Parliamentary Debates – on the Address –

Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME XLII. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1850. NUMBER 73.

FOR SALE.

JUST LANDED—
50 Casks "Bass's" E I PALE ALE, in Quarts and Pints
250 Casks D. Dunbar & Sons, Imperial "BROWN STOUT," in Pints and Quarts, ex "City of Hamilton"
For Sale by
J. B. TORRY.
Montreal, May 18, 1850. 68

DAILY Expected to Arrive by "Dew Drop," from Bordeaux—
100 Hhds and Qr Casks "Hennessey & Co.'s" COGNAC BRANDIES, of several Vintages
150 Cases, each 1 dozen, of ditto
150 Casks Finest Triple Clarified W W VINEGAR
6 Cases SARDINES A L'HUILE
450 Boxes MACCARONI and VERMICELLI
50 Cases PRUNES, in Jar and Cartoons
50 Cases FIGS
10 Cases BITTER ALMONDS
[illegible] SALAD OIL
160 Cases LIQUEURS and CAPERS, Olives, Fleur d'Orange, Curaçoa, Maraschino, Creme de Thé, Cherry Brandy
—AND,—
10 Casks Choicest CLARETS, BARSAC, &c
For Sale by
J. B. TORRY.
Montreal, May 18, 1850. 68

THE Undersigned have for Sale, at their Stores, Pointe à Calliere, nearly opposite the Steamboat Wharf—
2000 Barrels Mess Pork
250 do Prime Mess do
500 do Prime do
100 do Prime Mess Beef
300 do Lard
500 kegs do
100 brls Grease
500 do Tallow
50 do Hams
50 casks "Kentucky" Smoked Hams and Shoulders
HOLMES, KNAPP & Co.
May 8. 59

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
PORK—Mess, Prime Mess and Prime
BEEF—Prime Mess and Prime, in tierces and barrels
HAMS—of superior quality and packed in tierces.
GILMOUR & CO.,
9, St. Sacrament Street.
April 20. 48

COD LIVER OIL—
Pure Cod Liver Oil, to arrive, in packages from 20 to 25 gallons each, a sample of which may be seen at the office of the Subscribers.
JAS. GORDON & CO.
May 11. 62

ABERDEEN SEEDS—
Expected daily, and for Sale by the Subscribers:—
60 bags Green Topp'd Yellow Bullock Turnips
10 do superior Purple Topp'd Yellow Swedish Turnips
10 kegs Carbonate of Soda
JAS. GORDON & CO.
May 11. 62

15 BARRELS SOLAR SPERM OIL—
For Sale by
JAS. GORDON & CO.
May 11. 62

JUST received ex "Erromanga", and for Sale by the Subscribers:—
Superior Navy Boiled, Brown and Grass Bleached } Canvas, assorted No.'s
Brown Sheeting
Patent Shoe and Closing Thread
Seaming and Roping Twines and
2 and 3 Bushel Bags
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & CO
May 11. 62

LONDON PICKLES.—Double Superfine Mustard
Mushroom Ketchup
Cassia
Cloves
Pimento
Nutmegs
Mace, &c., &c.
WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.,
194 & 196, St. Paul Street.
May 7. 58

JUST RECEIVED ex "Dunbrody" and for Sale by the Subscribers—
500 hf chests Superior TWANKAY TEA
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & CO.
October 15. 195

FOR SALE by the Subscribers:—
PRIME MESS BEEF, free and in bond, in Tierces and Barrels
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & CO.
October 10. 191

DUNDEE LINENS:—
Bagging 30 bales
Sheeting 10 do
Hessians 5 do
For Sale by
G. D. WATSON.
May 8. 58

FOR SALE:—
Hennessy's and Martell's BRANDY, Pale and Brown, in bond or free
BUTTON BLUE and
BUTTER in kegs
THOS. KAY & CO.,
Wharf, near St. Joseph Street.
January 5. 3

BEST BERMUDA ARROWROOT for Sale in small packages.
JAS. GORDON & CO.
March 23. 36

FOR SALE—
"Martell's" and "Hennessy's Pale and Brown Brandy
DeKuyper's Gin
Madeira Wine in hhds and qr casks
Twankay, Old Hyson and Congou Teas
And expected by first Steamer from Canada West—
25 barrels Superior Fresh Red Clover Seed
200 Smoked Hams, &c.
HUGH FRASER,
11, St. Sacrament Street.
April 11. 44

JUST received and for Sale—
1000 lbs Superior Fresh RED CLOVER SEED
100 Smoked HAMS
—ALSO,—
American Cheese, U. C. Butter, &c. &c
HUGH FRASER,
11, St. Sacrament Street.
May 3. 55

BOILER PLATE—
For Sale by the Subscriber—
10 Tons BOILER PLATE, assorted, 3.16, 1.4, 5.16.
JOSEPH N. HALL,
Corner St. Gabriel and St. Paul Streets.
January 24, 1850. 11

COOKING RANGES.
THE Subscribers in offering these RANGES to the public beg to state, that for ECONOMY and CONVENIENCE, they are unsurpassed. Architects and others about building, would do well to call and examine for themselves.
PLUMBING, COPPER-SMITHING, GAS-FITTING, and all kinds of BRASS WORK done with neatness and despatch, on Reasonable Terms.
J. ROSS & CO.,
No. 6, St. Jean Baptiste Street.
April 4. 41

500 BALES COTTON
Wadding and Batting
FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, Agent for the Christieville Factory.
GEORGE BENT.
June 2. 80

LONDON PERFUMERY, including an invoice of choice Articles, from the Celebrated House of A. ROLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, London.
Just received by
WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
194 & 196, St. Paul Stree
May 7. 58

TWANKAY—200 boxes for Sale, ex "Montreal" and "Britannia".
THEODORE HART.
April 30. 52

FOR SALE.

CARPETING.
THOMAS MUSSEN
IS receiving, per "Montreal", "Britannia", "Cambria", "Albion", "Favorite", "Toronto", "St. Andrew", "City of Hamilton" "Alceste", "Anne", "Achilles", and other Vessels, a large and splendid assortment of CARPETING, of latest Styles and Patterns, which will be OPEN for INSPECTION at his CARPET WAREROOMS, adjoining his Establishment, consisting in part of—
Velvet, Brussels, and Tapestry Carpeting
Imperial 3-Cord Superfine and Fine Carpeting
Brussels and Venetian Stair Carpeting
—ALSO,—
Plain and Printed Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Carpet Bags, (all sizes), Watered Moreens, Worsted and Union Damasks, Fringes, Tassels, Curtain and Bell Hangings, &c. &c.
With his usual extensive Spring Importations of English and French FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, HABERDASHERY, &c. &c.; SUPERFINE CLOTHS, FANCY and PLAIN CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS PLAIN and COLORED DRILLS, VESTINGS, BLACK and COLORED CASHMERETTS, &c. &c.
May 11, 1850. 62

Carpets.
THE Subscribers are now receiving from the different vessels in port, part of their usually EXTENSIVE STOCK of CARPETING, and are in daily expectation of further additions, consisting of every variety in the newest patterns.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
Of the Choicest Designs from the celebrated Manufactory of "JOHN HARE & Co.," of Bristol, daily expected by the "Alceste" and "Lord George Bentinck," and also, to complete their assortment, an additional supply by the "Achilles" and "Cyprus," from London, from 3 feet to 27 feet wide.
TABLE OIL CLOTHS
In imitation Woods and Marbles, and also a very superior article, with Printed Back, suitable for Shop Windows and Counters.
The above, with their large selection of RUGS, MATS, DRUGGETS, &c., they will offer on the most favourable terms, and respectfully solicit an inspection from intending purchasers.
R. CAMPBELL & CO.
25, St. François Xavier Street, near St. Paul Street, Montreal, 9th May, 1850. 60

Carpets.
J. & D. LEWIS will receive per "St. Andrew" & "Cyprus," from London, a large assortment of VELVET, BRUSSELS and SUPERFINE CARPETINGS all of the newest patterns.
April 30. 1m—52

NEW SPRING GOODS.
NOW receiving from the different Spring Vessels a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, including a Superior Lot of Superfine Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, &c., which the Subscribers offer to the Trade, low, for Cash or Approved Credit.
R. CAMPBELL & CO.
25, St. François Xavier Street, Near St. Paul Street, Montreal, 9th May, 1850. 60

NEW DRY GOODS.
THE Subscribers are now receiving a large assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS and SMALL WARES, which they will dispose of at low prices.
OGILVY & CAMPBELL,
160, St. Paul Street.
May 11. 62

FOR SALE by the Subscribers:—Seventeen Bales FORFAR SHEETING and CANVASS.
OGILVY & CAMPBELL,
160, St. Paul Street.
May 11. 62

NEW GOODS.
PER Toronto, St Andrew, Alceste, Erromanga, Cambria, and other Vessels, the Subscriber will receive his customary supplies, of ENGLISH and SCOTCH DRY GOODS and HABERDASHERY, which will comprise all the Cotton, Linen and Silk Staples, required by the Country Trade, with a complete assortment of the Smaller Goods—Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Laces, &c., which will be offered at low prices for Cash, and approved credit.
ROBERT ADAMS,
226½, St. Paul Street.
May 7. 58

FOR SALE:—
26 cases Clark & Co's Superior Paisley Sewing Cottons
3 do assorted Buttons
10 do Bonnet Shapes and Crowns
6 do Tuscan and Straw Bonnets
6 do Shawls and Handkerchiefs
3 do Swiss and Tape Checks, Jaconet, Book and Mull Muslins
30 do assorted Small Wares
6 bales Wilton and other Ginghams
10 do Cotton Drills and Moles
20 do Printed and other Fents
ROBERT ADAMS,
226½, St. Paul Street.
May 7. 58

Spring Importations.
MESSRS. BENJAMIN & LYONS,
Importers,
Saint Paul Street,
(Nearly opposite the Exchange Hotel.)
BEG to inform their Friends, that they are receiving ex "City of Hamilton" and "Canada", from London, a large and superior assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING in every variety.
—ALSO,—
A great variety of TRAVELLING BAGS; Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES; with an extensive assortment of SMALL WARES.
*** Sole Wholesale Agents for MACKECHNIE'S Cloth and Satinetts.
May 13. 63

FOR SALE by the Subscribers:—
1000 brls Extra and Superfine Flour
50 half brls Pastry do
150 brls Oatmeal, 224 lbs each
300 do Mess and Prime Mess Pork
350 kegs Dairy Butter
25 brls North Shore Salmon
60 do Green Codfish
45 drafts Large do
50 cwt Dry Codfish
500 bags Liverpool and Stoved Salt
—ALSO—
Cheese, Lard, Bacon, Hams, Apples, Pot Barley, Fish Oils, Wrapping Paper, Buffalo Robes, &c
WATSON & WILLIAMS,
East corner of St. Paul and McGill Sts
January 17. 8

FOR SALE by the Subscribers:—
Navy Bailed, Bleached, and Bailed Tow } CANVAS, Nos. 1 & 6
LEMESURIER. ROUTH & CO.
June 12. 88

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
"New Lambton Mills" extra Superfine FLOUR, in lots to suit purchasers.
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & CO.
May 14. 63

FOR SALE—Mackerel No. 2 & 3
Herrings No. 1
E. & V. HUDON,
100, St. Paul Street.
April 30. 52

FOR SALE—Pale Seal Oil
Straw do do
Porpoise do, double clarified
E. & V. HUDON,
100, St. Paul Street.
April 30. 52

FOR SALE—Large Dry Table Cod Fish
Small do do
E. & V. HUDON,
100, St. Paul Street.
April 30. 52

COALS—Large Steam and Smith's.
THEODORE HART.
April 30. 52

FOR SALE.

FRESH ARRIVALS.
JUST RECEIVED per the "Caledonia" and "Erromanga," a large and well assorted Stock of OLIVER & BOYD's and other SCHOOL BOOKS.
CAMPBELL BRYSON.
May 11. 62

PER "Great Britain," an excellent assortment of WRITING PAPERS, INKS and Miscellaneous STATIONERY, &c.
CAMPBELL BRYSON.
May 11. 62

NATIONAL and other SCHOOL BOOKS in general use in the Province, just published, and for Sale at greatly reduced prices.
CAMPBELL BRYSON.
May 11. 62

ON HAND and FOR SALE, a few Copies of THOMPSON'S New York BANK NOTE and COMMERCIAL REPORTER.
CAMPBELL BRYSON.
May 11. 62

SODA ASH, "Tennants" best quality
—AND,—
Prime Rendered TALLOW, in tierces and barrels
For Sale by
JOHN MOLSON, JR.
May 16. du—66

OLIVE OIL:—Just landed ex "John Bull," 30 Small Hhhds Fine Olive Oil, for Sale by
JOHN CARTER & CO.
May 14. 64

CASTILE SOAP:—100 boxes Castile Soap, just received and for Sale by
JOHN CARTER & CO.
May 14. 64

FOR SALE:—Superior LARD, in kegs and barrels.
D. P. JANES,
Point à Callière.
May 14. 64

FOR SALE:—9 Cases Muslin de Laines, Plain and Silk Stripe; Linen Ginghams; Printed Indiana Dresses; Organdy and Muslin Dresses, of the newest styles, for Sale, by the Case very cheap, by
G. D. WATSON.
May 8. 59

WEIGHING MACHINES and COUNTER SCALES of all Sizes, each Scale warranted to be correct, made by JOHN McWATTERS. A liberal discount made to the Trade, for Sale only by
J. HENRY EVANS,
197, St. Paul Street.
May 9. 60

WHITE Bastard Sugar, in barrels
Yellow do do do
Twankay Tea, in Boxes
Hyson do do
Young Hyson do do
Old do do do
Rice, in bags of 2 cwt
Belmont Sperm Candles
Nutmegs, in kegs of 100 lbs each
Bermuda Arrowroot, in 14 lb tins
Herrings, in half barrels
—AND,—
To arrive ex "Canada," "Lady Elgin," "Dibden," and other vessels.
Martell's Brandy
Castor Oil
Paints, Varnishes
Whiting, Roman Cement
Antifriction Grease
Bottle Wax
And other Goods
For Sale by the Subscribers
JAMES GORDON & CO.
May 15. 65

FOR SALE:—140 kegs Township BUTTER superior quality.
DAVID TORRANCE.
May 15. d—65

FOR SALE—
Pearl and Pot BARLEY.
D. P. JANES,
Pointe à Callière.
May 10. 61

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—DOUGHTY'S BUG POISON—an infallible Exterminater. Sold by
ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.,
Chemists, &c., next the Court House.
May 17. 67

CONCENTRATED SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF ZINC, commonly called *Sir William Burnette's* disinfecting Fluid, and Ledoyen's disinfecting Fluid. For sale wholesale and retail by
ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.,
Chemists, &c., next the Court House.
May 17. 67

FOR SALE by the Subscribers:—
MOLASSES—100 Puncheons
SUGAR—50 Hhds Bright Muscovado
TEAS—Fine Young Hyson and Souchong, Twankay, Old Hyson and Congo
COFFEE—50 Bags Green
CHOCOLATE—Boxes and Half Boxes
RICE—EAST INDIA and CAROLINA
HERRINGS—100 Boxes Smoked Digby
50 Brls No 1
CODFISH—100 Brls Green
BUTTER—300 Kegs and Firkins
JOHN TORRANCE & CO.
December 11. 227

THE Subscriber respectfully offers for Sale to Families, by the Dozen or in Larger Quantities, an assortment of SUPERIOR BOTTLED WINES, among which are—
Blackburn's, Park's, Welche's, and Wood's............ } MADEIRA
Sandeman & Co., and Hunt's No. 1. PORT
Do Very Superior Pale. SHERRY.
Smith & Co., do do
Duff, Gordon & Co., Gold............ do
Perrier, Jouet & Co., (in Qts. and Pints............ } CHAMPAGNE
St Julien and Medoc............CLARET
Cape Medeira, Brown Sherry, Lachryma Christie, Sautern, Barsac, Medoc, Curaçoa, Chablie, and a variety of Cordials, in cases.
—ALSO,—
Pale, Dark, and Cherry Brandies, Scheidam, and very fine Old Jamaica, Penner's Cider, and London Porter, in Quarts and Pints.
—TOGETHER WITH,—
A General Assortment of GROCERIES, TEAS, &c., at very Low Prices.
NEIL McINTOSH,
No. 27, St. François Xavier Street.
Montreal, Dec. 21, 1848. 231

THE Subscribers are receiving:—
Saltpetre
Soda Ash
Bay Salt
Lump Alum
Epsom Salts
Pipe Clay
Double Sifted Pepper
Pimento
Cassia
Nutmegs
Mace
Cloves
Genuine Cayenne Pepper
Fine East India Castor Oil
Genuine (English) Patent Medicines &c. &c. &c.
WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
194 & 196, St. Paul Street.
May 7. 58

Turkey Coffee.
FOUR Bales Finest MOCHA this day received at the CANTON HOUSE, 109, Notre Dame Street.
SAMUEL COCHRAN,
Proprietor.
April 18. 47

The Poor Man's Friend.
A SUPPLY of the Celebrated Ointment called POOR MAN'S FRIEND just received.
S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Chemists, Place d'Armes.
May 1. 53

Fine Turkey Sponges.
ENGLISH HAIR BRUSHES, a large and excellent assortment.
ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.,
Chemists, &c.
April 23. 49

FOR SALE by the Subscribers:—
130 boxes T D PIPES
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & CO.
June 12. 14

FOR SALE.

Double Quilled Asters.
VERY Fine DOUBLE QUILLED CHINA ASTERS, similar to those exhibited at the Horticultural Shows last season; together with 250 choice Annuals just received and for Sale by
S. J. LYMAN & CO,
Place d'Armes.
May 9. 60

Fresh Garden Seeds.
AN Extensive Assortment of English and other GARDEN SEEDS just received via New York.
ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.,
Next the Court House.
March 21. 35

To Printers, Engravers, &c.
THE undersigned has just received a supply of PERKINS' PORCELAIN or PEARL SURFACE CARDS, different sizes, of excellent quality, well adapted for Letter Press, Copperplate or Lithographic Printing.
—BESIDES—
A general assortment of CARDS, White and Colored.
—ALSO—
Printing Ink, common, fine and best
Colored Ink of different qualities
Tympan or Parchment Skins, various sizes
ROBERT WEIR,
7, Great St. James Street.
June 13. 89

Linseed Oil.
2,000 GALLONS Best Double Boiled LINSEED OIL
2,000 Gallons RAW LINSEED OIL, Manufactured by
WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.,
194 & 196, St. Paul Street.
April 18. 47

NEW PATENT
Lap-Welded Locomotive Tubes.
THESE are the only TUBES so extensively used in England, Scotland, France and Germany, for Locomotive, Marine and other Engine Boilers.
—ALSO,—
PATENT WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES, for Gas, Steam, Water, &c.
For Sale by
HENRY I. IBBOTSON,
218, Pearl Street, New York.
JAMES RUSSELL & SONS, Patentees.
March 2, 1850. 27

BROWN & CHILDS
HAVE just received another Lot of Ladies' Fine FRENCH SLIPPERS, BUSKINS SHOE TIES, PRUNELLA BOOTS, Misses and Infants' SHOES, from Boston. The above lot, with what we can now get made here makes our Stock complete. We shall continue to Sell our Goods at less prices than any of our competitors who keep three-pence per week of their men for watching us: we believe it to be now comparatively safe for Journeymen to work for us, as the Watch is not on more than two-thirds of the time; and there has not been, to our knowledge, a man or child waylaid or beaten for the last three days.
June 30. 104

New Music.
JUST Received a Large and Varied Assortment of NEW VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, consisting of—
SONGS, DUETTS, POLKAS, MARCHES, QUADRILLES, &c
MEAD, BROTHERS,
Notre Dame Street.
May 7. 58

Eau de Cologne.
JUST RECEIVED direct from the Manufactory of JEAN MARIE FARINA, COLOGNE, a supply of his celebrated EAU DE COLOGNE which has long been considered the best in the world.
—ALSO,—
Fine Turkey Sponges
Sponge Bags and Bathing Caps
Rowland's Macasser Oil
Do Kalydor
Do Odonto
Perfumery, Brushes, &c. &c
S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Chemists, Place d'Armes.
May 9. 60

SOAP, CANDLE, AND LARD OIL MANUFACTORY.
JOHN MATHEWSON & SON
WOULD call the attention of the Public to their extensive STOCK OF MANUFACTURED GOODS, consisting of—
COMMON, CROWN and No. 1 SOAP
PALE YELLOW, CASTILE, OLD BROWN and WHITE WINDSOR SOAP
ALMOND, VARIEGATED, FANCY and SHAVING SOAP
TALLOW CANDLES
PATENT WAX CANDLES, a very beautiful article, free from smoke or smell in burning, and as economical to use as Tallow Moulds.
BELMONT SPERM CANDLES, superior to any imported, give a better light, consume their wick, are sold at a little over half the price of Sperm, and are expected in a short time to supersede it altogether.
CLARIFIED LARD OIL, possesses more body than Olive or Sperm, burns longer and more brilliantly than either, is warranted free from acids and does not corrode. It is adapted for all kinds of machinery, and by its use bright surfaces are more easily kept polished.
J. M. & S. have fixed their prices at the lowest possible rates, and from the improved process of Manufacture adopted by them are enabled to sell their Goods cheaper for quality than any other house in Canada.
STEAM SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, Inspector Street, Montreal.
April 25. 50

CHOICE
HAVANA AND PRINCIPE SEGARS,
Cavendish & Honey Dew Tobacco,
FANCY PIPES, &c.
Just Received by the Subscriber,
90,000 OF the very Choicest HAVANA SEGARS, of the following known Brands:—
LA PATRIAS,
NICKIADO,
CATHEDRAL,
PRESADOES,
CUBREYS,
MERIDIANO,
LONDON MODELS,
COBDEN'S FREE TRADE,
Pressed in beautiful Packages of 25, 50, and 75 Segars, of splendid quality, with several cases of fine Old Principe's; also, 250 boxes of Cavendish and Honey Dew Tobaccos, with a fresh supply of El Dorado Cut and Plug, Ambrosia Anti-Nervous Tobacco, the finest flavor ever imported into Canada—Verenas, Canaster, Portreco, Turkish and Havana Cut.
—And, just Landing,—
Fancy Clay Pipes, Meershaum Bowls, Hookahs, beautifully Fitted; Solid Leather and Hog Skin Segar Cases, Tobacco and Pipe Purses, and Snuff Boxes, of French and English Manufacture, with a large assortment of other Goods, which will be Sold very low,—and a great inducement will be offered to Upper Canada Merchants, who will find it to their interest to call and inspect the Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN LEVEY.
Montreal, May 8, 1850. 59

LAVENDER,
MERCHANT & MILITARY TAILOR,
Notre Dame Street,
BEGS respectfully to return thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal patronage he has so long received, and to announce that henceforth he will do business for READY MONEY ONLY.
H. L. will early receive his Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, of the best quality and most Fashionable Styles.
The strictest attention and economy will be devoted to the Making-up, and a first rate article produced at the lowest possible price.
To make room for New Goods, until the end of April, he will SELL at COST PRICE, his READY-MADE STOCK, consisting of best Frock and Dress Coats, Chesterfields, Shooting Coats, Vests, Trowsers, &c., FOR READY MONEY ONLY.
March 26. 1y—37

NOTICES.

Dissolution.
THE PARTNERSHIP formerly existing between the undersigned, as Merchant Tailors, under the name of THOMSON & SON, was on the 5th day of January last, DISSOLVED by mutual consent; and the RECEIPT of either party, will be a valid discharge of any DEBT due to the late Firm.
JAMES THOMSON,
JOSEPH N. THOMSON.
Montreal, May 4. 56

WITH reference to the above, the undersigned having now received his new SPRING GOODS per Ships "Great Britain", & "John Bull", will henceforward carry on BUSINESS solely on his own account, under the name and style of the late Firm, at No. 25 Great St. James Street, between the Methodist Church and Post Office.
JOSEPH N. THOMSON.
Montreal, May 4. 56

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Honorable LOUIS GUY, will please hand the same to GEO. WEEKES, Esq, Notary, at his Office, in St. Joseph Street, Montreal, and those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the said GEO. WEEKES, who is duly authorised to grant acquittances, by special power of Attorney from the undersigned, Testamentary Executors and Administrators of the Estate of the said late Honble. LOUIS GUY.
HYPTE. GUY,
L. J. PAPINEAU,
P. LAMOTHE.
May 3. 1m—55

THE Subscriber in relinquishing for the present the Grocery Business hitherto carried on by him, begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal support he has received for the last six years, and begs to solicit a continuation of that support on behalf of his successor, Mr. JOSEPH PAYNE, who will continue the business on the same premises.
R. D. MACPHERSON.
Montreal, April 30, 1850. 52

IN respect to the above, the undersigned begs to state, that he will constantly keep on hand a varied assortment of the BEST GOODS, and at the lowest prices, which he hopes will ensure him a continuance of that liberal support extended to his predecessor.
JOSEPH PAYNE,
132, St. Mary Street.
April 30, 1850. 52

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between CLARK FITTS and ARBA FITTS, both of Montreal as BAKERS, under the Name and Firm of C. & A. FITTS, has THIS DAY Ceased by Limitation, and CLARK FITTS is Authorized to wind up and settle the affairs of the late Co-Partnership.
CLARK FITTS.
ARBA FITTS.
Montreal, 30th April, 1850. 58

THE BUSINESS heretofore Carried on by C. & A. FITTS as BAKERS at Montreal, will be CONTINUED by the Subscriber alone in his own name and on his own account at the same place.
CLARK FITTS.
Montreal, 30th April, 1850. 58

THE Subscriber will continue to carry on the HARDWARE BUSINESS, Wholesale and Retail, in his own name and on his own account, in the Premises, No. 197, St. Paul Street, corner of St. Nicholas Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. SCOTT, SHAW & Co. Having taken one-third of the Stock of HEAVY and SHELF HARDWARE from the late Firm of BENJAMIN BREWSTER & Co, he will offer it for Sale at his new Establishment, at prices greatly reduced.
J. HENRY EVANS.
Montreal, May 1, 1850. 54

NEW HARDWARE.
FOR SALE—American Axles and Springs, together with a general assortment of American Hardware.
The Subscriber will receive in a few days, per "Jane Brown," "Alceste," "Favorite," "California," "Amy Ann" and other vessels to arrive, a large assortment of Iron, Heavy and Shelf Hardware, which will be Sold at low prices and on reasonable terms.
J. HENRY EVANS.
May 1, 1850. 54

Notice.
ALL persons having CLAIMS against the vacant Estate of JOHN RENNIE & CO., late of Montreal, Grocer, are hereby requested to present the same, duly attested, on or before the 20th instant, by order of
JAMES TORRY,
JOHN WHYTE,
Curators.
Montreal, March, 12, 1850. 31

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber begs to intimate to the public, that he has appointed Mr. ANDREW MANN, No. 12, St. François Xavier Street, Agent, for the sale of the PLANTAGENET WATERS, in Montreal.
E. LAROCQUE.
October 4, 1849. 187

WITH reference to an advertisement of MR. THOMAS McKAY'S relative to our affairs, drawn up by a declared enemy to the Press, and published at his instigation, we have only to say, that we hold ourselves individually, and as a Company, responsible for all debts due by the Firm, and for all settlements effected with it. Our customers we know will require no farther guarantee.
J. M. FERRES & CO.
J. M. FERRES,
JOHN MILNE.
Montreal, 11th October, 1849. 193

American Hardware.
THE undersigned having formed Extensive Connections with HARDWARE MANUFACTURERS in the United States, respectfully invite the attention of the Trade to their complete assortment of Patterns and Stock. Being connected with one of the oldest and principal Domestic Hardware Firms in the city of Boston, and possessing other facilities for obtaining from Manufacturers their lowest prices, and having made exceedingly advantageous arrangements for conveyance of Freight, &c., they are prepared to offer to the Trade AMERICAN HARDWARE, at prices comparing favourably with New York rates. Fearless of competition the undersigned only request a careful examination of their Patterns and Prices to convince the Hardware Trade that they *do possess peculiar* facilities for supplying them with their American Hardware, unsurpassed by any house in the United States.
Wholesale Agents for the Boston Belting Co.'s Machine Belting, Steam Engine Packing, Hose, Rubber Over Coats, Figured and Plain Carriage Cloth, Air Beds, Life Preservers, Rubber Travelling Bags, &c. &c.
Agents for Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.
Agents for the Prov. Iron Co.'s Patent Pressed Nails and Spikes.
Agents for the Farewell Co.'s Moore's Pattern Scythes.
Agents for the Phœnix Iron, New Eng. Screw, and Prov. Edge Tool Companies, Cast Steel Shovels and Spades, Patent Iron Pumps, Patent Parallel Vices, Augers, &c. &c. and supplies constantly on hand.
HIBBARD & CO.,
No. 109, St. Paul Street,
Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Barrett & Hagar.
May 8. 59

JUST RECEIVED AT THE
CANTON HOUSE,
No. 109, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
CHOCLAT DE SAUTE
Do FABRICA DE PEDRO RUIZ calle de Atache, Madrid
Do DOUBLE VANILLE
Do DUNN'S PREPARED in Sticks, Drops and Canfectionery
—ALSO,—
Szadeczty's Extract of Coffee, a celebrated Article in pint bottles
SAMUEL COCHRAN.
Montreal, May 10. 61

NOTICES.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing in this city, under the Firm of SMITH & MORGAN expires this day, by limitation. All Debts due to or by the said Firm, will be settled by the undersigned HENRY MORGAN.
DAVID SMITH.
HENRY MORGAN.
Montreal, 10th May, 1850. 64

WITH reference to the above we beg to intimate, that the business will be carried on in the same premises, by the undersigned under the Firm of HENRY MORGAN & CO.
HENRY MORGAN.
JAMES MORGAN.
Montreal, 10th May, 1850. 64

THE Subscribers having entered into Co-Partnership, will carry on the GROCERY BUSINESS in the Premises formerly occupied by B. HUTCHINS & Co., (corner of McGill and College Streets, under the firm of ROBERTSON & HUTCHINS.
P. ROBERTSON,
B. HUTCHINS.
Montreal, 1st May, 1850. 6w—55

NOTICE.
ALL Parties indebted to the late firm of B. HUTCHINS & CO., are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
B. HUTCHINS.
May 1st, 1850. 55

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
EASTON, PHILLIPS & CO. have REMOVED to the Stores No. 221, St. Paul Street, adjoining Messrs. W. & R. Muir.
May 14. r tts—64

REMOVAL.
MR. TORRANCE, Advocate, REMOVED to No. 33, Little St. James Street.
May 4. 56

REMOVED TO No. 30, ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
JOHN GLASS,
Produce, Stock and Exchange Broker.
N.B.—Advances made on saleable Produce and Stocks.
May 3. 55

REMOVAL.
JAMES GORDON & CO. have REMOVED to the Stores No. 5, St. Sacrament Street, lately occupied by Messrs Easton, Phillips & Co
April 30. 52

REMOVAL.
DR. BERNARD, Surgeon Dentist, has REMOVED from Craig Street to
No. 107, Notre Dame Street,
next door to Mr. McCONKEY's Confectionary.
April 30. 52

GUNPOWDER STORAGE:—The Agency for the ST. CATHARINES MAGAZINE is transferred to the Office of the Undersigned. All orders for delivery, &c., to be left with
T. M. BRYSON,
St. François Xavier Street.
April 27. 1m—51

Plantagenet Water Depot,
REMOVED TO
No. 4, PLACE D'ARMES.
A. MANN.
April 23. 49

St. Leon and Caxton Water Depot,
REMOVED TO
No. 4, PLACE D'ARMES.
A. MANN.
April 23. 49

STEAM.
THE Subscribers in returning thanks to their Friends and the Public for their patronage during the time they have been in business, would state that having availed themselves of STEAM POWER and MACHINERY for the purposes of their business, they are now prepared to execute any orders in their line, in a much more expeditious manner, and at much LOWER PRICES than they could possibly do heretofore.
They have ON HAND, a large and elegant assortment of
SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, FRINGES, LACES, PLUSHES, &c.
—ALSO,—
A splendid lot of French CORNICES and WINDOW TRIMMINGS.
—AND—
At their Premises, St. Germain Street—
An extensive assortment of ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, and WALNUT LUMBER, in Veneers, Boards and Planks.
J. & W. HILTON,
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers,
17, Great St. James Street.
N.B. *PLANING, SAWING & TURNING* by Steam Power, done for the Trade on reasonable terms.
May 8. 59

Trunks—Trunks.
THE Proprierors of the MONTREAL TRUNK MANUFACTORY would respectfully inform the Citizens of Montreal, and the Travelling Community, that their STOCK now on hand comprises the most complete assortment of TRUNKS, VALISES, &c., ever yet offered for Sale in this City. They would especially respect fully invite the attention of Ladies, to a new Ladies Patent TRAVELLING TRUNK made by them, which is superior to any other description for Ladies use, as by its peculiar inside arrangements, Bonnets, Dresses, &c., cannot receive injury from any contusion the trunk may meet with.
Owing to a new system of manufacturing, lately adopted, the Proprietors are enabled to Sell all their TRUNKS at a reduction of 25 *per cent* from prices hitherto obtained.
OLD STAND OF H. RICE & Co.,
RED STORE, No. 113, ST. PAUL STREET.
Montreal, May 4, 1850. 56

Books from the Trade Sales,
JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, from the New York and Philadelphia Trade Sales, some very Valuable London and American BOOKS, at *Reduced Prices.*
Swift's Works, 2 vols, 8 vo, 28s 9d
Chamber's Cyclopedia of English Literature, 2 vols, 20s
Pictorial Dictionary of the Bible, 2 vols, 35s
The Progress of America, by MacGregor, 2 vols, 8 vo, containing over 3000 pages, price 45s
Sheridan's Speeches, 3 vols, 25s
Huskisson's Speeches, 3 vols, 25s
Canning's Select Speeches, 7s 6d
Burke's Works, 3 vols, 8 vo, 22s 6d
Waterston's Cyclopedia of Commerce, 15s
Richardson's English Dictionary, 50s
Nicholson's Principles of Architecture, with 218 Plates, 37s 6d
The Builder's Guide, folio, with several Plates, 35s
LeFevre's Beauties of Architecture, 48 Plates, 22s 6d
Kane's Chemistry, 10s
Benjamin's Architecture, 20s
Griffith's Formulary, (a New Work) 15s
Spectator, 6 vols, 15s
Fredgold's Carpentry, 10s
Pinkerton's History of Scotland, 2 vols, 15s
Gaelic Dictionary, by Macleod, 17s 6d
Dunlop's Memoirs of Spain, 2 vols, 12s 6d
Paley's Works, 7s 6d
Ethiopian Glee Books, 3 parts bound in one, sett to Music, 3s 9d
Parley's Universal History for Schools, 5s
Together with a great variety of Medical, Law, School and Miscellaneous Books.
Parties desirous of purchasing Books, Prints, and Stationery, either by Wholesale or Retail, should call at the CHEAP CASH BOOK STORE of
D. & J. SADLIER,
No 179, Notre Dame Street.
May 15, 1850. 65

JUST Received per Express:—The New York Weekly Tribune of Saturday last, 4th May, 1850, and for Sale by
R. W. LAY,
197, Notre Dame Street,
Opposite the Recollect Church.
May 7. 58

FOR SALE:—A New Steam ENGINE and BOILER, complete in every respect. Apply at the Herald Office.
September 15. 170

WANTED.

WANTED—A Person qualified to act as ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT in a Bank Agency in Upper Canada. Security required.—Address J. S., Box No. 343.
May 21. b—70

WANTED.—For a Retail Grocery Store, a YOUNG MAN from 16 to 18 years of age, one having a knowledge of the business and speaking both languages will be required. Apply at the Herald Office.
May 14. 64

WANTED.—50 YOUNG MEN of good address to Canvass in different parts of Lower Canada, for a series of New Illustrated Periodicals. Address, if by letter post paid, J. B. BARRATT, Agent, No. 111, Craig Street, Montreal.
N.B.—Testimonials as to character will be required.
May 13. 63

WANTED.—A YOUNG LAD of respectable connection will find a vacancy in a Merchant's Office in this city, where every attention and regard will be paid to his advancement. No salary the first year. Apply, by letter, to Box 404, Post Office.
May 8. 59

SITUATION WANTED.—By a YOUNG MAN in a Commercial House in this City or Country, speaks both languages, understands Book-Keeping, and can produce excellent testimonials. Address A., Post Office.
May 6. 57

WANTED FOR A BOOKSTORE.—A Smart Active LAD about 14 years of age, who can speak both languages. Apply at the Herald Office.
April 27. 51

Old Racket Court.
THE Property of JOHN TORRANCE, Esq., forming the corners of Craig, DeBleury, and Fortification Lane, has been rented for a term of years for the purpose of carrying on a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.
These premises have recently been fitted up for the Sale of HORSES, CARRIAGES, and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Also, for the Storage of all kinds of Property requiring much room, with safety. The Stores, (two stories) and Stabling are very extensive, and unattached by any other Buildings.
The COMMISSION ENTRIES, and STORAGE will be moderate, and every care will be taken to keep in good order any property consigned to this Establishment for Sale or Storage.
The Premises are now open for the reception of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
J. L. CILLEY,
Agent.
April 20. 48

J. MACROW,
Hair Dresser, Wig Maker and Perfumer,
No. 13, Great St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
THE Subscriber, in announcing to the Public the OPENING of his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, avails himself of the opportunity of tendering his grateful acknowledgmentr to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal for the liberal patronage bestowed on him for upwards of six years and begs to inform his former Patrons and the Public generally, that, having Leased and Fitted Up the Store, *No. 13, Great St. James Street,* opposite the BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, in a very elegant and convenient manner, he is now prepared to give Personal Attention to all who may honour him with their patronage.
J. M. would invite attention to his superior and well-assorted Stock of WIGS, FRONTLETS & BRAIDS of various Styles, together with a good assortment of ENGLISH and FRENCH PERFUMERY, HAIR, NAIL, and TOOTH BRUSHES, and every other Article usually kept by Hair Dressers, for Sale at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
Mr. Macrow's charges for Perfuming, Hair Cutting, &c., will be the same as that charged at his former Establishment.
May 7. 58

Retrenchment and Economy!
THE AGE WE LIVE IN!
J. HARDING,
Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,
No. 111, NOTRE DAME STREET,
RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public, that he has on hand a large and well assorted STOCK of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', and Children's BOOTS and SHOES of every description, manufactured under his own superintendance, of the best materials and workmanship, which he offers to the Public at such prices as cannot fail to please; and would intimate that he intends keeping a Full assortment, so that Ladies and Gentlemen can be Fitted without the annoyance and disappointment, which often attends the Measure business.
In adopting the above motto, he is determined to sell at a very small advance, FOR CASH; and those who buy to sell again will find it to their advantage to purchase from him, as all his goods will be WARRANTED. Any reasonable Repairs made without charge.
☞ Do not mistake the Door *next* the Gateway.
May 8. 1y—59

City Bank.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of TWO-AND-A-HALF PER CENT upon the CAPITAL STOCK of this Institution, has been this day declared for the current HALF YEAR, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House in this City, on and after MONDAY, the THIRD day of JUNE next.
The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 20th day of MAY.
The usual ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY, the THIRD day of JUNE next, for the ELECTION of DIRECTORS, when a General Statement of the Affairs of the Institution will be submitted.
The Chair to be taken at noon.
By order of the Board,
F. MACCULLOCH,
Cashier.
Montreal, April 29, 1850. 53

Straw Bonnets and Millinery,
At No. 176, Notre Dame Street, (West End.)
MRS. WILLIAM CONNELL desires to inform the Ladies of Montreal and vicinity, that she has received per First Arrivals from Britain, a very large assortment of Ladies' Fancy STRAW, DUNSTABLE and TUSCAN BONNETS, comprising all Sizes and Newest Fashions.
—ALSO,—
A great variety of DRAWN SILK and SATIN BONNETS, LADIES' DRESS CAPS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c. &c., all made upon the latest English and Paris Styles; with a rich and choice assortment of Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, PLUMES, &c. &c.
All sorts of Straw Bonnets Cleaned, Turned and Altered, to the very Newest Shapes.
Ladies may depend upon their orders being punctually attended to, and executed on the shortest notice.
An experienced Milliner wanted. None but those who understand the business thoroughly need apply.
May 4. 1 m—56

FOR SALE—
Best Boiler Plates 3-16, 1-4, 5-16 x 30 in.
Best Bar Iron, Square and Round, from 1 to 8 inches
Best Rivet Iron 1-2, 9-16 and 5-8 inch
Steam Engines and Boilers, made to order
Mill-Gearing and other Castings, of every description, do do
—ON HAND ALSO,—
Bark Mills, double and single
Mill Screws, Clothiers Screws, Jack Screws
Purchase Blocks
Pot Ash Kettles and Coolers
Fire Bricks and Fire Clay
GEORGE BRUSH.
"Eagle Foundry," Montreal, 1st May, 1850. 3m mwf—53

C. SOLOMON
HAS REMOVED to the premises of SIR JAS. STUART, No. 1, corner of Notre Dame and St. Lambert Streets, lately occupied by Messrs James Connell & Co.
May 7 T—57

LEGAL NOTICES.

Province of Canada, District of Montreal. }
SUPERIOR COURT.
Tuesday, the Seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.
PRESENT:
The Honorable Mr. Justice SMITH.
" " Mr. Justice VANFELSON.
No. 645.
THE CORPORATION for the Superintending and Management of the SEMINARY of NICOLET, (la Corporation pour la Surintendance et l'Administration du Séminaire de Nicolet), a Body Politic and Incorporated for the ends of Education, in the Parish of Nicolet, in the District of Three Rivers, in virtue of Letters Patent, issued on the Tenth December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, under the Great Seal of the heretofore Province of Lower Canada,
Plaintiff;
vs.
FRANCOIS REMI TRANCHEMONTAGNE, of the Parish of St. Génévieve de Berthier, in the District of Montreal, Merchant, as and in his capacity of Curator, duly elected *en Justice* to the vacant succession of the late Honorable James Cuthbert, deceased, in his lifetime, of the said Parish of Ste. Génévieve de Berthier, Seignior of the Seigniories and Fiefs of Berthier, St. Cuthbert, and Dorvilliers and other places,
Defendant.
And
The said FRANCOIS REMI TRANCHEMONTAGNE, in his said capacity,
Tiers Saisi.
THE COURT, on the motion of Messieurs. GIARD & LAFRENAYE of Counsel for the Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the declaration of the said François Remi Tranchemontagne, in his capacity of *Tiers Saisi* in this cause, that he has in his hands, belonging to the vacant succession of the said late Honorable James Cuthbert, of which he is Curator, and doth represent as Defendant in this cause in his said capacity, the sum of Four Hundred and Seventy Three Pounds Sixteen Shillings and Four Pence, currency; and seen also, that it appears by the declaration of the said *Tiers Saisi* in this cause, that the said vacant succession is insolvent *en déconfiture*, order that the Creditors of the aforesaid vacant succession, and the said Defendant in his aforesaid capacity of Curator, be, by four advertisements, to be published in the French language in "L'Avenir", and in the English language, in the "Montreal Herald and Daily Commercial Gazette", two of the newspapers published in this City of Montreal, said District, notified to fyle in the Office of the Prothonotary of this Court, their claims, on or before the Sixteenth day of July next, to the end, that it be proceeded to the distribution of the Monies which are in the hands of the said François Remi Tranchemontagne *es qualité*, the *Tiers Saisi* in this cause, between the said Creditors, as of right, under the authority of this Court.
By the Court,
MONK, COFFIN & PAPINEAU,
62—s C.S.C.

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.
ELECTION IN THE ST. ANN'S WARD.
THE seat held in the Council of this City, by JOHN TULLY, Esq., having been vacated by the removal of his domicile from this City, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that an ELECTION for a COUNCILLOR for the ST. ANN'S WARD, in lieu and place of the said JOHN TULLY, Esq., will be held at the three following Polling places, in the said Ward, according to the provisions of the Acts 8 Vic., cap. 59, and 9 Vic., cap. 43, on MONDAY, the 27th day of MAY, instant.
1.—The Chief Polling place will be in the Hero Engine station-house, Chaboillez Square.
2.—One Assistant Polling place will be in the Police Station house, Dalhousie Street.
1.—And the other Assistant Polling place will be in Mr. Patrick Larkin's house, Gabriel Street.
Each of the above Polls will be opened at Nine o'clock a.m., and closed at Five p. m.
Certificates of qualification will be prepared, and may be had by Voters in said Ward, on application, at the office of the undersigned, in the City Hall, between the hours of Nine o'clock, a. m., and Four o'clock, p.m., from and after WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd instant.
By order,
J. P. SEXTON,
City Clerk.
City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Montreal, May 17, 1850. } m—68

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.
FIREWOOD.
WANTED, by the Council of this City,—THREE HUNDRED CORDS of HARD MAPLE, or of equally mixed BIRCH, BEECH and MAPLE FIREWOOD, of at least three feet in length, from point to scarp; to be delivered at the several Depots of the Corporation, on or before the FIRST day of OCTOBER next.
Sealed Tenders (endorsed "Tender for Wood") stating the price *per cord*, at which each kind of Wood will be delivered, will be received at the Office of the undersigned, till Noon, on MONDAY, the THIRD day of JUNE, proximo.
By order,
J. P. SEXTON,
City Clerk.
City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Montreal, 20th May, 1850. } r mwf—69

DR. WISTAR'S
Balsam of Wild Cherry.
Morris County, Mendham, N. Jersey, October 29, 1846.
Dr. Seth W. Fowle—Dear Sir:—This may certify that I am about seventy-five years of age; was born and have always resided in this town. In October, 1845, I took cold, and for six months was afflicted with the influenza, and the worst cough I have ever experienced during my whole life. Myself and friends had strong doubts of my ever recovering. I got a bottle of Schenck's Syrup—it did me no good. I then applied to a physician, who perscribed for me several times, but did not cure me. At last my physician advised me to take Dr. Wistar's celebrated Balsam of Wild Cherry, which has performed so many remarkable cures. I did so, and I believe that saved my life; my cough left me entirely, when I had taken a single bottle. I am now enjoying good health. If I ever again have a similar attack or any of my family, I shall immediately resort to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. The physician who recommended this Balsam to me, was induced to do so from his own personal observation and experience in using it. One Very strong case of a cure of a young man, occured in this immediate vicinity, of which Dr. Homan informed me.
EPHRIAM SANDRES.
None genuine, unless Signed I. BUTTS, on the wrapper.
For Sale in Montreal, by WM. LYMAN & Co., and JOHN CARTER & Co., St. Paul Street; also by ALFRED SAVAGE, Notre Dame Street; and S. J. LYMAN, Place d'Armes.
May 23, 1850. ttsC—72

WANTED to Purchase BAILLEUR DE FONDS to the extent of £750, but in sums not over £250.
Apply to
A. GUNDLACK, Agent,
59, Commissioners' Street.
May 8. 59

Summer Arrangement of the Mails.

COMMENCING THIS DAY the following will be the HOURS for CLOSING the GRAND MAILS leaving the Montreal Office.

The MAILS for the UNITED STATES will be Closed Every Morning, (except Sunday,) at Nine o'clock, A.M.

The UPPER CANADA MAIL will be closed Every Morning at Ten o'clock, A.M.

On Sundays at Half-past Nine A.M.

The OTTAWA MAILS will be closed Every Morning, Sundays excepted, at Half-past Six, A.M.

The MAILS for QUEBEC, SOREL, PORT ST. FRANCIS, THREE RIVERS, and EASTERN TOWNSHIPS will be closed at Half-past Five, P.M.,—every day except Sunday.

The LAND MAIL to serve the Offices on the Quebec and Montreal Route will be closed as usual every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Four o'clock, P.M.

General Post Office, Montreal, 1st May, 1850. 54

ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO. OVID.

THE MONTREAL HERALD

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1850.

The Line being down last night, we have no Parliamentary news from Toronto.

It will be seen that, as we were right in supposing, the Clergy Reserves question has become the turning point of Canadian politics. The Anti-Clergy Reserves Society, indeed, has not at present met with much success; for it has among its ranks too many slavish followers of the ministry, to act, as a Society, with any degree of independence. It will be remembered that at the beginning of the last week, a committee of this body waited upon the ministry and urged upon them the propriety of making the Clergy Reserves reform a Cabinet question. Upon this the officials threatened, if their friends pushed them too hard, to resign. The prospect of losing active and passive patronage—the power of recommending and of being recommended—seems to have been too much for these friends, and the majority of the ruling body of the Society, including, as it would appear, some dissenting ministers, who had previously been most active in agitating on the subject, agreed to surcease any inconvenient pressure upon the Cabinet. At a subsequent meeting—the same party being still in the majority—the minority—the staunch men—seceded, and of course virtually acknowledged themselves defeated. But the strength of Upper Canadian parties must not be judged of from the cities, and it is probable this failure in Toronto may afford a very erroneous index of the state of feeling in the large agricultural counties. This point will probably be farther cleared up during the session, and still more effectually at the next election.

In the meantime, the people of Lower Canada, especially the British population of them, can scarcely take any further interest in the success of the agitation, than that which arises from the shifting of political parties, with whose respective preponderance their fortunes are more or less connected. We fancy that the admirers of the voluntary system among us (the British of Lower Canada) would be decidedly in the majority if noses were counted. But from the manner in which the "clear grits" in Upper Canada are taking up the subject, it is evident that we, in Canada East, can feel little concern in the subject as a matter of principle. In practice, we would probably lose our share of ecclesiastical endowments, because they bear the obnoxious name, without any equivalent advantage. But, it appears to us, there is more than this to be considered. While the agitators in Upper Canada show that they would not sacrifice their political influence to carry out their own principle in Lower Canada, even if the British portion of the public here should desire, after full consideration, that it should be so carried out, the mere agitating of the question excites the fears and jealousies of another, and by far the largest portion of our Lower Canadian population. We have never shrunk from advocating what we thought justice, from the fear of opposition; but we confess that we should hesitate to excite a flame at our thresholds on account of a question in which we have little or no practical concern. Taking into consideration all the circumstances connected with our natural divisions in Lower Canada, we are inclined to think that for us the wisest and safest policy is that which will let tolerably well alone. As a part of some great political change, we might desire the support of religion to be made, hereafter, entirely voluntary. In our actual condition, it is, perhaps, best—we speak merely with regard to our feelings and interests as inhabitants of Lower Canada—to remain as we are. If the two parts of the Province are to be regarded as having separate interests—and, perhaps, this is the necessary consequence of our position—we must look to our own welfare, as other people do to theirs.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH IRELAND.—Ocean steam navigation is to be pushed, this year, to an unparalleled extent. On the Atlantic, three new European lines have already started into existence, and several others are in contemplation. One of the most important of the latter is the line to connect New York with Galway, Ireland. We learn, in addition to the facts taken from the *Galway Vindicator*, of the 1st inst., that the steamship Viceroy, a steamer of great speed, will leave that port on the 5th of next month, for New York, to touch *en route* at Halifax. It is confidently expected that, with fair weather, the passage to the latter port will be made in seven days—and perhaps in less time. Twenty years ago, it was thought to be impossible to cross the Atlantic at all in a steam vessel. Ten years ago, a passage by steam in two weeks was considered excellent. Now ten, eleven, and twelve days is the time in which it is accomplished.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—This being the birthday of our gracious Sovereign, it will be kept as a close holiday at our banks and other public institutions. We understand that His Excellency the Commander of the Forces will review the entire force in the garrison, on the Champ de Mars, at eleven in the forenoon.

EMIGRATION OF NEW YORK.—The following is from the *N. Y. Tribune* of the 20th instant:—

During the week ending last night, there was a sudden and enormous increase in the arrivals of emigrants, almost, perhaps entirely, without precedent. The sum total of passengers by sea, arrived at this port the 13th to the 19th instant, both inclusive, is *seventeen thousand eight hundred and one*, averaging 2,543 per day, or at the rate of 927,000 per year.

CRICKET.—A grand match will be played this day, on the McGill College Ground—See Advertisement.

Mr. Jones will sell the remainder of Col. Wetherall's furniture this morning—See Advertisement.

Provincial Parliament.

(Reported for the Montreal Herald.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY May 21, 1850.

Mr. NOTMAN gave notice of two bills, one for law reform and the reduction of law fees; the other for vesting the effects of inprovident drunkards, for the benefit of their families.

Mr. LAURIN gave notice of a bill relative to small causes in Canada East.

Hon. J. H. BOULTON moved for papers &c., relative to the reservation of some bills of last session, by the Imperial Government.

Mr. BALDWIN opposed the motion: communications between the Imperial and Provincial Governments were confidential, and therefore unfit to be made public. The motion, too, involved the communication of the opinions of the law officers of the Crown. He read an extract from a debate in the House of Lords to show that the production of such papers was improper.

Mr. BOULTON thought this a question of the greatest importance. The inconvenience of calling for the opinion of the Crown officers in this country, arose from the fact, that they were the head of the Cabinet. It was for that reason the hon member opposite attempted to throw the shield which belonged to the Attorney General over the Prime Minister. He would like to know whether information as to the advice of the Prime Minister in England on such a subject as this would be kept back from the House. But this question was of still greater consequence in connection with our system of Responsible Government. If Her Majesty was to instruct the Governor General to refuse his assent to bills which had passed the two houses of Parliament, where was this boasted responsibility of our Government?—But if ministers were to be really responsible, they ought to state the course they intended to adopt while measures were before the House.—It was an unconstitutional proceeding under Responsible Government, that any bill should be reserved at all. It would be an improvement, if no bill could be stopped by the Imperial Executive; but only by the Imperial Parliament. At present the interference was that of the Executive in England who had no information equal to that upon which the Provincial Parliament acted; and thus the system enabled Provincial ministers quietly and privately to stop measures which they did not wish to have passed, without letting their reasons become public. Such a power might be perverted to the most corrupt purposes. The Clergy Reserves reform was a case in point. He would move a series of resolutions, putting it to Parliament whether it should be allowed any ministry to advise the Governor General to reserve any bills, unless they stated in Parliament that it was their intention to do so; so that the House might be in a condition to prevent their giving such advice if it thought proper.

Mr. BALDWIN desired to distinguish between the advice given by gentlemen as law officers, and the advice given by them as ministers of the Crown. The latter class of advice he would be always prepared to justify, on any given measure, which might be made the subject of discussion.

Mr. BOULTON said that his motion involved no advice, but such as was given by hon gentlemen opposite in their capacity of ministers of the Crown.

On the division the numbers were Ayes 21; Nays 42.

Hon Mr. CAMERON (Cornwall) bill to amend the Act 5, William 4th, to prevent the unnecessary multiplication of law suits &c., C. W., was read a first time.

The bill of the same gentleman to amend the law of libel and slander was also read a first time. The bill was substantially identical with that introduced by the same gentleman on a previous occasion. The principal feature in the measure was to permit a party indicted for slander or libel to justify, if the matter be true and if it be for the advantage of the public that it should be published. The bill would also limit the unrestricted power now possessed by the Courts of punishing such indictments by fine and imprisonment.

Mr. McLEAN moved for a Committee on the mode of publishing the Official Gazette, &c., but withdrew it for the present.

A Bill to amend the act of last session for improving the River du Chêne, was read a first time.

Sir A. McNAB inquired of Ministers if they had any explanations to give on the subject of the late changes in the Administration. If not, it must be supposed that the explanation of the *Examiner* newspaper and the Ex Commissioner of Crown Lands, were the correct account of what took place.

Mr. BALDWIN replied that the Crown gave no explanations, in cases of Ministerial changes, as it acted absolutely, and was not required to render account of its reasons. With regard to the explanations of Ministers themselves, personally, he would say that neither he or his present colleagues had any explanations to give, unless they were called for by explanations, which other gentlemen might think themselves called on to make.

Sir A. McNAB then desired to know if the explanations given in the *Globe* newspaper were put forth with the sanction of the Government?

Mr. BALDWIN replied that he gave no explanations through the newspapers, and he did not feel that he had any explanation to give in the House.

Sir A. McNAB then moved the first reading of a bill for excluding persons from office, which they have been concerned in creating, or of which they have aided to increase the emoluments. Carried; to be read again on Wednesday.

A bill introduced by Mr. Smith (Durham,) to amend and simplify the practice of Law proceedings in Upper Canada, was read a first time. Under the bill, process need not be issued in full, except in case of replevin and arrest. The process in actions of dower would also be simplified, by the ejectment. The hon. member gave some other explanations, which, however, were inaudible in the gallery. The reform contemplated appeared to be of a very sweeping character.

Mr. Badgley introduced some bills which have been already mentioned in our Telegraph Report.

Hon Mr. BOULTON moved the first reading of a bill to fix the time and place of the meeting of Parliament.

Mr. BALDWIN stated that he would not oppose the bill in that stage; but should hereafter do so, as a republican measure—a bit-by-bit attempt to subvert the institutions of the country.

Mr. NOTMAN, with great warmth of manner protested against the time of the country being taken up in the useless discussion, raised by the hon. member who had just introduced the bill, as it appeared for no other purpose, than to embarrass the government. This was a bill of a most unconstitutional character—a bill which it was well known, could never be permitted to pass. Why then not reject it at once.

Sir A. McNAB hoped the subject would be discussed. The Governor General was advised at the close of the last session of Parliament to promise that there should be a speedy session of Parliament. That promise, from whatever causes was not kept. The Parliament had not been summoned to meet till within three weeks of the time required by law. Ministers did not want the advice of Parliament; but perhaps members of Parliament might differ on that point, and it was therefore well to consider the propriety of fixing the period for the Assembling of the House.

Col. PRINCE hoped that the question would be put so that if necessary it should go forth to the Country that for a second time a bill was put down without hearing. It would be most convenient to know the time when Parliament would meet; and as to subverting the institutions of the Country, he would ask where that hon. gentleman who spoke of it was when rebels fired the City of Toronto at both ends, and walked about with bowie knives—when the institutions of the country were all but subverted? The hon gentleman shrank into his house, out of danger.

After some words from Mr. SMITH of Durham,

Mr. H. BOULTON replied:—He said this subject was a most important one, which had been sanctioned by the popular voice at public meetings, even in the constituency of Mr. Notman. As to Republican institutions, he thought many American institutions much more adapted to our new country, than the institutions of Great Britain. Talk of the Royal Prerogative.—Who exercised the Royal Prerogative? The hon. member opposite himself. It was a farce to talk of the prerogative of the Sovereign, who knew nothing about the acts done from one moment to another in her name. He wished a government of law; not a government of discretion, degenerating from day to day, into a government of tyranny. It would be of the greatest convenience for the people of Canada to know the time when their public business would be transacted.

Mr RICHARDS thought the House assembled for practical purposes, and, for God's sake, let practical measures be proceeded with. He advised the Government to believe that the country would confide in them for these practical measures, caring very little for motions and opposition like that of gentlemen opposite.

Mr. WM. BOULTON thought this was a practical measure, and that for this reason it ought to be carried. He was not afraid of the institutions of the United States. When gentlemen opposite wanted reform bills, they went to the State of New York for them, as in the case of the Assessment and Municipal Bills. Why should these gentlemen monopolize the examples? The country was more fit for the institutions of the United States than for those of Great Britain—and as to Republicanism, he thought Great Britain herself rather a republic than a monarchy. Here the people had as much power as in the United States, without the salutary checks which prevailed in the latter country. People had been put to great expense by not knowing the time for the meeting of Parliament. and from being led to advertise private bills many months before it was necessary.

Mr. PAPINEAU said that under pretence of guarding the prerogative of the Crown, hon. gentlemen opposite sought to set up their own despicable despotism. This opposition on their part was so much the more evidently a pretext, because these same gentlemen had heretofore on several occasions, flown in the face of the prerogative. What was a bill, but a petition—a petition to restrain, perhaps, this prerogative of the Crown. but still nothing but a request put to the Sovereign? All offices were in the gift of the Crown, and yet the nomination to places was being constantly restrained and regulated. Hon. gentlemen were so afraid of slipping into their former republicanism, and love of elective institutions, that they felt bound to prevent the initiation of measures which might lean ever so little that way, and they therefore stopped bills, even before their contents were understood. He would like to know, whether the gentleman who was so fond of precedents, could find any precedent for the course he was adopting. He particularly remarked that this method of stopping examination was adopted against one gentleman of the highest standing in the country—a gentleman who had had the confidence of the Crown, and who had a personal acquaintance with British statesmen, so that he was well able to give advice. And Ministers carried these high-handed proceedings by the voices of gentlemen who voted from eye-sight, not understanding the debates; but following their fugleman, lest they should betray the party, which they were constantly called up to support.

Dr LATERRIERE supported the motion as one calculated to secure a great convenience to the members of the House and to the country in general.

Mr DEWITT conceived it would be greatly for the advantage of the entire country to have the time of the meeting of Parliament fixed. At present the law declared that there should be one session every year; but there was only, in fact, three sessions in four years. He did not care about a measure being republican if it were good.

Mr EGAN said that the present might be a good time for professional men to assemble in Parliament; but it was a very bad time for the representatives of the industrious classes, who could leave their business without loss only in the winter, and not during the short business season.

The vote being taken, the numbers were found to be—Ayes, 59; Nays, 6: majority, 51.

The order of the day for the adjourned debate on the address in answer to the speech from the throne was then taken up.

Colonel PRINCE thereupon proceeded to move the amendments which we have already printed. He said the speech was long, and worth about the cost of the paper. The period of the assembling of the House was most inconvenient, especially to the agriculturists, the merchants, and other representatives of the industrial classes. It was convenient only to the majority, consisting of attornies and barristers, because the courts were now over, and those gentlemen had their pockets full. This place (Toronto), too, was the most inconvenient and expensive for the meeting of Parliament. The speech said that the events in Montreal had imposed upon the Governor General the necessity of calling Parliament here. He thought that was somewhat inconsistent with the allegation that it was in accordance with the address. But the address from that House on the same subject was also imposed on His Excellency. However, he would like to ask, who were the cause of these events? The ministry who introduced the obnoxious bill which led to them. But even after those events, it was disgraceful to the ministry to advise—it was disgraceful to the Head of the Government to retreat, because he conceived himself in danger. He (Colonel Prince) had seen the great Duke of Wellington pelted by brickbats; but he also saw him decline assistance offered to protect him, ride boldly forth, and be cheered by the mob who had pelted him for his bravery. Was it forgotten that £100,000 had been voted at Kingston to erect Parliament buildings at Montreal? Why, he now asked, were not these buildings erected? Because the money was reserved to pay rebels—because that act was contemplated from the commencement by the Hon. Attorney General East. The speech went on to speak of the number of emigrants who would come to Canada in consequence of the repeal of the navigation laws. They might, perhaps, come, but they would soon pass to a country where the institutions were freer than in Canada. They would not stop in a paltry Colony ruled by such gentlemen as those opposite, for in general those emigrants sought the freedom of republican institutions as well as present improvement. The next paragraph related to Canadian securities being at par. He would like to know where that information was obtained from. He had heard a very different story; and, if this were true, he should be glad to know why there was no money forthcoming for railways—how it was that it was impossible to borrow money to complete the Great Western Road. It was just twelve months since the reciprocity bill, which was the next point, was, as now, before the American Congress, and Congress laughed it out, as they would laugh it out again. The Hon. Member for Lincoln then declared it must, and would be passed before the end of the session; but the session ended and it did not pass, nor did he (Colonel Prince) believe it would now. Public notoriety said that the Hon. Member for Kent and the Hon. Member for Lincoln had gone to Washington on this subject, and they, doubtless, had had many conversations with influential men. Why was there no reliable information from such gentlemen as these, or from Mr Tiffany, who, he understood, made up the triangular commission? He admitted, however, that this bill, if passed, would be a most valuable measure—relieving the country from much present distress. He only doubted that it would be obtained. He touched slightly on the great expense of the increased representation threatened by the speech, and coming to the clause relating to the Penitentiary he objected to the "rat" which he smelt there. He thought the recommendation would lead to many berths being made of Jailors and of visitors of Penitentiaries—berths which he should object to see established. He doubted too, the taste of the head of the government, by the remarks on this head holding out encouragement to burglars, murderers, and thieves, by leading them to believe that they would not be subjected to capital punishment whatever crimes they might commit. As to the industrial exhibition, he thought all Canada could send would be beaver traps, snow shoes, Indian war clubs, tomahawks, wheat ticketed, at 3s. 6d. per bushel, and wool at 8d per lb.; the last two articles as proofs of prosperity. In addition, perhaps, a brace of Attornies General—at what price he did not know. He had not read the new rules of the Court of Chancery; but he understood from a very astute lawyer that the costs had been twice as great since the new rules, as they would have been before. However, *delenda est Carthago*—the Chancery Court must be abolished His first amendment went to the destruction of it. In New York full equitable powers were vested in the common law Courts and were exercised in a cheap and simple manner—in a manner therefore, directly the opposite of the Court of Chancery.

After a few words on the recommendation relative to an assessment bill, which he desired might be so contrived as to equalize assessments; and on the retrenchment of expenses, which he hoped to see extended to the salaries of ministers, and especially of the Governor General, the hon member came to the paragraphs relating to the annexationists dismissals. He declared that no menaces—no show even of artillery, should prevent him, from acting freely as a citizen of the world, and a British subject. He contended that the gentlemen who signed the Annexation Address had a perfect right to do so, The manifest was but a petition, though not perhaps in the form of a petition; and the fifth section of the bill of rights declared that every man should have the free right to petition without imprisonment or censure, He found no fault with those who rejected the prayer of that petition; but from the days of James II. there had not been so outrageous a proceeding, as that by which ministers had declared, that men with a higher stake in the country, than they possessed themselves, should not dare to state their wants and desires, peaceably and respectfully, till they the ministers had sanctioned the petitions. Then he should like to know what magnanimity had been displayed by the government, in the mode of dismissing men coming forward frankly and properly as the annexationists and independents had done? There recently died a man one of the most gallant defenders perhaps of the rights of the people—one Daniel O'Connell. How far did not he go in advocating what he considered popular rights? He was even tried and condemned for sedition; yet did England commit the meanness of taking the silk gown of that gentleman from his shoulders? No, she did not. So with magistrates. The miserable tail of the party now in power were kept on the roll though the most wretched of ignoramuses, while men of capacity and experience were discharged from the commission, because they had the manliness to express their frank and open opinion. Col. Prince went on to describe the manner in which he had been gazetted as discharged from the commission, after he had resigned—a proceeding, which, he said showed nothing so strongly as private pique. He also alluded to the case of Mr. Dixon, and characterized the conduct of government as "villainous." On the whole, the speech contained nothing that any body did not know; nor anything any one desired to learn. It was a mere piece of Dutch flummery. From a ministry who could concoct such a document no good could come. He charged them with being cruel, unjust, unconstitutional, and mean, and concluded by putting the first of his amendments, that relative to the Court of Chancery.

Mr. CAYLEY said no one could fail to remark the difference between the speech of last year and that of this year—a difference, no doubt caused by the change of feeling in the country. This difference had not been caused by the seasons, for they had been abundant; nor the depression of trade, for that had been removed; nor the falling off in the revenue, for that revenue had increased. It arose from a feeling of disappointment. Last year the speech promised a variety of improvements—a railway from Halifax to Quebec; a Colonial Post Office; a Representation Bill; a Common School Act; an University Bill; the creation of funds for the completion of the canals; a measure for reorganizing the Provincial debt; a sinking fund; a copyright act; a municipal bill; and—what was not mentioned in it—the rebellion loss act. He went over these heads severally, showing how, in his opinion, such of the schemes enumerated had turned out a partial or a complete failure; and remarking especially *en passant*, on the late changes in the canal tolls, announced with a great flourish of trumpets; but presently again changed to prevent the entire loss of the American trade. He also read a despatch from Lord John Russell, written in 1839, condemnatory of the system of debentures, and he showed that the amount of these securities issued at present, contrary to ministerial promises, was double the amount last year. But the ministry had certainly not been idle during the last twelve months. On the contrary, every Gazette had teemed with dismissals of militia officers and magistrates; thus leading to the opinion in the United States and in England that the province was on the eve of revolt. In allusion to the dismissal of Mr. Dixon, he read a communication from the Secretary of Lord Metcalfe, declaring that in such cases the party accused would in every instance be furnished with the accusation against him, and the names of the party. After taking occasion from the ministerial charges to pay a tribute of respect to the late Mr. Justice Sherwood, the hon member went on to speak of the concluding paragraph in the speech. He said he thought that that paragraph must be taken to censure the conduct of those who had petitioned the Imperial authorities against the rebellion loss bill. Here he read a passage from one of Mr. Gladstone's speeches, stating that Lord Elgin had supplied the Imperial Government with one-sided statements, and he produced a British Parliamentary paper, purporting to be a return of all the addresses on the subject, in which paper all the addresses on one side was printed, and none on the other. The Provincial Government in Canada however, had stated that they did not mean to pay rebels, and the bill was ultimately allowed in England on that ground. He had now the authority of the hon member for Norfolk, for saying that ministers did mean to pay rebels, and that it was even with the greatest difficulty that they had been induced to admit his amendments to exclude those persons who had been banished to Bermuda. They had, on that account, probably refused to give that gentleman office, though they had ostensibly done so, upon grounds which seemed to him perfectly unprecedented. Here he read a letter addressed, as we understood, by Mr. Baldwin to Mr. Boulton, stating that Mr. Boulton's legal qualifications were undoubtedly of the highest order, but that it was necessary in appointing a judge to defer even to the reasonable prejudices of the people. He concluded by a sweeping denunciation of the conduct of the Government.

Mr. PAPINEAU followed: he declared that the removal of the Seat of Government had been dictated by the spite, spleen, and base fears of the ministry. For cities as large as Montreal, Quebec or Toronto, the Seat of Government was a matter of no consequence. It added nothing to their resources, and taught luxurious habits to the young men. The people of those cities therefore, if they possessed good sense, would be disinterested in considering the subject. Well then, in better days, the gentlemen now in the ministry had declared on good grounds that they believed Montreal the most suitable place for the Seat of Government. If it had been deserted, it must therefore be on account of the base passions of the Government—it must have been from avarice or fear—fear to meet the circumstances, with which they were surrounded. And yet the people were said to be loyal and attached to order. They were so; but he called those loyal who gave honest independent advice; and he did not give that name to the sycophants who had induced the Governor to follow the example of the Craigs and Dalhousies whom *his* advisers had formerly denounced—who had persuaded him to get into the same boat as themselves, and sink or swim together in the same muddy pool. He condemned the conduct of the Administration, who, he said, might have prevented the outrages on the Governor and the House, had they acted in a manly manner. For a fortnight before that outrage, it was talked of at the corners of the streets, that if the Governor General sanctioned the indemnity bill, which he (Mr. Papineau) believed to be a just reparation for murders committed by court martials—courts martials which the sycophantic ministry had meanly declared to be legal—that if he sanctioned it, he would be insulted. Yet the Attorney General (East) had no other reply than *ils n'oseront pas*—no, art, no precaution but to recommend the Governor to act like a sneak. He went over the history of the warning, which he said were given to the ministry on the evening of the 25th May, and repeating that Mr. Lafontaine's only precaution was to be found in the words *ils n'oseront pas*. After the events of the evening of 25th April, the conduct of the Administration was as imbecile as before. Offers by the House of Assembly to grant money or additional legal powers to the ministry, that they might meet the crisis, were met with a laugh, and by the declaration of the Attorney General (West) that the ministry took upon themselves the responsibility, and that nothing farther in the way of violence *could* take place. He continued to describe the presentation of the address to the House, on which occasion Lord Elgin was stoned. (A cry on the ministerial benches, hear! hear!!) Well that mob was bad, and the ministry were worse. (Laughter.) The ministry through their Solicitor General (West) had shown that they sought the blood of their opponents—the Solicitor General had pointed out the most eminent men of the opposition and declared that he would see them prosecuted in the criminal box, as for an offence deserving of capital punishment. That mob was bad; but there was at least no light treason in it, and men who had escaped trial for high treason themselves had now forgotten all their own dangers of illegal tribunals to which they were subjected, and had become in their turn greater tyrants than those of whom they complained, for they had shown their willingness to make blood—innocent blood flow, in order to assure their own bad passion of revenge. Then, when more rioting had taken place, and several houses had been destroyed, instead of employing legal force, they thought only of employing brutal force. Instead of calling out the Sheriff and his *posse comitatus*, they sent one of their ministers to arm a number of young men, who were attached to peace and order though they despised the ministry as tyrants—and this minister was he, who was now elevated to the seat of justice to the seat, *par excellence*, where equity should be dispensed. They sent another minister to encourage these young men, by promising that they should not be disarmed—and they sent the hon. member for Richelieu to drill them in the dead of the night. They did all this while they had at hand regiments of the best disciplined troops in the world, ready at any time to do their bidding; and after all, they showed their imbecility, by taking away the arms they had given. Not only did they not employ the legal authorities: they discouraged them. They brought up magistrates from Quebec to take the place of the magistrates of Montreal, and to conduct these investigations, which, in turn, had produced a fresh harvest of contempt. Mr. Papineau then went over the resolutions passed at Kingston by the present Ministry, in favour of removing the seat of government to Montreal, and from these arguments condemned the late removal from that city. Speaking of the example of alternate parliaments, which was cited by the ministerialist organs, from the State of Connecticut, led him to remark that our institutions were not at all assimilated to those of Connecticut, where, under a charter granted even by that corrupt king, Charles the 2nd, the fullest elective institutions had prevailed from the beginning. He also quoted the despatch of the colonial minister of the day to show that in 1841 the British minister was opposed to alternate parliaments, and said that for such loyal people as the present ministry, they should not act in defiance of that opinion. In the same manner, Lord Elgin had in the first instance, rebuked the ministry for their proposal of alternate parliaments; but the screw was turned, and he was duped to remain a close prisoner until he was constrained at last to do their bidding. When in the first moment of alarm, he (Mr. Papineau) had proposed to remove the Legislature to Quebec, he was told that would be flying from the mob; that was good sense; but was it worse to fly than to crouch as they were now doing? Was it the business of a government, by showing that the chief feared he could not be protected, to lead every private citizen to believe that he could not be safe? The hon. gentleman, here, gave an amusing description of the manœuvres of the Fortin Cavalry, and said that in his opinion these were the most skilful operations of the strong government—stronger than any before, or than any that were to come after them. When he spoke to them, he went on to say, after the burning of the parliament house, of additional legal powers,—as for example—of the suspension of the *habeas corpus*—he thought it was good sense; but he was glad they had not asked for it, because great powers should be given only to the honest and discreet. Ministers had said nothing in the present speech about the removal to Quebec, probably because they feared for their popularity in the neighbourhood of this city, and with the same design of avoiding reproach hereafter. They had made the Governor General, in this paragraph about the seat of government, speak in his own proper person, instead of taking the responsibility on themselves. He alluded to the injustice which he said was done to the people of Lower Canada, by the French members of the House being withdrawn from the notice of their constituents, and forced, by being in a place where it would be ridiculous to speak French, to speak English. The House had repealed that clause of the Act of Union, which obliged the English language only to be used, but Ministers had the demerit of virtually annulling that repeal, by bringing the Legislature to a city, where there was no French press, and where, if a member spoke in French, he would certainly be misrepresented by the English press in the pay of the cabinet. He continued to enlarge on the mischiefs inflicted on Canada, especially in view of the expenditure in the construction of the canals, by the withdrawal of the protective policy of England. Instead, therefore, of saying, we were the richest people on earth, the Inspector General should have told the British Government that we were poor, and reduced by British policy, and should, therefore, have desired and claimed that justice should be done by the assumption of the Canadian debt. That debt had now amounted to about four millions; but it would be eight millions before the canals could be paid for by the revenues arising from them On the subject of the alleged increased prosperity of the country, he alluded to the failure to pay the schoolmasters, while the ministers took good care to pay themselves, and compared their conduct in this particular to the complacency with which some of them saw their rents increasing in Toronto, while they thought nothing of the falling off of rents, and of the empty Houses in Montreal. If they really wished the financial prosperity of the country, they should attempt to save money from their expenditure and would not continue to go on borrowing, like the roguish governments of Spain and Portugal, without providing the means of paying their debts. As to trade with the sister Provinces, he would have been glad to see the bills referred to in the the Speech laid on the table, and the House invited to act in such a manner as to meet the views of the sister Provinces; but instead of that it was merely intimated to the House, that good men were installed for four years, and the less that was said to them the better—that the House should leave the whole to them. With regard to the Annexationist dismissals, he remarked that this policy of dismissal had been four times repeated, and never with any other effect than to bring disgrace upon those who had practised it. This would have been true, even if there had been some indiscretion committed by those who signed the Montreal Address; but there was no such indiscretion; for the address signed in Montreal, was but the echo of despatches and speeches written and spoken by the greatest of English Statesmen. The emancipation of the United States, so far from injuring Great Britain, had been the greatest means of saving her from dangers, such as would probably have overwhelmed her—of increasing her trade, her manufactures, her resources to an unexampled extent. There was therefore nothing wrong or extraordinary in the Montreal Address. It was, indeed, like holding a rod up to children to talk to the members of that house of bartering for novelties the inestimable blessings, with which Canada was endowed. He dared gentlemen opposite to say that there was anything like the British constitution, in this tyrannical constitution, which had been imposed on Canada, by the Sydenhams and Durhams, who had been actuated by motives similar to those which moved Elizabeth or Cromwell in their treatment of Ireland. Canada had been told by the English Ministry that they would sooner give independence than an elective Legislative Council, because it would reflect upon the aristocracy of Great Britain. Under these circumstances, with eighteen years experience of colonial office injustice, was there any reason why Canadians should not ask for independence? Lord Grey's despatch was the reply. Let the most acute lawyer opposite say what reason or meaning there was in Lord Grey's despatch—"almost treason": it was absurd and fit only to frighten children. If the ministry could have twisted a crime out of the act of their opponents, they would not have failed to do so: their idleness showed that there had been no crime committed. Now on referring to the period of the commencement of Responsible Government, he found that there had been seventeen liberal ministers, by which he meant gentlemen who always supported Mr. LaFontaine. Of these liberal ministers five had been made Judges and five Legislative Councillors. But turning to the most dreadful, vicked, and ever excirated tories, he found that only four persons had been provided for in like manner. He found therefore on the whole that the liberals here were like the Whigs in England. They were the parties who had the greatest check (Laughter.) He denounced this system of judicial appointments, and made some severe remarks on certain judges who he thought carried their political fire to the Bench. He then spoke of the several Governors whom he had known in Canada, and declared that the only good Governors were those who did not belong to the aristocracy—Kenmpt, Prevost and Sherbrooke. He passed on to the Union act, and dwelt on the absurdity of Lower Canadians being called to vote on such questions as that of the Chancery Courts. Having, however, to vote on it, he confessed that he should be guided by the consideration that its present reconstruction was the vilest and most degrading job ever perpetrated in a House of Parliament. Last year he proposed that the law should prevent any member from being appointed to an office which he had voted to create, and he found to his surprise that he could not find a man to vote with him—that he was a voice crying in the desert. He now found that every menacing speech Mr. Blake had made to support the gentleman opposite against all opponents, had been made after a bargain previously concocted—a pretty set of circumstances to give confidence to suitors who might come before him. Going on to speak of the salaries of the ministers, he paid a tribute to the munificent liberality of Lord Metcalfe, and remarked that though the present Governor General was more moderate in his expenditure than any previous one, yet the foolish payment of an enormous salary, even to him, furnished the ground for ministers to demand enormous salaries, that they might live, as gentlemen of large incomes lived in England. The conclusion of the speech about the novelties of the United States was a piece of nonsense. In Canada there had been four constitutions in a very few years, while in the United States they had possessed the same elective institutions from the beginning. The novelty, therefore, was here, the established institutions there. He did not quite approve of any of the resolutions, but he should vote for them, because all were better than the speech, and because that was the next best thing to voting for giving no answer at all.

MR. HINCKS said he had heard many extraordinary speeches from the hon. member for St. Maurice, but never expected to hear him speak in favor of suspending the Habeas Corpus Act; never to hear him complain that ministers had not deferred to Downing Street interference; never to hear him speak in favor of repudiation. Before going farther, he would characterize the attack of the hon. gentleman, on an honorable friend of his (Mr. Aylwin,) as we understood, as one of the vilest character. The assertion that the Chancery bill was a job was ridiculous; if the present Chancellor had not been appointed, who could have been named to that position except the present Attorney General West. Mr. Hincks then went over the judicial appointments of the present ministry, and defended them as having been actuated by other than political motives. In doing so, he mentioned the appointments of M. Esten, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Vanfelson, &c., as proofs that ministers had not consulted their own private interests. In the United States and in England, politicians were constantly appointed to the Bench, and he liked especially to draw his examples from the latter country. He feared, however, the hon. gentleman judged others by himself, and felt, that if on the bench, he could not divest himself of the passions of which he had given an example. He declared that he knew of no members of the government who had received the warnings of the outrages on the Parliament spoken of by the hon. member. Then the hon. member went on to blame every act that took place after that outrage, especially the disarming of those he called young men. Now he asserted that every effort had been made to prevent these young men from committing mischief, by having them visited, and watched by magistrates; and in fact, no mischief was committed by them. They were afterwards disarmed in consequence of communications from gentleman opposed to ministers, who said that if these persons were disarmed there would be no more trouble. Another complaint which the hon. member made was against the manner—the sneaking manner he called it—in which the bill was passed. Colonel Prince threw all the responsibility on the Government for introducing the bill. The hon. member could not make that a fault, so he was compelled to make his complaint depend on the manner of the Governor General's giving his consent. Mr Hincks continued to defend the conduct of the ministry, after the troubles of last year. and then proceeded to reply to the observations made on the paragraphs in the address relating to emigrants, especially to those disparaging the Canadian Canals. The hon. member for St. Maurice, he said, was like many other persons, who, from political hatred had been constantly engaged in trying to depreciate the financial condition of the Province. He was happy to say, however, that there were no Provincial Debentures in London unsold, nor was there one overdue debenture which Government was not prepared to redeem As to reciprocal free trade with the Sister Provinces, he could say that the measures adopted by those Provinces were agreed to at a meeting of the ministers of all the sister Provinces; and though Nova Scotia had departed from her engagement, New Brunswick had not done so, and at present our flour had a protection of 2s. in that market. If reciprocity were not obtained, which he confidently expected, however, the trade with the Provinces would rapidly compensate for the want of it. The hon member then replied to Mr Cayley's review of the acts which had been passed last session, stating that that hon. gentleman had not mentioned the railway act which had been passed, and which would have the effect of completing the Portland Railway. As to Mr Dixon's dismissal, he acknowledged that it furnished good *ad captandum* argument against the ministry, but he asked if that conduct, even if wrong, was as bad as what had been done by some gentlemen opposite, who had dismissed magistrates without even telling them what was the reason for it. (No! no!) Well, whether that were so or not, he contended that ministers had acted correctly in the case of Mr Dixon. If he had denied the charges, it would then be the duty of the Government to follow them up, by giving the names of the parties making them. Great capital had been made out of this matter; but he thought it was in the discretion of Government to give the names or not as they thought best.

Sir A. MACNAB asked why Mr. Leslie did not appear in answer to the Subpœna of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Mr. BALDWIN—why did not Mr. Daly appear two years ago, when summoned?

Sir A. MACNAB merely wished to have the hon gentleman's opinions.

Mr. HINCKS continued to acknowledge that there was something in the attack made upon the new tariff of canal tolls; but complained that the whole facts had not been stated, and concluded by defending the scale ultimately adopted as one well calculated to improve the trade on the canals—a trade which he believed was ahead, adding considerably to the business of Quebec.

The House then adjourned.

DETAILS OF NEWS BY THE STEAMSHIP "EUROPA."

ENGLAND.

The chief events of the week have been concentrated in steam navigation. The Atlantic was looked for with great anxiety and very friendly feelings. The Irish Transatlantic Company have already laid on an experimental vessel the Viceroy, of Glasgow. She is 800 tons burthen, and is advertised to sail from Glasgow on the 1st June. If she succeeds as well as anticipated, in the run to Halifax, a line of first class steamers will be placed on the station.

The Government have begun at last to make some improvement in the management of the West India mail, with the view of competing with the United States for the passenger traffic to the tropics. The government contract with the West India Mail Company has been renewed for ten years. The Company are to provide new and swifter steamers than those hitherto engaged, and the circuitous route hitherto traversed, at so much loss of time, and as regards the Company itself, with the loss of so many vessels, is to be given up in favor of a more direct route.

Five new vessels are to be ready within a year. They are to maintain a speed of 12 to 14 knots an hour. The tonnage is to be 2000 to 2300 tons, the horse power 800. This arrangement will give the Company a fleet of 20 or 22 steamships, many of them of great capacity. The new and swifter steamers now being laid down will run semi-monthly from Southampton to St. Thomas. The voyage will be direct—the time twelve days. At this point three branch steamers will be in waiting to receive the mails, to convey them to Havana, and the Gulf of Mexico; a second to Hayti, Jamaica, San Jago de Cuba; Honduras and Nicaragua; a third to the Windward and Lower Islands, terminating at Demerara. After transferring the mails for these places, the Atlantic steamer will start direct for Chagres or the Isthmus of Panama, then to disembark the Pacific mails, for transmission to the west coast of America.

In Parliament, an attempt to take off the duty on newspaper advertisements failed. Mr. Labouchere again introduced his merchants' service marine bill. Beyond this the business was meagre.

One of the wealthiest Lancashire and Yorkshire manufacturers, Mr. Threlfall, had been arrested on a charge of forging bills to the extent of £40,000. £12,000 had been discounted when he was taken, but the money was recovered. It is thought that he would have left in the Europa.

Lord John Russell is still too unwell to introduce the Lord Lieutenancy abolition bill.

The crops are looking extremely promising.

The new expedition in search of Sir John Franklin sailed on the 8th.

IRELAND.

Busy, trying to ameliorate the condition of the tenant farmer. A tenant conference to be held in Dublin immediately.

FRANCE.

The anniversary of the Republic was celebrated with great pomp. All was quiet; not a single arrest occurred. On Sunday, Napoleon's death was celebrated. On Monday, the Napoleon and Voix du Peuple Journals ceased to exist. This will promote much good.

The Council of Commerce and Agriculture passed on Monday, after a very animated debate, a resolution which recommends that Political Economy should be taught in the French schools but not from a Free Trade point of view, but with a view to the legislation which protects French industry.

The new election law passed by a large majority, although Generals Lamoriciere and Cavignac voted against the government. The return is two large to report now. Three unlicensed venders of papers were fined 25 francs.

Accounts from Guadaloupe to the 16th ult., represent the Colony to be in rather an alarming position. The trial of persons accused of being concerned in the affair of Marie Golland, in which several individuals were assassinated, has caused great irritation between the white and the black population of Bassetern, and the former threatened to massacre the latter. A bill to enact capital punishment for political offences, it is said, will shortly be introduced.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

Scarcely any thing is talked of in Prussia but the two Congresses about to meet in Frankfort and Berlin. It appears that with the circular convening the Frankfort Diet, Austria despatched a confidential note to each State, conceived in a stile of firmness, relative to the recent negotiations with Prussia.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, is, it is said, now preparing an energetic reply to these notes.

Austria acted in the face of Germany, when she convoked the Plenary Diet, and declared forfeiture of membership the penalty of non-appearance, Prussia will be expected to act with similar decision. Austria aims at perpetrating an illegal act, by restoring the old Diet, legally disallowed in 1849. Prussia demands a revision of the act of the 8th of June, and requires particularly three things:—That Austria shall not assume a right of precedency, which she never enjoyed, except to the Old Diet; that she shall be content with a Congress of Plenipotentiaries, and a simple convention relative to the Act of Confederation, and that a re-distribution of votes, may allow Prussia to represent the Union, with the full power of all its members. The affairs of this empire are beginning to excite considerable attention in England. A loan of eighteen million thalers will shortly be issued. Rothschild's offer has not been accepted.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Austrian government has addressed a circular, dated the 6th ult., to the embassadors at the German Courts. In this circular, after pointing out the necessity of creating a new central power for Germany, as the functions of the interior power at Frankfort were to cease on the 1st of May, it announces its intention of taking the initiative for convoking the representatives of the different States of Germany at Frankfort on the 10th of May for the said purpose. The Austrian government justifies this step, in virtue of certain articles of the federal act.

The circular states the imperial representation will leave immediately for Frankfort, to make the preliminary arrangements for the assembling of representatives of the other States, on the 10th of May. The large possessions of General Ernest Kiss, judicially murdered, at Arad, on the 9th of October last have been conferred by the usurping power on Jellachich, and to Haynau have been given the estates of the murdered Count Louis Bathyani.

RUSSIA.

The sum which Austria has to pay to Russia, as indemnification for the expenses of the Russian troops, during the late campaign, is 3,700,000 silver roubles. Russia takes salt from Austria to the amount of 700,000 roubles, and the other 3,000,000 are to be paid in yearly instalments of one million, and 5 per cent interest for the outstanding capital.

TURKEY.

The Wanderer, of Vienna, says that the Porte has communicated to the Austrian internuncio, that it has definitely fixed the term for the confinement of the Hungarian exiles at 9 months from the 1st of July last, and that at the expiration of that period they will be at liberty to go wherever they may choose.

GREECE.

The Porocos was again blockaded by Sir William Parker. At the same time orders were given for the blockades of other ports of Greece. On the 25th, the Greek Chamber met, with closed doors, when the Greek Minister explained that the renewal of hostilities was in consequence of the refusal of the Government to admit the claims of the English Cabinet, although the amount of the claim was nearly settled. In answer to a question as to the support to be expected from the other protecting powers, the Minister of Foreign Affairs said he expected none, notwithstanding his pressing solicitations to that effect. A very stormy debate in both houses ensued, on a demand from the Minister, and passed a formal resolution to the effect that the Government should act according to the interests of the country.

Mr. Wyse gave in an ultimatum, which was accepted by the Government, and the Greek question was put an end to on the 28th. The Minister of the Interior has issued a formal notice to that effect, and an apology will be made by the Greek Government. The English Minister agrees to accept 180,000 drachms and security for the settlement of the Pacifico's claim.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Serious disturbances may be expected soon. Denmark is fast recruiting her army, and to judge from Gen. Willisen's proclamation, the Holstein army must be in a most efficient state.

SPAIN.

A new plan has been proposed by the Minister of Finance, for converting all the existing Government securities into new three per cent. stock. The arrangements between England and France are officially ratified. Don Francisco Xavier Isturat is to be Minister to England. Lord Howden, Ambassador to Spain.

POLAND.

It has been determined upon to thoroughly fortify Cracow.

We have news by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Euxine, from Constantinople to the 29th ult., and from Malta to the 20th. Among the passengers by the Euxine, are three Hungarian refugees from Malta. As soon as they landed, they received assistance to proceed to London from the Mayor of Southampton, and Mr. Noel—a relative of Lady Noel Byron, the widow of the great poet, who resides in Southampton.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—May 10.

Flour Market animated; Baltimore and Philadelphia Brands quoted at 23s 6d a 24s; Canadian 23s a 23s 6d.

We regret to announce the death of the Honourable Levius Peters Sherwood, member of the Legislative Council of Canada, which took place on Sunday last, at his residence in this city. Mr. Sherwood was advanced in life, having attained his 72nd year. He has been for years in a delicate state of health, but notwithstanding, able to attend to business. He was present at the opening of Parliament, and took his seat in the Legislative Council, each day, since the commencement of the session. He accompanied the Legislative Councillors, on Friday, to Government House, to present the address to the Governor General, in answer to the speech from the Throne, and he afterwards visited the House of Assembly, to all appearance in the enjoyment of his usual health. He had a severe attack of illness on Sunday morning, and departed this life on the afternoon of that day, deeply regretted by a large circle of sorrowing relatives and friends. The deceased, in perilous times, distinguished himself in the ranks of the Loyalists of Canada, in defence of the Crown and British institutions. His long life was spent in the service of his Sovereign and Country, in the Field, at the Bar, on the Bench, and in the Senate. We trust that some one more competent for the task than we profess to be, will furnish a memorial of the deceased, worthy of his memory. The Houses of Parliament met *pro forma*, yesterday, at the usual hour, and immediately adjourned, in token of their respect for the memory of the late Councillor. We may mention that the Honourable Henry Sherwood M.P.P. for Toronto, and George Sherwood Esq. M.P.P. for Brockville, are sons of the late Honourable Levius Peters Sherwood.—*Toronto Colonist*.

MARRIED.

At the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Quebec, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Drolet, D. Stuart, Esq, Merchant, Hamilton, C.W., to Jane, eldest daughter of Charles Smith, Esq., Urlamore, Banffshire, Scotland.

DIED.

On the 15th instant, aged 13 years, Mary Mason, youngest daughter of the late Colin Robertson, Esq.

Banque du Peuple.

NOTICE.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) the 24th instant, HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY, will be observed as a HOLIDAY by this Institution.

All Bills due on 24th instant must be paid on 23rd instant, agreeably with Clause XXVI. of Act 12 Vic., cap. 22.

By Order,
B. H. LEMOINE. Cashier.
Montreal, 24th May, 1850. 73

Cricket.

A CRICKET MATCH will be Played on the McGILL COLLEGE GROUND, THIS DAY, "The Queen's Birthday," (Weather permitting.) Wickets to be pitched at TWELVE o'clock precisely.

Members of the Club are requested to be on the Ground by ELEVEN o'clock.
May 24, 1850. 73

Lost,

ON Wednesday Afternoon, May 22, a POCKET BOOK containing $130 or $140 in Bills; also, a CHEQUE drawn by GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co., on the BANK OF MONTREAL, dated 22nd May, 1850, for £11 16s., No. 1975, together with other Papers and Receipts. Any Person having found it, will be Liberally Rewarded by making it known to Mr. LEBERT, at the People's Hotel, Notre Dame Street, or to CAPTAIN JEREMIE, Police Office.
JOHN HODGSON.
Montreal, 24th May, 1850. 73

Wigs—Wigs—Wigs.

WHO WOULD HAVE A BALD HEAD?

Largest & Cheapest Stock of Wigs and Frontlets in Canada.

DAVID BANSLEY,
No. 129, Notre Dame Street,
(Next Store to Mr. Rice Sharpley's, and fourth Store West of the English Church,)

HAIR CUTTER, Patent Ventilating WIG, SCALP, FRONTLET and RINGLET MANUFACTURER, from EDINBURGH, gratefully acknowledges the distinguished patronage bestowed on him since his arrival in Canada, and trusts that with strict attention to business, combined with a large and superior Stock of Goods, he will retain a continuance of that public favour already bestowed on him.

The superior style in which D. B. manufactures every description of Ornamental Hair, is generally known and admitted: its resemblance to nature,—perfect ventilation, ease and elegance—is well known to those who have had an opportunity of judging.

D. B. is in constant personal attendance in the Hair-Cutting and Dressing Rooms, and is assisted by men of equal abilities. The apartments are neatly and comfortably furnished.

Parties at a distance can be supplied by enclosing the colour of their Hair, and number of inches round the head.

RAZORS Ground and Set.
May 24. 73

JUST ARRIVED by the "Favorite"—
An elegant assortment of the newest patterns ENGLISH COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, &c.; also, RAZORS, STROPS, &c., of the very best quality.
D. BANSLEY.
May 24. 73

WANTED—An APPRENTICE to the Hair Cutting Business. Apply to
D. BANSLEY, Notre Dame Street.
May 24. 73

TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

THE ADVERTISER who has had the experience of some years in the HARDWARE TRADE OF CANADA, is desirous of obtaining a Situation as SALESMAN or MANAGER in a Wholesale Establishment. Address Box 420, Post Office.
Montreal, May 24, 1850. r—73

Keating's Cough Lozenges.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh supply of Keating's Cough Lozenges, justly celebrated as a most valuable Remedy for Coughs, Colds, &c., &c.
S. J. LYMAN & CO.
Place d'Armes,
May 24, 1850. 73

Poor Man's Friend.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from the Proprietors, a large supply of that invaluable Ointment called the "POOR MAN'S FRIEND."
S. J. LYMAN & Co.,
Place d'Armes,
Agents for Canada.
May 24. 73

Rypophagon.

JUST RECEIVED a supply of Winter and Thompson's Genuine RYPOPHAGON Shaving Soap, together with an assortment of Tooth Brushes, Sponges, &c.
S. J. LYMAN & Co.,
Place d'Armes.
May 24. 73

"THE BAR OF LOWER CANADA, SECTION OF THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL".

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS of the Section are hereby required to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of the Annual Subscription, due 1st inst.
By order of the Batonnier,
STRACHAN BETHUNE, Secretary.
Montreal, May 20, 1850. e—70

FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

THE Steamer OTTAWA will leave the CANAL BASIN, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at EIGHT o'clock P.M., for Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton, touching at the Intermediate Ports, Weather permitting.
For Freight or Passage apply to
DAVID TORRANCE,
Or at the Office, Canal Basin.
May 22, 1850. 71

FOR CHARTER.—The fine, fast sailing, first class, Coppered and Copper-fastened Brig "MUNRO", Captain FREDK. SCOTT, 213 tons register—will accept a Charter for any Safe Port in the United Kingdom or the West Indies. Apply to
EDWD. MAITLAND, TYLEE & CO.
Montreal, May 24, 1850. r—73

FOR CHARTER.—The fine, first-class Brig "THETIS", Captain THOMAS ROYSTON, 271 tons register—will accept a Charter for any Safe Port in the United Kingdom. Apply to
EDWD. MAITLAND, TYLEE & CO.
Montreal, May 24, 1850. r—73

FOR GLASGOW.—The A. 1. Bark HOME, GREIG, Master, for Glasgow, will be ready to take in Freight on Monday, 27th instant. A considerable part of her Cargo being engaged, she will have immediate despatch. Has superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to
ANDW. MACFARLANE.
May 23. 72

REGULAR TRADER FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine new A 1, fast-sailing barque "GIFT," Capt. WILLIAM GRAY, will be ready in a few days to take in cargo for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, having superior accommodation, apply to Captain Gray, on board, or to
[illegible]
May 23. 72

FOR CHARTER—To any Safe Port on East Coast of SCOTLAND, or to LIVERPOOL or CLYDE.—The fine A. 1. Barque CARARA, 225 Tons register, will be in port in a few days, and be prepared to take in Cargo about the 28th instant. Apply to
JAS. GORDON & CO.
May 22. 71

CANADA, from London, is entered at the Custom House. Consignees are requested to pass their Entries immediately.
JESSE JOSEPH.
Montreal, May 21, 1850. m—70

FOR GLASGOW.—The well known Clyde-built Ship "CAMBRIA," Capt. HARRISON, and "ERROMANGA," Capt. RAMSAY, have a part of their cargoes engaged—will have quick dispatch—have excellent accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES R. ORR.
May 14. 64

ALL THIS WEEK.

FISHER'S NEW YORK MELODISTS

AGAIN respectfully announce that they will continue their CONCERTS (Ethiopian), with CHANGE of PROGRAMME, all THIS WEEK, viz., THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, 23rd, 24th and 25th instant, at the ODD FELLOWS' HALL.
Doors open at Seven, to commence at EIGHT. Admission, 1s 3d; Children, Half-price.
May 23. 72

ON CONSIGNMENT, ex "Cambria," "Erromanga," "California," and Vessels in Port:—
250 boxes White Soap, superior quality
300 boxes Pikes
25 barrels Table Salt, in drums,
20 boxes Arrow Root, in tins
30 boxes Black Lead
1 ton Oakum
50 packages Washing Powder, Ground Ginger, Pearl Barley, White and Brown Candy, Nutmegs.
—ALSO,—
500 barrels Flour
25 barrels and tierces Beef
100 kegs Fine Leaf Lard
For Sale by
JAMES R. ORR.
May 23. d—72

TIN PLATES:—500 boxes Tin Plates IC IX and other sizes
For Sale by
JESSE JOSEPH.
Montreal, May 23. m—72

COKE:—500 Chaldrons Newcastle Coke
For Sale by
JESSE JOSEPH.
Montreal, May 23. m—72

HERRINGS—100 Barrels No. 1 North Shore for Sale by
TORRANCE & BUSTEED.
May 20. 69

HATS!!

GIBB & CO. have just OPENED a few Cases of LINCOLN & BENNETT'S best LONDON VELVET NAP HATS.
May 3. 55

GIBB & CO. have just received per "Great Britain" and "John Bull," their usual complete assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS; together with a choice selection of GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHERY.
May 3. 55

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES WANTED by
JESSE JOSEPH.
May 4. 1m—56

CUSTOMS WAREHOUSE.—All descriptions of MERCHANDIZE Stored in Bond, on reasonable terms.
B. HART.
Montreal, April 27, 1850. 51

MR. E. L. PACAUD,
Advocate,

HAS OPENED his OFFICE in No. 25, St. Gabriel Street, above the Office of *L'Avenir*.
Mr. PACAUD will buy Militia Claims, Township Lands, and Government Debentures; he will act, also, as Agent.
Montreal, May 23, 1850. 1y—72

WANTED—A SITUATION as HOUSE-KEEPER by a middle-aged person, who has been long accustomed to House-Keeping, and can be well recommended. No objection to travel with a family. Apply at this Office.
May 23. m—72

WANTED,—A SERVANT BOY to take charge of a Horse, and make himself otherwise useful. Apply at the Herald Office.
May 23. 72

STORAGE.—All descriptions of MERCHANDIZE Stored at reasonable rates, and no charge for receiving and delivering.
B. HART.
April 27. 51

DAGUERREOTYPE.

J. MACROW begs most respectfully to intimate to his friends and the Public in general, that he has REMOVED his DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS from 142 to 144, Notre Dame Street, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his Line, and hopes, by strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage.
☞Entrance, first door St. Joseph Street.
May 21, 1850. 70

DAGUERREOTYPE.

MR. DOANE begs to acquaint the Public, that he is now ready to operate by the SKY-LIGHT, recently erected at Muir's Buildings, No. 2, Place d'Armes. Show-Room, second floor.
Mr. D. specially invites Ladies and Gentlemen to call and see some of his late Productions.
Portraits taken from 9, A.M. to 5, P.M. Attendance until 6.
May 15. 65

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore carried on in this City by S. A. LESUEUR, will be henceforth continued by the Subscriber, in his own name, in the Premises, No. 199, St. Paul Street, which will be OPENED for Business on FRIDAY Next, the 24th instant, with a large assortment of FRENCH & FOREIGN GOODS.
L. SOULIÉ.
May 20, 1850. 69

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing in this city, between the undersigned and the late JOSEPH VALLEE, under the Firm of VALLEE & BOYER was dissolved on the 23rd of April last, by the death of the said JOSEPH VALLEE.
The Subscriber, who is now carrying on Business in his own name, is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
LOUIS BOYER.
Montreal. 14th May, 1850. 1m—65

FOR SALE by the Subscribers:—
3000 lbs Superior American CHEESE
ADDY & CHILDS,
No. 156, Notre Dame Street.
May 23. 72