes place on Wednesday evening, the 7th of July, and following evenings. The goods are of the most costly description.

We would remind our readers of the St. Patrick Society's Annual Pic-Nic, which takes place to-morrow, at Guilbault's Gardens. All lovers of sport will do well to attend. Mr. Ferguson, the celebrated Irish Piper, has kindly volunteered his services for the occasion.

BIRTH,

On the 5th inst., Mrs. R. Adams, of a son.

DIED,

At St. Eustache, on the 4th instant, the Lieut.-Col. Frederic Eugene Globensky, aged 68 years.

☞ The funeral will take place to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 9 o'clock, A.M. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without any further invitation.

By Telegraph.

Reported for the Montreal Herald.

BY MONTREAL LINE.
Office, St. Sacrament Street.

ARRIVAL OF "CITY OF WASHINGTON."

Four Days Later from England.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 3.

The "City of Washington," from Liverpool on the 23rd ultimo, passed Cape Race, yesterday, at 11 A.M. Her advices are four day's later than those by the "Arabia." The "City of Washington" saw nothing of the Atlantic Telegraph fleet.

The "Africa" arrived out on the 20th ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Star* gives a rumour that Mr. Dallas has expressed his satisfaction with regard to the arrangements of England on the question of the British cruisers.

The House of Commons had declared the continuance of Paper duly impolitic, but had made no proposition for its abolition.

Several very destructive fires had occurred in London, involving the loss of many thousands of pounds sterling. No particulars given.

The State prosecutions against two Book-sellers, for circulating a libel against Louis Napoleon, ended in an explanation from them and the rendition of a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The case of J. B. Gough, the celebrated American temperance lecturer, against Dr. Lees for libel, resulted in favor of the former—the latter retracting the charges he had made.

FRANCE.

Rumours were still current of an approaching change in the Embassy to England. It was said that Gen. Pelissier would soon return to France, and the latest report gave as his successor M. Drouyn de L'Huys.

It was reported that Pietri has been re-appointed Prefect of Police in Paris.

The commercial affairs of France give renewed symptoms of improvement.

There is nothing later from India.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Spence & Co. report weather unfavorable for the crops.

Flour dull—sales unimportant—quotations nominal. Western Canal, 20s@21; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20s@21s 6d; Ohio, 21s@22s 6d.

Wheat steady. Red Western, 5s 2d@5s 6d; Southern Red, 5s 10d@6s 2d; White 7s@7s 3d.

Corn dull. White, 33s; Mixed and Yellow, 34s 6d@34s 9d.

Beef dull, but steady.
Pork heavy at a decline.
Lard heavy.
Pot and Pearl Ashes, 36s.
Sugar heavy.
Coffee quiet, but steady.
Rice dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs steady.
Sugar, generally, buoyant.
Coffee dull.
Tea buoyant.
Rice dull.
Increased demand for Money—no change in rates.
Consols closed at 95⅝@95¾.

GRAND EXCURSION
ON THE OCCASION OF THE
EXAMINATION
AT THE
MASSON COLLEGE,
OF TERREBONNE.

THE Steamer "TERREBONNE" will make this
PLEASURE TRIP
On Wednesday, 7th inst,
Leaving the Jacques Cartier Wharf at SEVEN o'clock, A. M., precisely.
PASSAGE, going and returning, 2s. 6d.
July 2. 155

PER
STEAMER "ANGLO-SAXON."
J. BLANCKENSEE
BEGS to inform the Public that he has received, per above Steamer, a
NEW & VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF
GOLD AND SILVER
WATCHES,
RINGS, STUDS.
GOLD CHAINS,
AND
ELECTRO-PLATE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
214, NOTRE DAME STREET.
July 5. 157

IRON MOWER
AND
COMBINED
MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE.

IN calling the attention of the Agricultural Public to our celebrated Patent, Light, Quick-Speed, WROUGHT IRON MACHINES, with the present improvements, we do so with much pleasure; being prepared to supply both Canada East and West with these invaluable Machines. They have established their own reputations. We have added a Reel to the Machine, which can be used both in Reaping and Mowing. It is arranged in an ingenious and simple manner, and can be readily adjusted to the Machine, or taken off in a few minutes; with other valuable improvements since last year.

These Machines have taken already over One Hundred and Fifty Premiums, one of which was Six Hundred Dollars awarded by the State of Massachusetts.

We warrant the Two-Horse Hachines capable of cutting and spreading, with one span of horses and driver, from ten to fifteen acres per day of Grass or Grain; and do it as well as is done with a Scythe or Crade by the best workmen, and thoroughly made, with one-fourth less draft than any other Machine in use.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the Machines, where all requisite information will be cheerfully given.

Machines delivered at Montreal, on board of any Boat or Railroad Cars, to order, free from charge.

PAIGE, FRENCH & CO.,
At B. P. Paige & Co.'s Works,
Wellington, Prince and George Streets,
Montreal.
July 6. r-D 6wC-158

SUMMER DRINKS.

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL'S Delicious SYRUPS,—Lemon, Orange, Ginger, Pine Apple, Strawberry, Jargonel Pear, Raspberry, Peach, Cherry, Vanilla, Sarsaparilla, &c.
Raspberry Vinegar.
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Next the Court House.
July 5. 157

FINE Bathing Sponges and Sponge Bags
London Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes
Lubin's Celebrated Perfumery
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar
J. M. Farina's Finest Cologne
Bayley's Ess Bouquet, Spermaceti Soap.
Just received by
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL.
July 5. 157

DUNN'S SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE and COCOA,
Just received by
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL.
July 5. 157

FARM FOR SALE,

A GRASS FARM of 200 acres, very good land, 50 acres cleared and the remainder in standing timber, a large proportion of which is Maple, forming on one spot a Sugary of upwards 2000 trees, with a neat new Dwelling House and other Agricultural Buildings. Situated 3 miles from the Danville depot of the Grand Trunk Railway, half way from Montreal to Quebec. Tems liberal.
Apply to Messrs. STARKE, SMITH & CO., St. Paul Street, Montreal.
July 5. 157

FOR SALE,

Two Thorough-bred SKYE TERRIER PUPS.
At PATTERSON'S, Fortification Lane.
July 6. c-158

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

FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON OF
MRS. BUCKLAND.
This Evening, Tuesday, 6th July,
The performance will commence with Kotzebue's celebrated Play of the
STRANGER.
To conclude with the ever-popular Comedy of the
SERIOUS FAMILY.

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

Seats can be secured at Herbert's Music Store, 130 Notre Dame Street.
July 6. 158

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the following Bonds of the Municipal County of Hastings, the same having been STOLEN from the rightful owner—
No. 1—For £100, the 1st Coupon maturing 1st September for £3.
No. 28—For £250, the 1st Coupon maturing 1st September for £7 10s.
No. 29—For £250, the 1st Coupon maturing 1st September for £7 10s.
Signed,
J. McANNAY
Treasurer.
Montreal, March 8, 1858. 51

FOR SALE,
50 TONS BRAN
—ALSO,—
11,000 cords FIRE WOOD, consisting of Best Maple, Birch and Beech
16,000 HOOP POLES
40,000 Flour Barrel HOOPS.
☞ Samples to be seen at their Stores, Wellington Bridge.
JOHN KIRKPATRICK.
GEORGE McGIBBON.
Montreal, July 6, 1858. 158

HAMS! HAMS!!
300 SUPERIOR SUGAR CURED—
For Sale by
McLENNAN & KYLE.
July 6. 158

LOST—Either in St. Antoine Suburbs or Beaver Hall—A Pair of GOLD SPECTACLES. A Reward will be given to the finder by leaving it at this Office.
July 6. 158

A Single Gentleman, or a Gentleman and Lady can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS, in a Private Family, with the use of a Parlour, and Piano, if required—within five minutes walk of the Post-Office, &c.
Apply at this Office.
July 3. m 156.

WANTED,—A Servant wants a Situation as Cook or Butler. The best of references can be given. None but a Protestant Family need apply. Apply at the *Herald* Office.
July 1. 156

PLUMBERS!!
WANTED four PLUMBERS in the Water Works department. Apply to the work shop, 30 Notre Dame Street.
Montreal, July 5, 1856. b 157

WILL LEAVE
MONTREAL
IN A FEW DAYS.
DR. SCHLOSSER,
THE RENOWNED
SURGEON CHIROPODIST
OF
LONDON and PARIS,
THE ONLY
PROFESSOR
OF THIS
Important but Neglected Branch of Surgery,
WHO CURES
EFFICACIOUSLY & PERMANENTLY
CORNS, BUNIONS,
DISEASED NAILS,
AND ALL
DISEASES OF THE FEET,
WITHOUT
Cutting or Causing the Least Pain,

What is a Corn?

CORNS are a tubercular excrescence, similar to a wart, which develop themselves on the toes, between the toes [soft corns,] on the soles of the feet, and the joint of the big toe, [Bunions.]

THEY ARE PRODUCED BY MANY CAUSES.

1st. The compression caused by narrow, and particularly by a short shoe. 2nd. Sometimes the cause is the opposite, a shoe too large, in which the foot slips. 3rd. Stockings ill-fitting and forming plaits or inequalities, also, are a cause of corns, especially in walking upon sharp, uneven or broken pavements; the continual rubbing of the shoe or boot and stocking upon the toes, the soles of the feet, or at the joints, determines a point of irritation; therefrom result large and painful Corns, Bunions, and Soft Corns. Many who are thus afflicted have recourse to a razor or scissors, and cut off the superficies of the corn and obtain relief for a few days.

BUT WHAT IS THE RESULT?

By reason of cutting, the excrescence has the opportunity of expanding, bordering and rooting itself, and on the same place by cutting you make grow a number of corns; after which, it is in vain that it is cut or plastered. Sometimes corns stay a long time without giving pain, but that must not lead to the idea that they are becoming inert, and that they will remain so, for, sooner or later, to the great distress of the person who has to bear it, they will exhibit their real character. Pain, swelling, fever, misery of no ordinary description will arise, and will be difficult to subdue, without greater attention than can under ordinary circumstances be paid.

WHAT MUST BE DONE?

THE CORNS MUST BE EXTRACTED.

DR. SCHLOSSER, by a system at once novel, based upon long experience and approved by the highest medical authorities, *and which can only be carried out by himself*, has succeeded in extracting the corns, no matter what their natures, without giving the least pain or inconvenience, either during their removal or afterwards.

☞ The following TESTIMONIALS from Montreal are similar to thousands in the Doctor's possession:

MONTREAL TESTIMONIALS.

[From J. G. McKenzie.]
Dr. Schlosser has removed, very successfully, several Corns from my feet.
J. G. McKENZIE.
Montreal, June 30, 1858.

[From Jno. Hamilton.]
Dr. Schlosser has extracted from my feet several Corns, without causing the least pain.
JNO. HAMILTON.
Montreal, June 30, 1858.

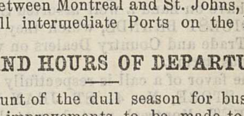
[From Ch. Childs.]
Dr. Schlosser has operated upon my Corns with perfect satisfaction and without pain.
CHAR. CHILDS.
Montreal, June 29, 1858.

[From Wm. Holford.]
The operations of Dr. Schlosser are unattended with pain, and remove the Corns effectually. He removed several for me to my entire satisfaction.
WM. HOLFORD.
Montreal, June 28, 1858.

[From E. Octavian Cuthbert.]
Dr. Schlosser has removed very successfully several corns from my feet, without the least pain.
E. OCTAVIAN CUTHBERT.
Montreal, July 5, 1858.

[From B. Hall.]
Dr. Schlosser has removed several corns from my feet, very successfully, this 5th July, 1858.
B. HALL.

DR. SCHLOSSER,
SURGEON CHIROPODIST, by Special Appointment, to His Majesty the King of Bavaria, and to all the principal Sovereigns in Europe, may be
CONSULTED
"For a Few Days Only,"
AT
NO. 29 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
☞ Dr. S. can be Consulted only at his Rooms, as he attends no Patients out of his Office, unless invalids.
N.B.—No Professional connection with any one.
June 24. 1m-148

MONTREAL AND ST. JOHNS
TRANSPORTATION LINE.

THIS LINE offers great facilities for transportation, as all Freight will be delivered without transhipment, and at a saving of at least 20 to 25 per cent.
The Steamer ST. JOHNS, (Captain Charles Biron,) will run regularly during the Summer of 1858, between Montreal and St. Johns, stopping at all intermediate Ports on the River Richelieu.
DAYS AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.
On account of the dull season for business and of the improvements to be made to her, she will only run once a-week on and after 6th July instant.
FROM MONTREAL.
Every THURSDAY, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.
FROM ST. JOHNS.
Every TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
All Freight for the Eastern Townships, Christiville, or St. Athanase d'Iberville, will be delivered at the latter place.
For Freight or Passage apply on board the Steamer, or to F. F. MULLINS & CO., 70 Commissioner Street, Montreal; and, at St. Johns, at the Office of H. E. FORBES, Secretary and Treasurer.
July 6. 5m 133