The Montreal Water rates — Is Quebec or Montreal to be the Sea-Port?!

Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME XLIX. MONTREAL, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1857. NUMBER 240.

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

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

☞ Business Cards neatly and promptly executed.

JAMES POTTS
Jan. 26. 22

CARPET WAREROOMS,
CRYSTAL BLOCK,
NOTRE DAME STREET.

IN consequence of the death of the late HENRY BENJAMIN, the Executors of his Estate beg to notify all parties in want of any description of

FURNISHING GOODS!!
CARPETS!
OIL CLOTHS!
&c. &c.
that they intend to commence
SELLING OFF
the same at a very heavy reduction from the marked prices,
FOR CASH ONLY,
on this day; and would recommend an early inspection of the same, as with the
NEW STOCK
which has been added this Spring: the assortment is now much larger than has ever been exhibited in Canada.

Besides the above will be found TEN CASES of
ELEGANT BRITISH PLATE,
Chimney and Cheval Glasses,
OF ALL SIZES.

In order to facilitate the winding up of the business, all parties indebted by book-account or otherwise, are particularly requested to make a settlement of the same previous to the 1st of August next, so as to avoid any legal expenses.

H. BENJAMIN & CO.
Crystal Block,
Notre Dame Street.
Montreal, June 2, 1857. 129

THE SUBSCRIBERS have now received their
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
Comprising an extensive and complete ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Which they offer on the very best terms.
W. & R. MUIR,
St. Paul Street.
Sept. 12, 1857. 217

D. & J. MACDONALD & CO.,
Manufacturers,
Glasgow, London, Manchester, Londonderry, Belfast, New York, and Montreal.

D. & J. Macdonald & Co.,
No. 163 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL,

BEG to inform the Trade that they have just received large additions to their Stock of

Sewed and Embroidered Muslins
Of every description and in great variety.
Ladies' and Children's Underclothing
Ladies' Cotton and Lace Mantles, Muslin Jackets, Morning Dresses, &c
Girls' Silk and Muslin Dresses
Boys' Marseilles, Merino, Tartan, and Kilt Dresses
Infants' Pelisses, Carrying Cloaks, &c
A large Stock of Men's Shirts of every description, Cotton, Linen and Woollen
—ALSO,—
Scotch Muslins in variety.
N.B.—All Goods sold at Glasgow Prices.
E. GOODIER.
Montreal, Sept. 24, 1857. 227

FALL IMPORTATIONS.
RINGLAND & EWART.
272 NOTRE DAME STREET, WEST

HAVE just opened their Fall Importation of Scotch Wool Hosiery and Under-Clothing, Knitted Hosiery and Socks, French Kid Gloves, all sizes, Wool Polkas, Vests and Capes, Smallwares in endless variety, Gents Fancy Flannel, Dress and Regatta Shirts, cheaper than ever.

The Public are respectfully invited to examine our Stock.
Terms Cash. No Second Price.
September 16. 220

NEW CARPETINGS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL and COMMON CARPETINGS, of this Fall's importation, among which will be found some New and Choice Patterns, never before introduced into Canada.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Of a variety of widths and makes, including some of HARE'S celebrated Manufactures.
Hearth Rugs, Druggets, Carpet Bags, &c., in great profusion.
R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
St. Francois Xavier Street.
September 1857. 222

NEW DRY GOODS,
WHOLESALE ONLY.

JUST Received by this Fall's Vessels, LINEN, WOOLLEN, COTTON and SILK FABRICS, purchased under the most favorable circumstances, and now offered to the Trade on reasonable Terms.

STEAMBOAT FURNISHINGS and SHOEMAKER'S FINDINGS constantly on hand.
R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
St. Francois Xavier Street.
September 18. 222

REUTER, BROTHER & Co.
267 ST. PAUL STREET,
AGENTS FOR THE
MONTREAL ZINC PAINT WORKS!

HAVE constantly on hand home manufactured
WHITE PAINT
of the very finest quality, and of a GREATER DURABILITY than any other paint, covering as well as White Lead Paint, and being, by its lighter body, more than
40 per cent. cheaper.
Pamphlets can be had at our office, 267 St Paul Street.
September 9. 1m 214

FRENCH CALF SKINS.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND a fine assortment of the most celebrated manufacturers in Paris.
Prices very cheap.
REUTER, BROTHER & Co.
Importers, 267 St. Paul Street.
Sept. 9. 1m 214

DOLLARS AND CENTS.

CHARLTON'S EXCHANGE TABLES, THIRD EDITION, comprising tables reducing Sterling into Currency, AND INTO DOLLARS AND CENTS, to meet the requirement of the new system of keeping accounts at the Banks and Public Offices, for Sale at Dawson's, Sadlier's and Millers Book Stores Montreal.
July 11. 3m 163

JUST PUBLISHED
By the Subscribers,
LE CASTOR,
POLKA PATRIOTIQUE,
Dedicated to the Hon. Madame JOSEPH MASSON,
BY GME. FLEURY DESCHAMBAULT.
—Also, just received,—
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW FRENCH ROMANCES.
J. W. HERBERT & CO.,
Sign of the
GOLDEN LYRE,
131 & 133, Notre Dame Street.
August 6 185

AGENCY OF THE
Canada Pianoforte Manufactory.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and shall have constantly on hand an elegant assortment of PIANOFORTES from the above establishment. These instruments they can specially recommend for power, brilliancy, and richness of tone; and will be found in price, far below any which can be purchased in the city.

Every instrument guaranteed.
J. & W. HILTON,
25 Great St. James' Street.
September 25. 228

WHITE FISH.

BARRELS, in prime order.
For Sale.
McLENNAN, MACNAB & CO.
17th Sept. 221

SAVAGE & LYMAN,
HAVE RECEIVED,
PER S. S. "NORTH AMERICAN,"
THREE CASES
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
AND
FINE JEWELLERY,
OF NEW STYLES.
—ALSO—
SILVER TEA & COFFEE SETTS,
Castors, Salvers, Cups and Goblets!
—AND—
FORKS, SPOONS AND LADLES,
OF VARIOUS PATTERNS.
Corner of Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Streets. 220

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE. ☜
THE ONLY LICENSED GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION PAWNBROKER, IN THE CITY, *NO. 137 NOTRE DAME STREET.*

THE Undersigned will advance Money on JEWELLRY, WATCHES, CLOTHING, FURS, STOVES, FURNITURE and other articles at reasonable rates. Has also on hand an excellent and large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Rings, Clocks, and Fancy Goods, which he offers for Sale at the Manufacturers rates.
SIMON HART.
May 20. 6m-118
N.B.—No business done on Saturday till afte 7 o'clock, P.M

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

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

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

HARDWARE.

THE Subscribers beg to offer for Sale at LOW PRICES, a large assortment of English and American GRATES, FENDERS and FIRE IRONS, CORNICE POLES and CORNICES, CURTAIN-BANDS, &c.
RODGERS' Pocket and Table Cutlery and Scissors.
SHEFFIELD Plated and Brittania Metal Ware.
A most complete assortment of Builders Furnishings of the latest designs.
Cabinet Makers, and Upholsterers, Stock of every description.
Saddlery, &c., with the usual assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware.
—ALSO,—
The PATENTED SELF-SEALING CANS for preserving Fruits without Sugar.
JAS. WALKER & CO.,
264 St. Paul Street.
September 16. 220

CHINA, GLASS,
AND
EARTHENWARE.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the "Shandon," William Campbell," and other regular traders, a portion of their FALL SUPPLY, which the offer at low prices and on liberal terms.
RENAUD, PRIEUR & CO.,
200 St. Paul Street.
Montreal, 11th Sept., 1857. 216

FOR SALE.

THE GOOD WILL of the Business hitherto conducted by McIntosh & McLean, in Great St. James Street, Montreal, together with the Stock in Trade, comprising a full and general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, &c. Early application to be made on the premises. Terms can be made liberal.
Montreal, September 21st. 224

DRY GOODS.

THE undersigned has received ex Steamship "INDIAN," "ANGLO-SAXON," "NORTH AMERICAN," "PRIDE OF CANADA," "MONTREAL," "QUEEN OF THE LAKES," "CITY OF TORONTO," and other vessels, the following articles, which he offers to the Trade at LOW PRICES,
One Hundred Cases of Coatings and Trowserings, comprising every variety and novelty suitable for Fall and Winter.
Robert Ashton's Fast Colored Cambric Prints, in Purples, Chocolate, &c.
J. Radcliffe & Co. (Greenfield Mill, Rochdale) White and Scarlet Flannels (light and medium makes), and Ottawa Kerseys.
Do Medium and Superfine Witney Blankets, Mackinaw and Colored Shanty do.
William Hobbs & Co. (Vale House Mills) 33 and 36 inch White Shirtings, Greys, &c
G. F. Robinson (Spring Bank Mills, Stockport) White Long Cloths, and Grey Gold End Shirtings.
French Madapolams, from Darka, Debie & Co., Lisle.
John Dick & Sons (Clyde Mills) Spool Cotton; the only competitor of Coate's in New York, and superior to any Thread yet introduced here; in Zinc Cannisters, containing 50 dozen assorted numbers.
WILLIAM HOBBS, JR.
Old Exchange, St. Joseph Street, Montreal, September 22. 226

HUDSON BAY
BUFFALO ROBES.
IMPORTATION 1857.

THE undersigned having purchased from the HUDSON BAY COMPANY the whole of their
NORTH-WEST SKINS,
are now prepared to receive orders for the same at their respective places of business.
E. HUDON, FILS & CO.
SEYMOUR, WHITNEY & CO.
Sept. 11. 216

BUFFALO ROBES.

NORTH-WEST ROBES—Hudson's Bay Company's
SOUTH-WEST ROBES—Seasonable.
☞ Qualities and Packs assorted to suit purchasers.
For sale by
BOYER & HAWLEY.
Sept. 15. 3m 219

NORTH SHORE SALMON,

BARRELS and HALF-BRLS
No. 2 MACKEREL, *new*
SEAL OIL—Hudson Bay Company's
For sale by
BOYER & HAWLEY.
Sept. 15. 1m 219

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
MINTON & Co.'s
Celebrated Flooring Tiles,
FOR CHURCHES, HOTELS, SHOPS, CONSERVATORIES, HALLS OF PRIVATE HOUSES, &c. &c.
Samples and designs can be seen, and every information obtained on application to
CHARLES C. HEARLE,
291 St. Paul Street, Montreal,
Agent for Canada.
Sept. 16 220

Oils! Oils!
150 QR-CASKS PALE SEAL OIL
100 brls WHALE OIL
For sale by
LANE, STEPHENS & Co.
Sept. 16. 220

Fish.
50 BRLS. No. 1 North Shore Salmon
50 brls Mackerel
For sale by
LANE, STEPHENS & Co.
Sept. 16. 220

NEW LACE AND MUSLIN GOODS,
JUST ARRIVED,
Ex North American & United Service,
AT
168 NOTRE DAME STREET.

A SUPERB collection of the new AUTUMN STYLES, in Sleeves, Collars and complete Setts.

EMBROIDERIES
Of the most recherche description, including the NEW COL DE PARIS, and a most tasteful selection of the admired Marcella and Linen Morning Setts, commencing at ONE DOLLAR.

LACES
In all the new and fashionable Articles, forming an assortment unsurpassed for Variety, Extent and Cheapness, whilst the Styles and Quality will be found superior to that of most Houses, paying *less exclusive* attention to this Branch of Business.
J. PARKIN, Laceman,
Importer of British and Foreign Lace and Embroidery, 168 Notre Dame Street.
September 16. 220

M'MILLAN & CARSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHING
AND
OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE
No. 66 McGill Street.

McM. & C. have just received a large and varied assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of:
West of England, Scotch, and Yorkshire TWEEDS, Doe and Deer SKINS, all from the best makers; Black, Brown and Fancy Coatings, Beaver and Pilot Over Coatings, West of England and French Black and Colored Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Fancy Vesting.

GARMENTS of all descriptions made to measure in a manner that cannot be surpassed either as regards fit, style or workmanship, and at very *moderate prices for cash.*

From the success they have had in cutting that most difficult and important item of Gentlemen's Dress, namely, PANTALOONS, they feel warranted in saying to those who desire a good fitting Pant, made from the best fabrics, that they can be supplied at their Establishment.

McM. & C. beg to say to the Country portion of their Customers that they have on hand a large Stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
very carefully made up from good material.
Merchants would do well to examine before making their purchases.
Scott's, Clay's, and Chappell's FASHIONS hand and for sale.
N.B.—ONE PRICE ONLY!
September 17, 1857. trs-221

AT R. SHARPLEY'S FANCY STORE
WILL BE FOUND THE MOST
EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT
OF EVERY VARIETY OF
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
IN THE
PROVINCE OF CANADA,
Consisting of the Spring and Summer Importations of over
800 CASES,
Direct from the MANUFACTURERS of
ENGLAND, FRANCE & GERMANY,
COMPRISING:
English and French Jewellery and Watches
Bohemian, French and English Glass and China Ware
Belgium and British Plate Drawing Room Mirrors, Pier, Cheval and Toilet Glasses
French Clocks of Marble, Bronze and Ormolue.
English and French Writing Desks, Work oxes and Dressing Cases
And an extensive assortment of Bronzed Glass and Lacquered Chandeliers and Gasaliers
Moderator Lamps, in China, Glass and Bronze
Alabaster and Parian Statuetts
And cases Artist's Materials of every description
Drawing and Tracing Papers and Linen, of every size and quality
And the most extensive and complete assortment of Staple and Fancy Stationery in Montreal
The Largest and best assorted Stock of Electro Plate and Plated Ware ever imported into Canada
The Stock of Drawing and Dining Room Paper Hangings and Decorations is most complete, as also a splendid selection of Bed Room Papers.
P.S.—As there is such an extensive assortment of Goods in the Store, it would be an impossibility to enumerate them, and every article having been purchased direct from the Manufacturer for CASH, he is enabled to Sell on better terms than any other House in Canada, both Wholesale and Retail.
R. SHARPLEY,
Crystal Block,
Notre Dame Street.
August 21. 198

NONTREAL
PAPER HANGING WAREHOUSE
178 NOTRE DAME STREET.

JUST received, in bond, per ship "Empire" at New York:—
25 bales ENGLISH WALL PAPER, all new and beautiful styles.
—ALSO—
10 cases AMERICAN SATIN PAPER.
—And daily expected—
30 bales ENGLISH WALL PAPER, in bond, per ship "Calleape."
—AND—
5 bales per "City of Hamilton."
F. TRIGG.
April 29 100

LACES & EMBROIDERIES.
C. HEALY

HAS JUST RECEIVED a carefully selected assortment of LACES and EMBROIDERIES. The SULTANA, PICCOLOMINI, EUGENIE COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c., &c.
All the new and Fashionable Styles.
BUGLE LACE and Crape Collars and Sleeves.
Ladies and strangers visiting the City are respectfully invited to inspect the above goods, which are very superior.
C. HEALY, Laceman,
219 Notre Dame Street,
West of French Cathedral.
September 17. 221

FOR SALE,

DUBLIN XXX STOUT PORTER, Pints and Quarts
1st Prize American Cheese
Choice Dairy Butter
Fresh Oatmeal
Superior Buckwheat Flour
No. 1 Mackerel in Kitts
C. D. PROCTOR & CO.
Feb. 14. 38

Grate Coals!

THE Subscribers offer for Sale the best quality of Screened SYDNEY GRATE COAL, in lots to suit purchasers.
MACDOUGALL, KING & CO.
June 9. 135

Smiths' Coal.

BEST NEWCASTLE NUT COAL for Sale by the Subscribers.
MACDOUGALL, KING & CO.
June 9. 135

COALS, COALS.

SCREENED GRATE COALS, in lots to suit purchasers, for sale by
G. & D. SHAW,
No. 8 Common Street.
Dec. 12 242

BARRELS MACKEREL.
Do. Labrador HERRINGS.
Bundles Prime DRY FISH.
Cases LOBSTERS.
For Sale.
McLENNAN, MACNAB, & CO.
17th Sept. 221

SOLE LEATHER.

THE Balance of STOCK of the New Glasgow Tanneries, for Sale by
WILLIS & MACNAB,
Gillespie's Buildings,
Corner of Common and Port Streets.
September 17. 221

CLARK, WINKS & CO.
No. 168 (new 228) St. Paul Street,
HAVE NOW IN STORE
About Three-Fourths
OF THEIR
NEW FALL IMPORTATIONS!
A LARGE VARIETY OF
Dress Goods, Ribbons, Gloves, and Hosiery.
Haberdashery, Small Wares, Fancy Woollens, &c.
2000 pieces Colored and Black COBOURGS!
CLARK, WINKS & Co.
Montreal, September 16, 1857. 220

GENTLEMEN'S
FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,
NEW PATTERNS.
GENTLEMEN'S
WOOLLEN POLKAS.
With and without Sleeves.
GENTLEMEN'S
Scotch Lambswool Under Shirts,
Single and Double Breasted.
GENTLEMEN'S
Grey Shetland Wool do,
GENTLEMEN'S
Mixed Angola do.
GENTLEMEN'S
MERINO DO.
Gentlemen's Lambswool, Shetland Wool, Angola and Merino Drawers, to match the above.
Gentlemen's India Rubber Coats Leggings, &c., English make
A large assortment of the above Goods just just received at the
MONTREAL SHIRT WAREHOUSE.
F. GROSS,
149 Notre Dame Street, East,
Opposite J. Parkin's.
Strangers are respectfully invited to call and examine these Goods, being of the first manufacture, can be confidently recommended.
September 18. 222

To Hotel Keepers & Private Families.
NEW PATENT
FIVE MINUTES FREEZER!!!
WARRANTED
To Freeze Ice Creams & Water Ices
IN FIVE MINUTES!!!
More perfectly and in much less time than any other Freezer in use. Its operation is simple and the result certain. To be had at
JAMES WALKER & CO.'S
NEW HARDWARE ESTABLISMENT,
264 ST. PAUL STREET,
Formerly occupied by WM. LYMAN & CO.
June 10. 36

TO THE GENTLEMEN.
MASONIC EMPORIUM.
JOHN O. BROWN,
179. NOTRE DAME STREET, 179.

IS NOW DISPOSING of his entire Stock of Summer Goods at greatly reduced prices,
CONSISTING OF
Plain & Fancy Tweeds, Doeskins & Cassimeres
Black and Colored Cloths
Plain and Fancy Silk and Satin Vestings
Black and Colored Silk Handkerchiefs, Scarfs and Ties
Muslin and Gingham Handkerchiefs
Fancy Flannels for Shirts
Mens' and Boys' Cotton and Merino Fancy and Plain Socks
Mens' Lambs Wool, Merino, and Cotton Vests and Drawers
Mens' Spun Silk Vests
Mens' Kid, Silk, and Thread Gloves
—ALSO,—
A large assortment of Masonic Regalia and Materials, viz., Blue Lodge and other Masonic Aprons, Sashes, Collars, Ribbons, Rosettes, Gold and Silver Tassels, Jewels, Silk Handkerchiefs, &c., and a variety of Masonic Materials too numerous to mention.
JOHN O. BROWN.
August 8. 18[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO
VISITORS TO MONTREAL!
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
ASSORTMENT OF
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES!
GENUINE
GOLD CHAINS AND JEWELLERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!
BEST QUALITY OF
Electro-Plated Ware!
ELEGANT
PAPIER MACHIE GOODS!
SOLID SILVER
Spoons, Forks, Cups, &c.
FINEST QUALITY AND DESIGNS OF
JET ORNAMENTS!
MAGNIFICENT
Parian Marble and Bisquit
ORNAMENTS!
Antique Bronzes!
Achromatic Microscopes and Telescopes!
ROSEWOOD AND LEATHER
DRESSING CASES!
Together with an endless variety of Rich and Elegant Fancy Goods of every description, may be found at
A. HOFFNUNG'S,
JEWELLERY AND FANCY DEPOT,
170 Notre Dame Street,
Directly opposite the St. Lawrence Main Street.
August 13. 191

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED
AT
Sadlier's Cheap Cash Book Store.

HUC'S History of Christianity in China, Tartary, and Thibet, 2 vols. 12 mo., cloth 10s, half mor., 12s 6d.
Keating's History of Ireland, 12s 6d.
My Trip to France, by Rev. J. P. Donelan, 3s 9d.
Milne's Life in China, with four Maps, 7s 6d.
Bella Trelawney, by J. F. Smith, 2s 6d.
Lucretia Marano, or the Countess and the Page, 2s 6d.
Sam Slick in Texas, 1s 3d.
Deeds not Words, a Domestic Tale, by M. Bell, 2s 6d.
Leonora D'Orco, a Novel, by James, 2s 6d.
Five hundred Plays, assorted, each 7½d
In addition to the above, we keep constantly on hand the largest, cheapest, and best assorted stock of Books to be found in Canada.
D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
Corner Notre Dame & St. Francois Xavier Sts.
August 29. 205

HUDSON'S BAY,
OR
Every day Life in the Wilds of North America,

DURING six year's residence in the Territories of the Hudson's Bay Company. By R. M. BALLANTYNE, Esq., author of the "Young Fur Traders."

CONTENTS:—Author's appointment to the Service of the Hudson's Bay Company; Stornaway; The Voyage; The Arrival; Description of the Hudson's Bay Company; North American Indians—their Manners and Customs; Voyage from York Factory to Red River; Red River Settlement; Norway House; York Factory; Winter Amusement; Voyage from York Factory to Norway House; Voyage to Canada by the Great Lakes of the Interior; Winter Travelling in Canada, Tadousac, &c., &c.; Seven Islands; A Journey in Snow Shoes. One vol. 8vo. Price, $1.
Sold by all Bookseller.
JAMES CAMPBELL,
Wholesale Bookseller, Toronto Street, Toronto, C. W.
August 31. 206

For Sale.

SOAP AND CANDLES.
John Mathewson & Son

WOULD invite the attention of the Wholesale Trade to their extensive Stock of Manufactured Goods, viz:—COMMON, LIVERPOOL, Nos. 1 and 2, SOAP.
—ALSO,—
Steam Refined Pale Soap,
The continued favor with which this article is received by the Trade, and the great satisfaction it gives the consumer, proves it to be *the best Soap in use.*
Tallow, Wax Wick, and Adamantine Candles.
Steam Soap, Candle and Oil Works, College and Inspector Street.
June 2, 1857. 129

FOR SALE by the Subscriber—
Wrought and Cast Iron CAR WHEELS
Scrap Iron Car Axles, BAR IRON, PIG IRON
CAST STEEL, SPRING STEEL, Bolt Copper, Copper, Brass and Steel Wire, Yellow Metal, patent and common, Block and Grain Tin, Pig and Sheet Lead, Brass Locomotive Boiler Tubes, Patent Lap-welded Iron Boiler Tubes, Composition Gas Tubing, Patent-welded Iron Tubes, screwed, for gas, water or steam, Boiler and Tank Rivets, Unscrewed Nuts, square and hexagon, Hammers, Hammer Handles, Patent Lifting Jacks, Tackle Blocks, three and four sheaves, Patent Steam Indicators, Finished Engine Brass Work, Engine Packing, Cotton Waste, Hair Felt for covering boilers and steam pipes, Asphalte Roofing Felt, Locomotive, Carriage and Signal Lamps, Circular and Square Fire Brick, and Ground Fire Clay, &c &c.
OILS.
Pure Sperm, Mason's Sperm, Olive, Lard and Car Oils, of the first quality, for machinery and engine purposes.
WM. MEIKLEHAM,
Young's Buildings McGill Street
Sept. 22. 225

OILS.

FOR SALE:—
Extra Refined Lard Oil
Elephant W. B. Whale, Clarified Seal
Solar Sperm, Rape Seed, Olive
Machinery, Tanners, and Cod Oils
—ALSO,—
Mason's Patent Sperm Oil,
Unequalled for lubricating purposes, and used exclusively by the principal Railroad and Steamboat Companies in Canada.
JOHN MATHEWSON & SON,
Manufacturers.
June 2, 1857. 129

BRANDIES.

THE Subscribers having been appointed SOLE AGENT in Canada for the much esteemed "CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS'" BRANDY, which, in the English, French and United States Markets, classes with the VERY BEST BRANDS, beg to offer to the Trade,—
100 HHDS
100 QR-CASKS
Of Vintage 1852 and 1856. Also, 200 cases, Vintage 1850 and 1855, now landing ex "Eaglet" from Bordeaux, and can with confidence recommend the same as being fully equal. both in quality and flavor, to any brand ever offered for sale in this market.
EWD. MAITLAND, TYLEE & CO.
June 8. 134

LANE, STEPHENS & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE, in Bond or Duty paid imported direct from the places of production:
Valentia Port, of superior quality, in pipes and qr-casks
Pure Juice, in octaves and tenths
Burgundy Port, in qr-casks, "Crown Brand"
Sherry Wines, in qr-casks and octaves
London Port, in qr-casks, Vintage 1852
Queen's Port, in qr-casks, Vintage 1847
Vine Growers Company Cognacs, in hhds, qr-casks, and cases, and of different Vintages
Sept. 16. 220

NOTICE
TO STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS,
ENGINEERS AND OWNERS

WE beg leave to inform CAPTAINS, ENGINEERS and OWNERS of STEAMBOATS, that we have on hand, and are manufacturing FIRE ENGINE PUMPS, and LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVES, in conformity with the late Act of Parliament, specimens of which can be seen at our works or on board of the Steamers "Quebec" and "Napoleon," and can be seen in a few days on board of the following Steamboats:—
"Victoria," "Prince Albert,"
"Jacques Cartier," "Iron Duke,"
"Cultivateur," "Iroquois,"
"Castor," "Montreal,"
"Terrebonne," "Topsey,"
"Ida," "John Stewart,"
"Aid," "Richelieu."
The above furnished in the shortest possible time and on reasonable terms.
BARTLEY & DUNBAR,
St. Lawrence Engine Works
August 3, 1857. 182

LOW MOOR IRON.

LOCOMOTIVE Tyres, Bar Iron, Plates, and every description of this Superior Iron, can be obtained at the manufacturers lowest prices, free of commissions, by application to
W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
No. 54 Cliff street. N. Y., and No. 9 Liberty Square, Boston.
who are the sole agents in Canada, and the United States, for the LOW MOOR IRON Company.
July 28, 1857. 6m 177

FOR SALE.

BRANDY—"United Vinyard," in hhds and cases, Vintage 1850
GIN—"DeKuyper & Sons," in hhds and cases
WHISKEY—Islay and Campbelton, in puns, hhds and qr casks
PORT WINE, in qr casks
OLD TOM, in cases
ALE and PORTER, pints and quarts
CHAMPAGNE
Hyson Twankay Tea, in catties
Belmont Sperm Candles, T D Pipes &c., &c., &c.
D. FRASER,
11 Lemoine Street.
August 5. 184

G. BENDA & Co.,
79 Basinghall Street, London,

IMPORTERS and WHOLESALE DEALERS of FRENCH and GERMAN FANCY GOODS, and MANUFACTURERS of TOBACCONIST GOODS, Meerschaum Pipes and Playing Cards of every description, &c. &c.
SOLE AGENTS for England and the Colonies of Yllpelder & Berolgheimer's Celebrated Patent Lead Pencils, and of the Paratom Purses, under Letters Patent from Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and His Majesty the King of Bavaria.
References allowed to the first houses in Canada.
Goods *Free in Bond*, saving the duty.
Sept. 12. 217

MOLASSES—
50 hhds, 94 tierces, 18 bbls } MUSCOVADO MOLASSES
For Sale by
W. D. B. JANES,
59 Commissioner Street.
June 8. 134

ENGLISH CHEESE.

BERKELEY, Chadder, Queen's Arms, and Truckle's.
For Sale by
THOMAS PECK & CO.
July 15 166

INK STANDS!

INDIA RUBBER INK STANDS
Glass Ink Stands, in great variety
Red Ink Stands, a new article
Cash Boxes, from 8 to 15 inch
Deed Boxes, &c. &c.
R. GRAHAM,
Stationer, 252 St. Paul Street.
Sept. 7. 212

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

For Sale.

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

BEG to solicit orders for direct importation via St. Lawrence or New York, for Champagnes, Clarets and Oils, Brandies, &c., from the above well-known Houses.
E. & A. L. keep constantly in Bond, for the Canada market, an assortment of the above Wines and Brandies; also, Sandeman's Ports, Pemartin & Co's Portillo Sherries, Hocks, &c.
N.B.—E. & A. L. are sole agents in the United States for Messrs. THOS. SALT & CO'S ALES.
June 3. 130

FORRESTER, MOIR & CO.
22 and 24 Saint Sacrament Street,
OFFER FOR SALE
Twankay, Hyson Twankay, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson and Congou Teas
Muscovado Sugars, Syrups and Molasses
St. Domingo Coffee, Patna Rice
Tobaccos Cavendish and Honey Dew, in half boxes and catties
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles
Liverpool, Montreal, Castile and Toilet Soaps
Glenfield and Pearl Starch, Fig Blue and Indigo
Coleman's Mustard Sauces, Pickles, Spices
Saleratus, Car. Soda, Cream Tartar
Yeast Powders, T D Pipes, Lamp Black
Blacking in tins, White Wine, and Cider Vinegar
Fish and Oils, Hennessey's Brandy
Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines
Gin in hhds and cases, London Porter, &c &c
ALSO
2000 barrels, 1000 bags, 4000 minots } Liverpool Salt
AND,
2500 Seamless Bags
300 bales Wick
600 trusses Cotton Twine
Oct. 1. 235

HARDWARE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE—
BAR IRON—Assorted qualities and sizes
HOOP and BAND IRON
CANADA PLATES and SHEET IRON
CHARCOAL and COKE TIN PLATES
BOILER PLATE and ANGLE IRON
STEEL—Assorted qualities and sizes
SCYTHES, SICKLES and HAY KNIVES
SHEET and BAR LEAD
BLOCK and BAR TIN
LEAD, COMPOSITION and IRON PIPE
NAILS and SPIKES of all kinds
SPADES and SHOVELS
WIRE—Ordinary and Galvanized
AXLES and CARRIAGE FITTINGS
PLOUGH BEAMS and SOCK PLATES
SAWS—Mill, Circular, &c
SAD IRONS
GLUE, BORAX
—ALSO,—
A large Assortment of Cutlery, Tools, and Miscellaneous Shelf Goods, from London, Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Sheffield.
American and German Hardware in every variety
Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Manure and Hay Forks Snaiths, and Sundries, the manufacture of Canada.
J. HENRY EVANS,
Corner of St. Paul and St. Nicholas Streets.
May 11. 110

IN STORE and FOR SALE—
50 hhds Martell's Pale and Dark Brandy, Vintages 1851 and 1855
75 cases Pale do Vintage 1851
150 Green Cases DeKuyper's Gin
200 brls Truman & Hanbury Porter, quarts and pints
300 boxes Layer Raisins
300 boxes M R Raisins
250 bags Cleaned Rice
50 chests Cassia
25 cases Pearl Sago
10 brls No 1 Nutmegs
100 bags Green Coffee
250 boxes Belmont Sperm Candles
40 bales Cloves
50 bags Pimento
50 bags Black Pepper
100 brls Refined Syrup
100 brls Pure Cod Oil
300 qtls Table Codfish
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
May 5, 1857. 105

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—
SUGARS—Muscovado, Loaf and Crushed
TEAS—Twankay, Young Hyson, Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Congou, and Souchong
WINES—Port, (Hunt, Roope, Teage & Co.,) Sherry, (Vergara,) Claret, (Nathl. Johnson & Son,) and Champagne, (Moet & Chandon.)
BRANDY—"Otard, Dupuy & Co.," "Denis Mounie & Co.," and "Sazerac," in wood and bottle
GIN—"DeKuypers" and "Loopuyt," in hhds. and cases
Jamaica Rum; Islay and Campbelton Whiskey; India Pale Ale and London Stout; French White Wine and English Malt Vinegars; Glasgow Tobacco Pipes, assorted; Liverpool Soap, "Blake & Maxwell's"; Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil; Dry White and Dry Red Leads.
—AND—
White Leads in Oil, "Lescher's" Starch, Pepper, Pimento, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Sago, Pearl Barley, Bicarbonate Soda, Sardines, Seal, Cod and Olive Oils, Rice, &c., &c., &c.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.
Montreal 18th June 1857. 143

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—
GUNPOWDER—Blasting F, FF, FFF and Cannister.
PATENT SHOT:—BB B, and 1 to 8.
CUT NAILS
I C Charcoal Tin Plates Pontpool
I C do Terne Plates 14x20
GLASS 7½x6½ @ 18x24
WROUGHT SPIKES 5 and 6 in
STEEL:—Eagle Rolled, Tilted and Spring
HOOPS and BAR IRON. &c., &c., &c.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.
June 18th 1857. 143

TO CONNOISEURS
—AND—
LOVERS OF BACCA.
THE GENUINE
NURI TOBACCO,
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM RUSSIA,
BY R. WARNER.
147 NOTRE DAME STREET
SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA.

R. WARNER begs to call particular attention to the above favorite TOBACCO. Can confidently recommend it as being a superior article, and never before imported into Canada. Parties in search of Fine Flavoured Tobacco, should not fail in giving the above a trial.
—ALSO,—
A few of the celebrated SERAGLIO PIPES, Silver Mounting, as used by the Sultan and Turkish nobility; with a great variety of other Pipes, Snuff Boxes, Cigar Cases and Pouches, Liquour Flasks, and other articles to numerous to give in detail.
Wholesale merchants will find it to their advantage to inspect the Stock before purchasing any where else.
Don't forget 147 Notre Dame Street.
May 16

IN STORE—
Hhds "Martell's," "Hennessey's," "Otard Dupuy & Co," and U. V. P. Brandy, Pale and Brown, Vintages 1850-51 '55, in bond or duty paid.
Cases do do do 1841 and 51
Pipes, hhds, qr-casks, Red and Green cases "DeKuypers" Gin
Cases "Booth & Co's" Old Tom
Hhds and qr-casks do
Puns Scotch and Irish Malt Whiskey
Do superior Old Jamaica Spirits
Pipes, hhds and qr-casks Port Wine
Butts, do do Sherry Wine
Brls London Porter, "Abbott's, "Hibbert's," "Trueman's" and "Whitebreads"
Brls Pale Ale, "Bass & Co's," "Flowers" and "Whitebreads"
Chests Madras Indigo
Boxes Belmont Sperm and Belmont Candles, 6's and 12's
Caroteels and Brls Zante Currants
Mustard, Rice, Sago, &c. &c.
—ALSO,—
A few chests and half-chests finest quality English Breakfast Congou Tea.
For Sale by
HUGH FRASER,
30 St. Sacrament Street.
July 10. 102

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

Agents Western Assurance Company OF TORONTO.
J. & H. M'LENNAN,
6, Grey Nun Street, (Canal Basin,)
MONTREAL,
Dealers in Flour and Country Produce—Cordage and Hydraulic Cement.
CONSIGNMENTS AND COMMISSIONS TO MONTREAL OR CHICAGO ATTENDED TO.
JOHN M'LENNAN, Montreal. | HUGH M'LENNAN, 13, Lasalle Street. Chicago, Ill.
Montreal, March 25, 1857. 1y-71

WM. DICKSON,
LUMBER DEALER,
Office and Mill at St. Gabriel Locks, (adjoining Ostell's Door and Sash Factory) Lachine Canal, Montreal.
All descriptions of Building Timber cut to order on the shortest notice and delivered in any part of the city.
Square Pine and Hardwood Timber constantly on hand and for Sale.
May 9. 6m-109

G. E. STARNES,
IMPORTER OF BRANDIES,
GIN, WHISKIES, WINES,
SEGARS, &c. &c.
No. 55 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET
MONTREAL
Sept. 19 242

I BEG leave to inform the Public generally, that I have commenced the business of
BROKER,
For the Purchase and Sale of GROCERIES LIQUORS, WINES, OILS, PAINTS, GLASS, &c., &c.
I shall endeavour to keep Samples of all kinds of Goods in the above line constantly on hand, and trust, by strict attention to business and small charges, to merit a share of public patronage.
W. H. WOODS,
No. 47 St. François Xavier Street.
Montreal, 19th May, 1857. 117

W. H. WOODS,
BROKER,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Oils, &c., &c., &c.
NO. 47 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
MONTREAL.
May 19. 117

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

J. D. HENDERSON,
House Agent and General Collector,
OFFICE—BONAVENTURE BUILDING.
MONTREAL.
REFERENCES:
Wm. Workman, President City Bank
L. H. Holton, M.P.P.
Messrs. Robertson & Hutchins, Merchants.
May 19, 1857. 117

HENRY EDWARD DOHERTY
ACCOUNTANT,
LAND AND INSURANCE AGENT,
RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.
January 14. 12

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

T. D. HEATHFIELD,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant
130 COMMERCIAL STREET,
BOSTON.
REFERENCES.
Messrs. E. Train & Co., Messrs. Samuel Henshaw & Sons, Boston; Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Montreal; Messrs. Moffatt, Murray & Co., Toronto; Messrs. Allan & Gillespie, Liverpool.
June 21. 147

T. D. HEATHFIELD,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant
ATLANTIC WHARF
PORTLAND.
REFERENCES.
Messrs. E. Train & Co., Messrs. Samuel Henshaw & Sons, Boston; Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Montreal; Messrs. Moffatt, Murray & Co., Toronto; Messrs. Allan & Gillespie, Liverpool.
June 21. 147

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

CARLTON R. MOORE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CARPET CHAIN,
Cotton Yarn, Cotton Batts, &c.,
No. 206 [old No. 116] N. Third Street, Phila.
☞ Our CARPET CHAIN is put up *Full Weight*, without paste board. Orders promptly attended to.
May 14. 1y-113

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

MEDICAL HALL.

JUST RECEIVED—
PICKLES, Assorted.
KETCHUPS, Pints and Half-Pints.
Fine FRENCH CAPERS.
INDIA CURRIE.
ESS. ANCHOVIES.
MUSTARD, in Jars and Bottles.
&c. &c. &c.
JOHNSTON BEERS & CO.
Sept. 10. 215

MEDICAL HALL.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND for Family use—
OLIVE OIL.
SOLAR SPERM OIL.
LARD OIL.
BURNING FLUID, &c. &c.
JOHNSTON BEERS & CO.
Sept. 10. 215

MEDICAL HALL.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from Cologne—
J. M. FARINAS' COLOGNE, in Wicker Bottles.
DITTO, in Short and Long Bottles.
JOHNSTON BEERS & CO.
Sept. 10. 215

LEECHES! LEECHES!!

A Lot of Fine Healthy LEECHES, Just Received at
MEDICAL HALL
JOHNSTON BEERS & CO
Sept. 10. 215

SAVAGE & LYMAN have received a supply of fine WALKING CANES.
July 13. 164

Business Notices.

To the Medical Faculty of Canada.
WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

A superlative tonic, diuretic and anti-dyspeptic and invigorating cordial. This medicinal diet drink, manufactured soley by the proprietor at his distillery in Schiedam, in Holland, expressly for medicinal porposes. It is the pure tincture of juniper, distilled from the best barley that can be selected in Europe at any cost It is flavored and medicated not by the common harsh berry, but by the choice botanical variety of the aromatic Italian juniper berry, whose more vinous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirited solvent, and thus it becomes a concentrated tincture of excellent flavor and aroma, altogether surpassing in its cordial and medicinal properties any alcoholic stimulant now in use in the world. It has been submitted to all the first class chemists and physicians in the United States, who endorse it over their own signatures as one of the great essentials of the materia medica. It is now prescribed with great success in gravel, gout, rheumatism, obstruction of the bladder and kidneys, dyspepsia, whether acute or chronic; in general debility, sluggish circulation of the blood, inadequate assimulation of food, and exhausted energy, are acknowledged by the whole medical faculty, and attested in their highest written athorities.—Put up in quart, and pint bottles, enveloped in yellow paper, with the proprietor's name on the bottle, cork and label. For sale by all the respectable druggists and country merchants.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer and Importer,
Nos. 18, 20, & 22, Beaver st., N.Y.

I beg leave to call the attention of the reader to testimonials in favor of the Schnapps:—

Laboratory, New York, May 2, 1853.
Mr. Udolpho Wolfe:—
Dear Sir,—I cannot speak too highly of the purity of your Schiedam schnapps. It is decidedly superior to any thing of the kind in the market.

It is perfectly free from the admixture of fusel oil, or any of those amylic compounds which produce such a mischievous and irreparable effect upon the constitution, and which very few samples of alcoholic distilled liquors are without—most of them being largely impregnated with it.

I have personally inspected the various processes of distillation practised at Schiedam, and know that unusual care is taken to separate the noxious elements from the pure alcohol; and your Schnapps is a striking proof of its success.

As a medicinal agent for chronic and renal affections I have successfully prescribed it, and recommended it as an agreeable cordial and harmless stimulant, and shall continue to do so, as well as to use it as a source of pure alcohol for chemical investigations and experiments.

Your obedient,
ISAIAH DECK,
Consulting Analytical Chemist.

From Dr. J. W. Bright, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 1.
I feel that we have now an article of gin suitable for such cases as that remedy is adapted to.

From Dr. O. L. Leonard, Louisville, Ky.
I well know the difficulty of obtaining genuine unadulterated spirituous liquors of any kind for medical purposes, and therefore rejoice at any attempt to render certain the purity of those articles, and at the same time to improve the medicinal properties. Perhaps in no article is this improvement more desirable than in Holland gin. We frequently fail to prescribe it where it might be useful, having no faith in obtaining a genuine article, and of course anticipating no benefit from the use of an inferior one. I shall take great pleasure in receiving a bottle of your schnapps, and hope it may prove all that it is described.

Dr. Charles A. Leas, Commissioner of Health, Baltimore, writes as follows in relation to the value of "schnaps" as a remedy in chronic catarrhal complaints, &c.:

"I take great pleasure in bearing highly creditable testimony to its efficacy as a remedial agent in the diseases for which you recommend it. Having a natural tendency to the mucous surfaces, with a slight degree of stimulation, I regard it as one of the most important remedies in chronic catarrhal affections, particularly those of the genito-urinary apparatus. With much respect, your obedient serv't.
CHAS. A. LEAS, M.D.

Dr. Chaloner of Philadelphia, who is well known to be opposed to the use of ordinary alcoholic stimulants, thus endorses the schnapps:

Philadelphia, July 15.
"MR UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street, New York.
"Dear Sir—Last year the writer received, through your agent in this city, a bottle of your "aromatic Schiedam schnapps," and since that period has presented the same in certain forms of urinary complaints, also, in cases of debility in aged persons. So far, the schnapps have been of much interest to those using it. * *

In conclusion, where a diuretic and stimulant is required, I should use the "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps." Thanking you for your kindness, I am respectfully yours,
A. D. CHALONER, M. D.,
130 South Eighth street.

Dr. D. Calkins, town physician and surgeon at Lyme, Conn., says in letter dated October 14:—

I consider your Schiedam schnapps a superior article, and one that will not come short of our highest expectations. It is an article the medical fraternity have long wanted. I have used it so far with every apparent success. Please forward me as soon as you can conveniently, twelve bottles. * * * D. CALKINS.

Dr. S. Russell Childs, 86 Chambers street, New York, under date, July 12, after referring to the schnapps as a "superior article," remarks:—

Such an article is wanted for medicinal purposes. The profession are deeply interested in this matter. * * * * It will afford me pleasure to lend my aid in introducing the article you have been instrumental in bringing before the public.
Very truly yours, S. RUSSEL CHILDS, M. D.

Dr. C. Robbins of Boston, celebrated for his cure of epilepsy, cholera, &c., complains of the "great difficulty of procuring a pure Holland gin," and speaks of the Schiedam schnapps as follows, under date of Aug, 5:—

I have recommended your article in four cases —two in Connecticut, one in Vermont, and one in Rhode Island. An article of this character is much needed. I have been unable to find a substitution in the materia medica for pure Holland gin. Yours, C. ROBBINS.

OFFICE OF PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, Kansas Territory, July 31, 1854.
DEAR SIR—Having heard much of the medicinal properties of your "Schiedam aromatic schnapps," and they not being accessible in this "far off land," I feel desirous of having them introduced into this country, on account chiefly of a disease prevailing in the prarie and moutainous portions of this country—somewhat resembling stranguary derangement of the urinary organs. It is a complaint peculiar to this country.

As I do not know whether you have any agencies in any of the Western cities or towns, I have deemed it best to address you this note, to inquire whether the article can be had (genuine) nearer than New York.

My post office and embarking and debarking place is "Kansas City, Jackson county, Mo." Yours, respectfully,
Udolpho Wolfe, New York. WM. WALKER.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
[From Kentucky Medical Recorder, Louisville.]

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—We speak by the card, when we add our testimony to the host of others, who admit the superiority of Mr. Wolfe's aromatic Schiedam schnapps over all other kinds of gin. From time immemorial, medical men have regarded gin as one of the best diuretics; and the disuse it has fallen into of late years must be attributed rather to the inferiority of the article in the market, than to the fickleness of physicians in substituting some other remedy for it. We know there are many physicians who prescribe alcohol as a remedial agent, in every disease, and under all circumstances. It is not our intention, however, to discuss this question now, but simply to confess our predilection for stimulants in very many diseases, and are certain that we have saved many lives by their administration, which would otherwise have been lost. Mr. Wolfe, we consider, has supplied a desideratum the want of which has been long felt by the profession, (and we might also say by the public,) in importing an article of gin superior to any other we have ever tasted; and we have no hesitation in so recommending it. In several cases which have come under our charge requiring diuretics, we have prescribed it with the best success.

[From the New York Express.]

AN OLD MEDICINE REVIVED.—In days of yore, as we have all learned from the old folks, no medicine was so useful to have in the house, or so good in many diseases, as Pure *Holland Gin.* For a long time, however, the genuine article could not be had, until lately it has reappeared under the new name of Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps. The article appears to be manufactured exclusively by Udolpho Wolfe, at Schiedam, in Holland, and put up in quart and pint bottles expressly for medicinal purposes, with his name on the seal, bottle and label, to protect it against counterfeits. What a great blessing it is for persons residing in the interior of our Southern and Western States, that they can now purchase a pure and unadulterated article of Gin with confidence, without the least liability of deception or dissatisfaction. That it will tend to diminish the consumption of the common, deleterious and spurious liquors which now almost exclusively pervade this country, admits of no doubt. We consider the medical profession and the traveling community are under obligations to Mr. Wolfe.

[From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.]

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—We perceive that this liquor is coming into very general use for medicinal purposes, and with a very happy effect. In the hands of physicians, it is proving itself, as a stimulating diuretic, to be entirely successful after other medication with this intent had been tried in vain. In one of the cases thus reported, abdominal dropsy has been cured, and the necessity of tapping averted; and, in another, a distressing case of gravel, so called, has been entirely removed by the passage of a calculus of considerable size, which is ascribed to the use of only two bottles of this article. The editor of the New York *Medical Gazette*, Dr. Reese—good authority in such matters—speaks thus of this article:—

"As respects its medicinal and curative effects, we understand him to claim only that it is a pure and reliable article of Holland Gin, and, as such, worthy of the confidence of physicians, in those cases which they are wont to prescribe it, and have, hitherto, only been restrained by a pure state. Nor should any prejudice against alcoholic medicine deprive the afflicted of the benefit of this article, which, from time immemorial, has held its place among the remedial agents of the Materia Medica, if it be found worthy of confidence by continued experience. At all events, those who persist in the employment and toleration of other alcoholic medicines, as tinctures, bitters, &c., and especially those who prescribe Gin, under any circumstances, must all unite in giving the preference to a pure article, over the manifold adulterations so rife in the market. Mr. Wolfe liberally supplies physicians with a sample bottle for analysis and trial, as set forth in his circular and stakes the reputation of the remedy upon the innocence, safety and efficiency of his Holland Gin, when used under medical advice; and pledges his own character in business that the article will not disappoint any who use it. We shall take occasion, hereafter, to discuss the whole subject of alcoholic medicine, a topic which has recently been attracting much attention in Europe and America."

ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS AS A MEDICINE.—In the July number of Dr. Reese's monthly periodical we observe a letter from Mr. Udolpho Wolfe, the proprietor of the Shiedam Aromatic Schnapps, a preparation of the Juniper Berry, which has been introduced about two years, and about which a vast deal has been said, written and published, until it has got to be recognized as a medicinal remedial agent, and indulged in as a pure and unadulterated preparation of Holland Gin, by those who use spirits, from one end of the Union to the other. This letter is addressed to the medical fraternity throughout the country, to whom a bottle of Schnapps was gratuitously furnished, with a view of obtaining their sincere and candid opinion as to its purity, quality and excellence as a remedial agent and wholesome beverage, either pro or con. It would appear that all the doctors have not complied with this request to furnish the proprietor with the results of their experience, and they are now solicited to furnish it to the editor of the Medical Gazette, briefly or in extenso. We shrewdly suspect, and if all we are told and hear of the delightful aromatic flavor, gently stimulating, invigorating, mild, innoxious, and non-intoxicating qualities of the Schnapps, that medical recipients have confined its use strictly to their private practice or in other words, personally and individually absorbing them. We can scarcely blame them, but they should certainly furnish Mr. Wolfe with their personal knowledge of his Gin or Schnapps.

A question has recently arisen whether alcoholic mixtures in any form are not objectionable as medicines, although they have been employed as an invaluable medical agent, in a variety of cases for a period of time "whereof the memory of man runneth not back." We believe, indeed we know that a very large majority of the medical faculty believe in the judicious administration of alcohol in certain forms and certain cases; and it is essential to the preparation of a great variety of drugs and medicines. There are many, however, of the modern school of M.D.'s who repudiate alcohol in any shape whatever. Dr. Reese wishes to have the question discussed in all its bearings, and announces in his July number that his columns will be open to a free and impartial discusions on both sides of the question, for respectable members of the profession. The Doctor himself is of the old school, and believes in spirits, if kept in proper check. He has expressed his decided opinion that "Wolfe's Shiedam Acromatic Schnapps" is the very best and purest article of Holland Gin ever produced in the world, and a valuable auxiliary in the hands of the medical fraternity.

But that is neither here nor there; we simply wish to call the attention of the medical faculty, and its temperance members—those who are radical, even, in their denunciations of alcohol for even medical purposes—to the fact that there is now afforded them ample scope and verge enough to pile up argument, backed by evidences, that alcohol is an out and out poison. Go in, gentlemen of the faculty, and heaven defend the right! We shall look after the Gazette and Wolfe's with more interest than ever. As Sir Lucius O'Trigger observes, "It's a mighty pretty quarrel as it stands."—*New York Courrier.*

A CHALLENGE TO ULTRA TEMPERANCE MEN.—We believe that all ultra teetotalers profess to hold an opinion that all alcoholic spirits are hurtful under all circumstance. That, even as a medicine, in every case, and whether used internally or externally, the spirit of alcohol is poisonous. Now, we find this question fairly placed before the scientific world by Dr. Reese, editor of The Medical Gazette of this city—a journal of wide circulation and influence, who challenges discussion in regard to the virtues of "Wolfe's Schiedam "Aromatic Schnapps"—a popular "preparation" of pure Holland Gin and Juniper Juice.

The proprietor of these Schnapps has presented a bottle to every regular physician in the United States, at a cost of some of $5,000; and while he has received letters from over one thousand members of the medical faculty, strongly recommending the use of the Schnapps, no one, we believe, has ventured to take the field, on the negative side of the question. We should like to hear from some of our distinguished teetotalers on this subject. —*New York Evening Mirror.* 1m DC 215

CARTER, KERRY & CO., St. Paul Street, Montreal, Wholesale Agents for Canada.

BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS.

WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION—can be acquired by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the 'BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & CO., N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists
Proprietors of the Woodland Cream.
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Agents.
June 3 1857 1y mwf-130

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Prof. Wood, the renowned discoverer of the invaluable Hair Restorative, still continues to labor on behalf of the afflicted. His medicines are universally admitted by the American press to be far superior to all others for causing the hair on the head of the aged, which has been silvered for many years, to grow forth with as much vigor and luxuriance as when blessed with the advantages of youth. There can be no doubt that it is one of the greatest discoveries in the medical world. It restores permanently gray hair to its original color, and makes it assume a beautiful silky texture, which has been very desirable in all ages of the world.—*Cincinnati Daily Sun*, April 27, 1854.
For Sale by LYMANS, SAVAGE & CO.
Sept. 13. du D C 218

The Great American Hair Tonic.

BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID permeates to the cellular tissue of the cuticle, and instantly forces the hair and moustaches to grow. It cures scurf and all diseases of the skin, and is the most beautiful embellisher of the hair to be found. Price 25, 50, and 75 cents per bottle.

BOGLE'S AMERICAN ELECTRIC HAIR DYE magically changes unsightly hair into a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. Price 50 cents, $1, and $1,50 per box.

BOGLE'S AMOLE SHAVING CREAM renders that usual unpleasant operation (shaving a decided luxury. Price 25 and 37 cents pe bottle.

BOGLE'S HEBEAIONA, or BALM OF CYTHEREA, is unrivalled for beautifying the complexion and eradicating tan and pimples.—Price 50 cents per bottle.

These articles are all warranted the best and cheapest in the world, or the money refunded
To be had of the inventor WM. BOGLE, and agents throughout the world. 94

Fans! Fans! Fans!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have for Sale a great variety of Feather, Silk, and Paper Fans.
SAVAGE & LYMAN.
July 13. 164

SAVAGE & LYMAN have receievd a large assortment of FRENCH MODERATOR LAMPS.
July 13. 164

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

☞ We would remind our correspondents at a distance that we refuse all letters unless they are pre-paid.

☞ All notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths inserted in the *Herald* are charged at he following rates:—

Notices of Marriages..........2s 6d
Notices of Births and Deaths....1s 3d
Invitations to attend a Funeral (extra)..................1s 3d

All notices, such as the above, are paid at the time of insertion. Should a charge for any of the above notices be allowed to pass through our books, the charge for each notice will be 5s.

ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO. OVID.
THE MONTREAL HERALD

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1857.

The Water-Rates.—We have studied the tariff of taxation proposed by the Water Committee of the City Council with considerable attention, in order, if possible, to discover upon what principle it has been framed; but we confess we have been obliged to give up the research in despair. We can understand two principles upon which charges can be equitably made for services rendered. The first is where the price is increased according to the quantity of the service. This is the ordinary rule of every day life, and when it can be applied to public burdens it is plainly the most equitable and most satisfactory. There are, however, cases to which it does not very obviously apply. For instance, a letter, in England, is carried from the Land's End to John O'Groats for the same price as from one street to the next. The apparent quantity of work done is here not the measure of price. The truth is that the mail conveyance is but a very small item of the whole charges. The sorting, delivery, &c., are the services which are really costly, and these are the same on all letters, no matter how near or far their destination. There are many public improvements, however, the charges for which can not in any way be regulated according to quantity, because they are of such a nature that, while the poorest man enjoys them in as great measure as the rich, no assessment levied equally, at the rate the poorer classes could afford to pay, would suffice to procure them. The more wealthy classes must, therefore, go without such improvements, or they must consent to another principle of charge for their enjoyment. They must, in short, consent to enjoy, in common with their neighbors, but to pay not according to the measure of their enjoyment, but according to the measure of their means. This is an equitable, because a necessary principle, and it is the necessity which has led to its adoption in all cases of public assessment, without perhaps much philosophizing or enquiry into the reasons of it. In the affair of the Water Works, either principle of taxation might be adopted; but it is easy to see the reasons for choosing the last. These reasons are that it really makes no appreciable difference in the cost of supplying a house, whether the quantity of water consumed is large or small. The pumping is done without expenditure of fuel, and the only difference in the expense of the department caused by a great, instead of a less consumption, must consist in the wear and tear of the machinery. The service for which the city has a right to charge, therefore, is the laying down of the pipes aud so forth, which are just as much required to supply a couple of gallons as to supply twenty gallons. Excepting some extreme cases, such perhaps as hotels and large stables, the service rendered to the small consumer is identical with that afforded to the large. Yet an uniform tax on each consumer would not enable the citizens to have the convenience of water at all; for if the rate were uniform, it must be such as the poorest could pay, and that would not suffice for the purpose. We have, therefore, always contended that it was necessary and right that every one should be compelled to take the water, and that—perhaps within certain limits—the charge should be according to the means of each consumer measured roughly by the style of dwelling in which he resides. The proposed tariff is on correct principles so far; but that being so, why does it again fall back on the idea of charge by quantity, by laying additional rates for baths, water-closets and hoses? A man whose rent is sixty pounds per annum will, on his assessment, pay for his water three times as much as the man whose rent is but £20, and probably he will not even, measured in gallons, receive any greater service, while he will certainly receive no more, upon the theory—no doubt the correct one—that the service which is really to be paid for is to be measured by the cost of setting up the machinery and laying down the pipes, and not by the quantity of water consumed. But the proposers of the tariff are not contented with making one man pay £3 for that which costs the other but £1. If either uses the thing he pays for in a particular manner, he is to be fined an additional £1, £2, or £3. This is what we do not comprehend. If quantity is to be the rule, put up meters in each house, and let the man who uses a gallon of water pay for it no matter how he applies it. If the assessment plan is to be adopted on the contrary, charge a man in proportion to his means; but don't tell him that he is to be fined if he uses what he has paid for in a particular way. Choose your principle and stick to it, but don't apply two adverse principles in order to cut a particular class in two directions. We have never been afraid of advocating a mode of taxation which shall impose public burdens fairly according to an ascertained rule in proportion to the means of the rate-payer; but we want to see a rule, and one proceeding on clear grounds, not mere arbitrary selections.

We may add to these reasons against the additions to the graduated assessments two or three others. First it should be remembered that it is now proposed to make every citizen pay water rate. We have always contended for that principle; but it must not be concealed that this is a considerable annoyance to some persons, who have already made provision by wells or tanks for the use of their houses. To them the mere assessment is an additional burden for something which they do not at all require. If however, that secured them the use of a tap for a bath, or a water closet, or of a small hose, they would be perfectly satisfied. It is very hard on these persons to have, first of all, to pay largely for what they do not want, and then be told that if they use it in the way they do want they must pay over again.

Another reason is, that these extra charges, after all, are likely to produce a small revenue in proportion to the annoyance they will occasion. A copper or two in the £, of no consequence to any body, will produce more than all that will be obtained from them, if the proposed assessment should not be, as however we believe it will be, perfectly sufficient.

Lastly, these extra taxes will serve to defeat one of the main objects of the improvement, which was to place unlimited means of cleanliness, and, consequently, health, within the means of all without increased cost for availing themselves of them. These additional 20 shillings will keep up the obnoxious connection between economy and dirtiness of the person and insufficient sewerage. For these reasons we trust that the Council will revise the proposed tariff. Let us have such an assessment as will raise the money acquired for the Water Department. But having made every one pay according to his means, let him have as much as he likes of that which costs nothing, and let him use it as he pleases.

Quebec and Montreal.—The Grand Trunk report, published some time ago, indicates very plainly a settled intention on the part of the Grand Trunk Company, to regard Quebec as the only seaport of Canada, and so far as in them lies, to make it what they virtually say that it is. This is a matter of very much greater consequence than the trumpery consideration whether the two or three officers employed in the Secretary's Office shall reside in Montreal or Toronto. Some remarks have been elicited on this latter subject, which appears to us to have imparted to it a degree of importance altogether beyond its merits. Of course nothing could be moved from hence except just the Book-keeping department. The officers connected with the traffic, and the local engineering must remain here, and even if it were proposed to take all these officers away, we think the people of Montreal might regard the change with perfect equanimity. The whole affair would be quite unworthy of a serious thought. Not so, the other subject, which we have alluded to at the commencement of this article. If Quebec is to be made the stopping place of the Steamers from Europe, a great and, perhaps, incalculable blow will be aimed at the prosperity of this city. But the action which the giant Company will take upon this matter will depend upon considerations far different from those which will determine them as to the seat of their Secretary's Office. Every mile of distance Eastward to which they can push the chief port of the country, is a large weekly gain to their enterprize, which will have a chance to convey over so much greater distance the goods which would otherwise come on by water in the original embarkation. It is well for the citizens of Montreal to look this question fairly in the face. The Grand Trunk Co. has a clear interest in making of Quebec that which Montreal is now, the point of transhipment for the Upper Canadian trade. Nor will objurgation or argument have any effect in preventing this consummation. The Grand Trunk Company is in no respect bound to regard the interests of any one or of all the cities in Canada. In this world every man and every corporate body fights on its own hand. Even if individuals to-day in charge of the Company's affairs were led by personal feelings to the weakness of favoring Montreal at the expense of their own interests, the force of circumstances would soon compel them to take the more natural course. Fortunately for Montreal, however, the Grand Trunk Company has not got this affair in its own hands. The London merchant said to the threatening monarch, at least your Majesty will leave us the Thames; and while we have the St. Lawrence, it is our own fault if any one can transfer the business of this city to any other place whatever. When we say this we speak, of course, of what is called the "long run," for we do not mean to say that in certain circumstances the interests of different parties might not be so combined as to put Montreal temporarily to great disadvantage. It is, indeed, a fact that many persons begin to fear some such combination at present between the Grand Trunk Company and the proprietors of the Canadian Steamship Company. The latter body, since the loss of one of their vessels, have been making three ships do the work of four. Of course this economy has been balanced by outlays in other directions; and no one, we presume, has anything to say against the propriety of maintaining the regularity of the arrivals and departure, by this expedient, during the time required to procure another ship. But it is feared that it is intended on the part of the Steamship Company, to make Quebec their stopping place. We may say the same thing of them as we have done of the Railway Company—that if that be their interest they will do so, and that no one will have any right to blame them. It will, however, probably be easy to show them that it is not their interest, by a resolution on the part of our citizens to ascertain what the Company intends to do, and by another resolution to found a Montreal line of steamers from the moment that it is made clear that the present line is to cease to be so. This is a life and death question with the community; but the means of maintaining its position are so completely within its reach, that we feel certain should the fears we have alluded to turn out well founded, not a moment will be lost in preparing to apply it. The correspondence of the Council of the Board of Trade, published elsewhere, will show that this body is moving on the subject. They are endeavoring to elicit from the Steamship Company a pledge for its future conduct in this particular such as will reassure those interested in the commerce of this city. We trust and believe that this pledge will be given, subject of course to proper accommodation being provided here for the improved class of vessels which are to be employed next year, and which, as we have already pointed out, are likely to require greater harbour conveniences than can be afforded in the actual state of things. We call the attention of all classes of our citizens to this subject, and warn them that if the Board of Trade do not obtain a satisfactory assurance from the Steamship Company, a joint, prompt, and effective stroke must be made by the citizens themselves.

Hudson's Bay Territory—Road from Lake Superior to the Red River Settlement.—We learn from a letter received yesterday, and dated at Fort Garry, (R. R.) on the 9th ultimo, that the Government Surveying party had reached that settlement. Our correspondent says:—"The opinion of the Surveyors seems to be that *a* road from Lake Superior to Red River can be opened for about £200,000, but a very imperfect one. As to a commercial route to compete with Railway communication from St. Paul's, they regard it as impossible with such means and resources as Canada can command."

Should our correspondent be correct in his information—and we have every reason for believing that he is—there will, we take it, be but one opinion in Canada as to the utter absurdity of undertaking the construction of any such costly and useless work. Should the Imperial Government, or the Hudson's Bay Company, consider it necessary or desirable, for political or other objects, to secure a road from Canada to the Red River Settlement through British Territory, the Canadian Government will, we trust, gratuitously supply either of them with whatever information regarding the country traversed by our party of Surveyors, we may obtain. But for Canadian purposes, that is, for the purposes of trade, or of emigration—supposing any portion of our population could be deceived into the selection of such a country for settlement—, it is evident that for ages to come, the quickest, cheapest and best, although possibly, not the shortest, route between our country and the Red River Settlement, will be that by St. Paul's and Pembina. Canada, then, has no interest in and could derive no benefit from the construction of the road in question; and we trust her Legislature will never consent to divert in so profitless a direction any portion of her revenue, from the many profitable and legitimate objects, connected with, if not necessary to the development of her own proper territory—on the Upper Ottawa and its tributaries, for instance, or the St. Maurice and on the Saguenay. When the vast tracts of fertile land in these well-known and easily accessible localities are settled, it will be time enough for any redundant population Canada may possess to turn their attention towards the little-known and distant territory of the North-West. In the meantime, we look upon the "cry" for the annexation of the Red River Settlement, or of any other portion of the Hudson's Bay Company's territory to Canada, as a very foolish and selfish infraction of the tenth Commandment.

The Atlantic Cable.—The *Observer* says: It is now understood to be determined definitely not to renew the attempt to lay the Atlantic cable this year. The cable is to be forthwith unshipped from the holds of the Agamemnon and Niagara, and stowed away for the winter in the government dockyard at Keyham. There it is be well tarred and attended to, to prevent it from rusting. In the meantime, about 1,000 miles more of cable are to be manufactured, which, with the quantity in hand, will make 3,000 miles tor the experiment next year. The Agamemnon and Niagara will go into winter quarters. The cost of the unsuccessful experiment is estimated at about £30,000.

The Jamaica *Despatch*, of 24th August, gives the particulars of a fearful atrocity by the Indians of the South American coast. The schooner "Endeavour," of Kingston, Jamaica, which had sailed for Maracaibo on the 16th June last, came to anchor at Honda Bay on the 8th July. Three Indians belonging to this coast who were on board, were landed; and the next morning 15 Indians boarded the schooner, killing Captain Durant, the steward, and all who remained on board. Seven escaped by leaping into the water and cutting away the boat. The Indians sacked the vessel, carried off all the stores, and finally ran her ashore:

Vessel and Crew Lost.—The schooner "William Wallace," H. McCabe, commander, from Whitby to Toronto, with a cargo of wood and stone, foundered on the Lake, on Friday night last, about a mile from Island Point, in twenty-seven feet of water. The whole of the crew, consisting of four persons, are supposed to have been lost.

Robbery.—During the second day of the Provincial Exhibition, held in this city last month, Detective O'Leary received information from Mr. J. M. Ring, of Ottawa, who was in this city at that time, that a short time previous he had been robbed of a gold watch and chain, valued at £50, by a person named John Webb. Detective O'Leary has since been on the look-out, and within a day or two ascertained that Webb was in this city, and had made away with the watch. This forenoon he laid information at the Police Office, on which a warrant was issued, and Webb immediately arrested and committed to gaol for examination. O'Leary has also got possession of the watch, which is a handsome English patent leaver gold hunting watch.

Police Court.—Yesterday morning a young boy, named James McCarty, was brought before this Court, charged with stealing a wheel-barrow, the property of the Harbour Commissioners. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one month's confinement at hard labor, in the common gaol. McCarthy, though young in years, has already been several times convicted of theft.

At a meeting of the Governors of McGill College, held this week. The Rev. Mr. Cornish, B. A., of London University, was appointed to the chair of Classical Literature, and Mr. Johnson, a Graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, to the chair of Mathematic and Natural Philosophy. Both gentlemen produced the highest testimonials. Professor Howe retains the title of Eurentius Professor of Mathematics. We believe Professor Markgraf has been appointed Assistant Secretary and Librarian.

VAUDREUIL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Fall Show of Agricultural Society, No. 1 was held at Pointe-a-Cavagnol, on Thursday the 1st instant. The attendance was very numerous, and the exhibition of animals was large and of a better class generally, than we recollect to have seen at any previous show at that place. The butter and cheese was pronounced by persons in the trade present from Montreal, to be of the very first quality. The home-made cloth and flannel reflect very great credit upon those who take an interest in that part of domestic manufacture in the country. It is certainly very gratify to notice that the agricultural interests are making a move in the right direction in the country.

After the business of the exhibition was over, the party sat down to a very comfortable dinner provided on the occasion, by Mr. Kelso. The usual toasts being drank, the assembly broke up, perfectly satisfied with the results of the business of the day,

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

Best Work Stallion—George Beatty, Francis Madden.
Best pair of Working Horses—Captain Shepherd, Ant Gauthier, J. Blenkinship, J. Brasseur, J. Hodgson, senr.
Best Mare and Colt—A. Chevrier, J. Brasseur, E. Lalonde, J. Hodgson, merchant; J. B. Ranger.
Three years old Mare—Capt. Shepherd, Jos. Simpson, E. P. Grout.
Two years Colt—D. Manson, Capt. Shepherd, C. Robinson.
One year old Colt—J. Hodgson, senr; J. McGowan, A. Gauthier.
Two years old Entire Colt—O. Martin, A. Chevrier, A. Cameron.
One year old Entire Colt—Gilbert Dean, Ant Gauthier, J. Blenkinship.
One year old Bull—Capt. Shepherd, C. Robinson, Jos. Simpson, E. P. Grout.
Two years old Bull—J. Park, H. Thomson, J. Brasseur, J. McGowan.
Best Milch Cow—C. Compeau, C. Robinson, J. Hodgson, senr; J. Lancaster.
One year old Heifer—J. Lancaster, E. P. Grout, J. Cameron.
Two years old Heifer—E. P. Grout, J. Cameron, J. McGowan.
Fat Ox—J. Park, C. Robinson, Capt. Shepherd.
Fat Cow—C. Robinson, J. Park, Capt. Robins.
Fat Sheep—George Lancaster, J. Pilon, D. Manson.
Spring Boar—J. Park, A. McNaughton, C. Compeau.
Spring Sow—J. Park, A. McNaughton, Wm Graham.
Spring Rams—J, Thompson, H. Thompson, T. Kirkbride.
Ram of one Shear or more—Capt. Shepherd, J. Cameron, J. Thompson, T. Kirkbride.
Pair Ewes of one Shear—C. Robieson, T. Kirkbride, E. P. Grant.
Pair Ewes of Two Shear—W. Graham, Capt. Shepherd, T. Kirkbride.
Home-made Etoffe—T. Buckley, J. Pilon, A. StDenis.
Home-made Flannel—Wm. Parsons, F. X. St Denis, M. Brebont.
Firkin of Butter—G. Lancaster, J. Hodgson, merchant, J. Lancaster, C. Robinson, R. Metcalf.
Cheese—E. P. Grout, D. Manson, J. Park, C Robinson.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857.

Present—His Honor Mr Justice Bruneau.

The Grand Jury came into Court, this morning and presented the following true bills:

Louis Mainville and George Piche, on indictment for stealing money; Eustache Lussier, larceny; Jean Bte. Loiselle, larceny; Felix Paquin, on indictment for unlawfully and maliciously inflicting bodily harm; John Carson, on indictment for an aggravated assault; Theodore Grothe, assaulting a bailiff whilst in the execution of his duty; Francois Debigarre and Marie Discoteau, on indictment for assaulting a bailiff whilst in the execution of his duty; Mary Smith, Julie Letourneau, Catherine Clifford [two indictments], Mathilde Beauchamp, Fanny Hays, Lucie Silvain, John Drennan and Sarah Corfield, on indictments for keeping disorderly houses; Francois Adam, unlawfully and maliciously inflicting grievous bodily harm. And no bills against Caroline Beaucaire, on indictment for keeping a disorderly house; Edward Grannon, on indictment for assaulting a constable whilst in the execution of his duty; Louis Grothe, assaulting a bailiff in the execution of his duty.

Joseph Sheldrick, on conviction of stealing money. Judgment, four months' imprisonment in the common jail.

Joseph Robillard, on conviction of riot.—Judgment, fined $30, and to find surety to keep the peace for twelve calendar months, himself in $400, and two others in $200 each.

Louis Lamoureux and Joseph Carron, larceny, were put on their trial and acquitted.—Mr. Cassidy, Counsel for prisoners.

Isaac Wilmett and Francois Clement, feloniously receiving stolen goods, were put on their trial and acquitted. Mr. E. Carter, Counsel for prisoners.

Jean Baptiste Loiselle, larceny, was put on his trial and found guilty. Judgment, eight days' imprisonment at hard labor.

Jean Baptiste Gibeau, obtaining goods by false pretences, was put on his trial and found guilty. Judgment, one months' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Owen Hainey, larceny, was put on his trial and acquitted. Mr. E. Carter, Counsel for prisoner.

Francois Adams, on indictment for unlawfully and maliciously inflicting grievous bodily harm, pleaded guilty. Judgment, fifteen days' imprisonment in the common jail at hard labor.

The Court then adjourned till ten o'clock this morning.

Theatre Royal.—We would remind our play-going readers that this night will be the last, but one, of the beautiful performances of the Keller Troupe, for this season. Among the *Tableaux* in the classical drama of "Lurline" are some very charming groups from Roman history and mythology—"Canova's Studio," will also, we doubt not, afford a delightful picture, and "The Cadi's Daughter" is said to be a most interesting and graceful performance.—See Advertisement.

The Inquest on the Late Mr. Sadler.

The investigation touching the death of the late Mr. Sadler, was resumed yesterday afternoon. The following witnesses were examined:—

Dr. Scott.—I have attended Sadler's family for nine or ten years, and I do not remember having been consulted by the deceased. In my former deposition, I gave three reasons why he did not appear to suffer from disease of the lungs and heart. The first was, that he was not under medical treatment; the second, that he was able to work the day previously to his having received the injuries; and thirdly, that he was able to go to the fire at Douglas' Mills on the night in question. I am of opinion, however, that Sadler's lungs, previous to the night of the fire, were diseased, but that the disease was developed in consequence of the injuries received on that occasion; still it is impossible to say with accuracy how long the deceased would have lived if he had not received those injuries,—probably he might have lived for two years or more. I had no reason to believe that the deceased was consumptive previous to his receiving the injuries complained of. I always looked upon him as a healthy man. I saw him very often. It is my belief that tubercules did exist in the right lung of the deceased before he received the injuries at the fire; still I believe that the life of the deceased would have been prolonged if he had not received those injuries. I can corroborate Dr. Howard's testimony, viz.:—That there was evidence in the left lung of the deceased of a natural cure of some former tuberculous disease having taken place.

Dr. R. P. Howard.—From the *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, and the evidence of Dr. Scott his private medical attendant, I believe that the deceased was the subject of tuberculous disease in a latent condition, and at an early stage. I do not think that he would have died from the effects of the injuries which he received, had he not been the subject of latent consumption. There was evidence in the left lung of a natural cure having taken place of some former turbercu-lous disease. This fact, and the circumstance that turbercules generally progress to a fatal issue, more slowly in old persons than in young, favour the opinion that the deceased would have lived several years longer, and might even have recovered had he not received the injuries inflicted on him on the morning of the 14th of July last.

Patrick Brennan—On the 14th of July last I was at the fire at Douglas' Mill, and I saw there the Fire Company to which George Snaith belonged. There was a good deal of disturbance among the people who were at the fire—some would work and some would not. Amongst those present I did not observe any with fire-arms. I saw, however, parties with sticks in their hands, but I did not know any of them. I might recognize them by sight. I heard the reports of shots, but I did not see any fired, nor can I tell who fired the shots, as there was too great a crowd between me and them. Whilst I was assisting the firemen two lads came to me and requested me to desist. I replied by telling them to go about their business. They left me, and I went after them, in order to ascertain who they were, but I lost sight of them. After this the men continued working for some time. The Union Company is the one to which George Snaith belonged, and I remained with that Company till it left the ground. Whilst the Company were leaving the ground, John Burns came and told me the mob were going to beat George Snaith. I said that any man who would do so should first beat me. After this the men of the Union continued to leave the ground, and I accompanied them. Whilst doing so, a mob came down upon me and the Company. The men of the Company fled. I did all in my power to protect them. Some of the crowd called out to beat me, but most of them said no. Stones were thrown and shots were fired at the Union men, but I did not know who the parties were. I did not see any assault committed with sticks by the mob on the Union men. The parties who committed the assault were quite near to me, and pushing me about here and there. I did not know any of the parties. I remained with the engine some time, and then went back to the fire, the mob cleared off and left me alone with the engine. Mr. Farrell was between the two places in the field at that time. I think he was trying to protect the Union men. I did not know the deceased. I did not see him lying upon the ground when he was beaten. I do not know who beat him. I told the mob for God's sake not to molest the firemen of the Union Company. I did not hear any person cry that he knew the leaders of the mob. I do not think I have seen any of the mob since that I could recognise, nor have I had any conversation with any of those parties since. I did not see any man knocked down: I did not see John Burns in the mob. I do not know a man of the name of Murphy. I do do not think that Burns had any bludgeon or stick in his hand on the night in question. I think Burns had his coat off when I saw him. If I knew any of the mob I should not be intimidated to tell their names At the time I did not know that it was the Union Company that I was working with. I did not see the faces of those composing the mob before or since; nor can I give any information that would lead to the discovery of the party who composed the mob.

Francis Farrel, Lieutenant of the Hose Company.—I was at the fire at Douglas' Mills with my Company. Towards the close of the fire there was a riot and disturbance. I did not see stones thrown. I heard the report of fire-arms, but I saw no one with fire-arms in their possession, nor did I see any one with sticks or bludgeons that night. I saw the Union Company there; they were at work at the fire. I was several times near the Union Company on that night, but I did not hear of any rumor that it was the intention of the mob to attack the firemen. I was with the Union Company when they left the ground. My object was to get them out safely. What made me suppose they would be attacked was the crowd that gathered before them; and knowing that the company was composed of Protestants, I was fearful that they might be attacked. I remained by the engine till they left it. Whilst at the engine I heard the first shot fired. I then told the men they had better clear off, and I stepped back 8 or 10 paces on to the field. I did not see any stones thrown. When the engine was stuck in the drain the mob was closing upon us. I did not recognise any of them. I told the mob that it was a pity that when came to do their duty that they should be attacked. I did not see any of the Union men struck or injured I knew the deceased. I saw him working that night. That was the last I saw of him. I saw Mr. Brennan there. I can give no information which could lead to the discovery of the parties who attacked Sadler. About 300 people were on the road.

Charles E. Lloyd, blacksmith—Was a fireman belonging to the Union Company. Was at the fire at Douglas' Mills on the 13th and 14th July last. On that occasion there was disturbance and a riot. I heard the report of several shots. A mob collected with sticks in their hands previous to my leaving the ground. Several boys came up to me and begged me, for God's sake, to leave, as the Union Company were to be attacked by the mob. One of these boys is named James Gray. He did not belong to the mob. A man named Michael —— came up to me, having a stick in his hand. He said that there was going to be a row, and that they would commence on the Union Company, and that if I wanted to keep myself safe I had better clear. This man was one of the mob. The Union Company packed up, and as they were half way in the field I saw the mob coming up. I then ran across the field, and whilst doing so, three shots were fired at me. I heard the whizzing of the balls as they passed me. I did not see Sadler beaten, but I saw him working. He was the third man from me. I did not see him after he was beaten. I neither saw Mr. Farrell nor Mr. Brennan at the fire. They might, however, have been there, without my seeing them. I do not know the party who fired the three shots at me. I saw a man of the name of Paddy M'Gowan at the fire. I did not see him with a stick in his hand, nor do I know if he was amongst the crowd. I can give no information which could lead to the discovery of the persons who fired the three shots at me. About 30 shots were fired, most of which appeared to be gunshots. The man Michael—whom I have alluded to, works with Mr. Patterson, plough-maker, in Wellington Street. I saw Michael coming and going towards the mob, and it is my impression that he was one of the mob. I recognised no other person. I observed no policemen on the ground. It is customary for them to go to fires, There were from 300 to 400 people at the fire.

Samuel Hibbord May, Captain of the Union Fire Company—Was acquainted with Mr. Sadler. He belonged to the Union Fire Company. Our roll-book shows that Sadler has been one of the most regular of our men at fires. From this I conclude that the deceased did not labor under any disease. I saw Mr. Patrick Brennan a few days after the fire, and asked him what was the cause of the bad feeling against the Union Company that they should be maltreated in such a way. Brennan replied that he did not know that they had done anything wrong—that they had certainly rendered him good service. He also said that he had done all in his power to prevent the Union Company from being attacked. I said to him, "You must know some of these parties who attacked the company;" and asked him if it would not be doing a good service to have an example made of some of them. He replied by stating that he would not dare to do so; if he did, he would very likely have his property destroyed and himself ill treated; and my impression was, at the time, that he must have known some of the parties.

The room was then cleared, and after deliberating for some time, the investigation was further adjourned till 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Trotting.—A trotting race, for $400 aside was ran in harness over a mile course laid out at the South end of the Town of Peterboro', C, W. on Saturday last. One of the horses belonged to Thomas Beatty, the other came from Toronto, in answer to a general challenge to any horse that could be brought within a week from the day of challenge to the day of trial. The Toronto horse won the stakes.

Correspondence on the Subject of Quebec Steamships.

Office of the Board of Trade, Montreal, 8th Sept., 1857.

Gentlemen,—Referring to your letter of date 16th July, in which you state that every effort will be made to meet the wants of the Shippers, by procuring a vessel to take the place of the S. S. *Canadian*, so soon as you could meet with one of the speed and capacity required by your Contract, thus enabling the Steamers of this Line to proceed to this port as formerly, I have been directed by the Council to inquire, for the information of the public, if there is any prospect of a fourth ship being laid on, and the trips to this Port resumed, in course of the present season.

I have the Honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOHN G. DINNING,
Secretary.

Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co.,
Agents,
Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Montreal, 10th September, 1857.

Sir,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 8th inst., enquiring on behalf of the Council of the Board of Trade, what prospect there is of our being able, during the present season, to procure a steamer to take the place of the *Canadian*, and thereby resume the voyages to this City.

In reply, we beg to say that though we have used every effort, we have hitherto been unable to get a vessel to hire of the size and speed required by our contract; and we do not now expect to procure one during the present season.

Of the new vessels we are building, one will be ready by the 1st May next, and we might then resume the full service; but the new ships will be considerably larger than those now running, and the difficulties of passing in and out of this harbor will be proportionately increased. Unless, therefore, some improvement is made in the harbor, or the importers will consent to receive their goods at the foot of the current, it is doubtful whether we can bring up the large ships during the summer months—more especially as we have been notified that the Harbor Commissioners are about to institute an action against us for injury done to the wharves last year by the *Anglo-Saxon* and *North American* in coming into the harbor. The vessels were under the charge of regular branch pilots, and the accidents took place, not by any act or fault of us or of any one in our employ, but from the narrow, crooked entrance to the harbor, the great length of the steamers, and the deficiency in depth of water.

Under these circumstance we think it exceedingly hard that we should be called on to pay for damages arising from the imperfection of the harbor itself, and the fear that such accidents may again happen, makes it matter for consideration whether we can safely resume our trips to Montreal, though we regard it as the natural and most desirable terminus for the line.

We are Sir,
Your obedient servt.
(Signed) EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & CO.

John G. Dinning, Esq.,
Secretary Montreal Board of Trade.

Office of the Board of Trade, Montreal, 22nd Sept., 1857

Sir,—I am directed by the Council of the Board of Trade to transmit to you enclosed herein, copy of letter addressed to Messrs Edmonstone, Allan & Co., of date, 8th instant, also copy of reply receceived from these gentlemen, dated 10th instant, relative to the future destination of the Montreal Ocean Steamships. And to request that you will be good enough to submit the same to the Habor Commissioners, at their first meeting, for their consideration—and that they will be pleased to communicate to the Council at their earliest convenience their ideas on the subject.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your very obt. Servt.
(Signed) JOHN G. DINNING,
Secretary.

Alexander Clerk, Esq,
Secretary,
Harbor Commissioners,
Montreal.

Harbour Commissioner's Office, Montreal, 6th October, 1857.

John G. Dinning, Esq.,
Secretary, Board of Trade.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 22nd ultimo, transmitting me on behalf of the Council of the Board of Trade copy of a letter addressed to that body, by Messrs. Edmonstone Allan & Co., agents of the line of Ocean Steamers, regarding the future destination of these vessels, and reply of that firm, which at the same time embodies certain observations on the alleged insufficiency of the Harbour of Montreal, and doubts as to whether vessels of larger tonnage than those now on the line, can rely on coming into this port with safety.

I am instructed by the Commissioners to state, for the information of ehe Council of the Board of Trade, that from the earliest period when the question of establishing a line of steamers between Montreal and Liverpool, was entertained, they earnestly sought by every means in their power, to advance and facilitate an enterprise, which they felt to be so intimately connected with the prosperity of this Province, and more especially with the interests of this City.

In this spirit, the Commissioners entered into communication with the present agents, Messrs. Edmonstone. Allan, & Co., and upon their positive assurance that the only impediment to bringing the steamers to this port, was the probable want of ample accommodation in proximity to the existing, wharves. It was resolved to construct a wharf of large dimensions, at Hochelaga, having a frontage of upwards of 300 feet, and a clear depth of more than 20 feet of water at the lowest summer level.

This wharf was built mainly to suit the requirements of such steamers as Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co., were then building, and its site was fixed in accordance with the representations of that firm. Its dimensions were also increased from those originally laid down in the plan, as they stated that a greater height of wharf was absolutely necessary to make the berthing of their vessels ample and complete.

You are no doubt aware that this wharf has been constructed for more than a twelve month, but up to the present day, though there has never been a question as to the safety of approach to that locality, Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co., have not found it conveient to occupy it in one solitary instance. Instead of this, they have brought their steamers directly into port, and have occupied berths in the harbor, where the Commissioners have afforded them every aid, by securing to them the priority of right to certain berths, and by erecting, at their request, a shed on the wharf for the purpose of storing goods, and thus enabling their vessels to discharge and load their cargoes with dispatch.

In face of these facts, the allegations of Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co., about the imperfections in the approach to the harbor, and the crookedness of the channel are best replied to by the Reports of Mr. Forsyth, the Harbor Engineer, and Captain Charles L. Armstrong, Superintendant of Lake and River improvements, together with the opinion of Captain P. H. Morin, Harbor-master, all of which documents I transmit herewith, and to which the Commissioners would direct the particular attention of the Council of the Board of Trade.

The damage sustained by the wharves, by the steamers *Anglo-Saxon* and *North American*, for the recovery of which, the Commissioners are obliged to take legal steps as the agents refuse to recognize the claim, ought certainly to be made good by the respective steamers, as from evidence adduced at the time of the accidents, the collision ought not to have occurred had the same caution and prudence been exercised, which brought other steamers of that line into Port without difficulty.

The Commissioners having the public property in charge, can make no invidious distinction, and feel it to be their duty to make the same rule apply to all parties without distinction.

The accompanying plan in connection with the Harbour Engineer's report, will show conclusively that there existed no impediment whatever in the channel of navigation to the *Anglo-Saxon* and *North American* entering the Harbour with safety on the 12th August and the 25th October of last year, and that there was ample depth of water and sufficient room for vessels of their size and depth.

In respect to the larger class of steam ships intended for the weekly line, the Commissioners are now engaged in rendering the channel thoroughly fit for vessels of a tonnage fully equal to those alluded to, and should the agents see fit to stop their vessels at Quebec, instead of coming to Montreal, they will be unable to show that they have been constrained to adopt such a course from deficiency of water in the channel, or inability to enter this port, with ordinary care.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
ALEX. CLERK, Secretary.

Harbour Commissioners' Office, Montreal, Sept. 30, 1857.

Alex. Clerk, Esq.,
Secretary, Harbour Commissioners.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 29th instant, enclosing copy of a letter from Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co. to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, dated the 10th instant, and referring to the damage done to the "Island Wharf," by the Steamers of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, and also to the depth and breadth of the Channel entering the Harbour.

In reply, I beg to say, that in order that the matter may be more clearly understood, I enclose sketches (No. 1 and 2) of the Harbour, shewing the Channel as it was on the 12th of August, 1857, by which you will perceive that the Channel at its narrowest point is 200 feet wide, and on an average from the "Island Wharf" to the shoal opposite the "Victoria Pier" it has a breadth of 250 feet.

On the 12th of August, 1856, and on the 25th of October, where the steamers *Anglo-Saxon* and *North American* came into port, there was a depth of 18.4, and 18 feet in the Channel, while those steamers on the days named drew only 15.4 and 15.3, showing a difference between this draft and the depth of the Channel of about 3 feet. And by the sketches it will be seen there are no obstructions to the entrance where the pilots use the proper entrance marks—so that the accidents could not have been caused either by the crookedness of the channel or the shallowness of the water.

The dredging now in progress, will, by the end of the season, secure a channel of uniform depth, of not less than 19 feet, at lowest summer level, and a breadth of 300 feet, which will no doubt be sufficient for the largest steamers (of the proposed increased size) to enter the harbour, and go to their berths with perfect safety.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Robt. Forsyth, Engineer,
Harbour Commissioners.

Sorel, 30th September, 1857.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 29th inst. enclosing a copy of a letter addressed by the Secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade to Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co, Agents of the Montreal Steamship Co., and the reply of the latter gentleman in reference to the damage done to the wharves by the steamers *Anglo-Saxon* in August, and *North American* in October, last year, and to the insufficiency of the entrance to the Port of Montreal.

In reply I beg to say, that from my knowledge of the channel at the entrance of the Harbour, my experience in its navigation, and having obtained every information respecting the circumstances connected with these accidents in question, I have no hesitation in declaring that these mishapt did not result from the insufficiency of the depth of water, or from the clookedness of the channel; but that they were caused, by the steamers going at too great speed.

There was at the time the *Anglo-Saxon* entered into Port, not less than 18 feet water in the channel, while she was drawing 15 ft. 4 in. And when the *North American* came into Port, there was about the same depth of water in the channel, while she was drawing only 15 feet 3 inches.

The channel is in no place less than 200 feet in breadth, and that breadth is only for a short distance, the average breadth being over 250 ft. I think, therefore, there can be no question that at the time the damage was done to the wharves, there was more than sufficient water for these Ocean Steamers, and that the channel was also of a breadth sufficient to enable them to pass with perfect ease.

I beg further to remark with respect to the new steamers of a larger size, referred to by Messrs. Edmonston, Allan & Co., as now being built by them for the weekly line, that with the improvements now going on in the approaches to the Harbour, there is no reason whatever why, with common care and prudence, steam vessels drawing 18 feet, at the lowest water, should not come into the Harbour, and occupy the berths appropriated for the use of Ocean Steamers. Although my practical experience prevented me from entertaining any doubt on this point, 'I thought it as well to speak to one of the most experienced Pilots on the River, and was assured by him, that he would willingly undertake the charge of any vessel, which could pass through Lake St. Peter, and bring her into Port and leave her moored, in perfect safety, at her berth, if not interfered with as long as he was on board.

I am, Sir,
Your obt, servt.,
(Signed), C. L. ARMSTRONG,
Superintendent

Alexander Clerk, Esq.,
Secretary,
Harbour Commissioners,
Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 3, 1857.

Alex. Clerk, Esq.,
Secretary Harbor Commissioners.

Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 2nd instant, calling my attention to certain remarks of Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co., Agents of the line of ocean steamers, respecting the alleged imperfect state of the channel of navigation, and the damage occasioned to the wharves by two of their steamers coming in contact with them, I beg to state that I am perfectly satisfied that no such obstructions existed in the channel of navigation to the Port of Montreal during the months of August and October, 1856, which could in any way impede or prevent the steamers *Anglo-Saxon* and *North American* from entering this harbor with ordinary care and prudence.

Numerous sailing vessels of greater draft of water than these steamers were drawing, entered and left the port about the same period, without any difficulty whatever.

In my opinion, the cause of these steamers coming in contact with the wharf was a lack of judgment on the part of the pilots, by keeping too far to the south of the channel, and coming too close upon the buoy; consequently, to regain the channel, they had to steer to the north, when the strong current took their larboard bow, the steamers lost steerage way, and could not recover their course in time to clear the Island Wharf.

This fact is particularly worthy of your notice as the two accidents are perfectly similar, both having been caused through the same error in management.

I positively state that larger steam vessels than those of the present line with an increased draft of water, even to 18 feet, will have every facility to enter the Harbour with perfect safety next year under proper pilotage, especially, in view of the improvements now going on in the Harbour.

As to the number of berths available for these large steamers there are but two in the Queen's Basin, which have answered up to this time; but steamers of larger dimensions than those now frequenting the Port, will be obliged partially to overlay one another, in consequence of their increased length; and it may be a question for those interested, whether, such a contingency be not worthy of consideration.

Your most obedient servant,
P. H. Morin,
Harbour Master.

Office of the Board of Trade, Montreal, 8th October, 1857.

Gentlemen,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th ult. As reference was made in that letter to the state of the Harbour, and to the action of the Commissioners with regard to damage alleged to have been done to the wharves by two of the Steamers of your Line, last year, the Council deemed it to be their duty to transmit to the Harbour Commissioners a copy of the Correspondence, and to invite any explanations they might have to offer; and I have now the honor to enclose a copy of their reply, together with copies of the reports of Mr. Forsyth, Habour Engineer, Capt. Armstrong, Superintendent of Docks, and Capt. Morin, Harbour Master. It will be seen by these documents that no difficulty need be apprehended in bringing into this Harbor, Steamships of the size of those which you are now building for the Weekly Line, and as much interest is felt on the subject by the merchants of this city, the Council venture to hope that you will enable them to assure the public of your intention to resume and continue the voyages of your steamers to this port next session.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN G. DINNING,
Secretary.

Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan, & Co.,
Agents,
Montreal Occean Steamships.

Montreal, 8th October, 1857.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of this date, we beg to say that notwithstanding the reports of Mr Forsyth, Captain Armstrong, and Captain Morin, we are still convinced, from experience, that the Harbour of Montreal, in its present state, is not fit to accommodate steamers such as compose the Montreal Ocean Company's existing line, much less the larger ones we are now building.

Neither do we believe that with the water at its lowest summer level, these steamers could come to Montreal drawing 18 feet water, unless the bottom of the river is further excavated at several places.

At the same time we have no hesitation in saying that if the necessary improvements are made in the river and harbour, to admit of our doing so, the mail steamers will always come up to Montreal, unless prevented by the loss of a vessel, as in the case of the *Canadian*, since which three vessels have had to do the work of four.

But we will not hold ourselves responsible for damage done to the wharves by our steamers entering the harbour while in the charge of branch pilots, whom we are obliged to take, but ever whose efficiency we have no control, and if the Harbor Commissioners persist in an opposite view, it will be a matter for consideration whether we will run the risk of bringing the large steamers up.

It must be borne in mind that no large vessel will steer well if her keel is within a few inches of the ground, and even with the best possible management, in a channel not broader than two-thirds of her length, she always will be liable to take a sheer and get ashore on one side or the other.

The wharf at Hochelaga is every thing that could be desired, and the largest class of steamers could approach and leave it at all times without danger. We would, therefore, gladly use it, and will be ready to do so as soon as the commercial community give their assent to it.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & CO.,
Agents,
Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

John G. Dinning, Esq.,
Secretary of Board of Trade.

We direct attention to the second and closing sale for the season, of St. Maurice Iron wares, to take place this morning at 9 o'clock. —*See Adv.*

Trade and Commerce.

The manifests of the ships *Erromanga*, and the *Tomogonops*, from Glasgow, are crowded out of this days issue. They will appear to-morrow.

PUBLIC SALES—Yesterday.

Catalogue Sale of Green and Black Teas, ex Ships "Joshua Bates," "Emily," &c., &c., for account of Messrs. D. Torrance & Co., John Leeming, auctioneer:—

Twankay—100 hf chts fine twankay 1s 9½d; 137 do "Joshua Bates" do 2s 1d@2s 1½d; 83 do "Star of Union" do 1s 9d withdrawn at that price; 90 do Ariel extra fine hyson twankay 2s 2d; 37 do do fine twankay 2s 1d; 24 do Golden Gate extra fine do 2s 1½d@2s 2d; 79 do Contest fine do 1s 6d@1s 7d; 35 do Jacob Bell twankay 1s 7d; 56 do Moyune do 1s 9d; 35 do Red Gauntlet fine do 1s 10½d@1s 11d; 25 do Panama hyson twankay 1s 9½d@1s 10d; 22 do Matchless do 2s ½d; 60 do Ariel do 1s 10d; 22 do Kathay do 1s 9½d; 53 do R B do 1s 10½d@1s 11½d; 20 do Contest do 1s 7½d withdrawn; 50 do Courser do 1s 11d; 8 chts Alboni Twankay 1s 7½d; 10 hf do H&co do 1s 11½d withdrawn; 20 do F C do 2s ½d do; 10 do R B hyson do 1s 11½d withdrawn; 20 do R Bu do do 1s 11d withdrawn.

Hyson.—75 hf chests fine hyson 2s 1d withdrawn; 10 do do 2s 1½d also withdrawn; 30 do Panama do 2s 5½d@2s 6½d; 10 do Eye do 2s 5½d the two last samples withdrawn; 18 do Arganout extra curious do 2s 4d@2s 4½d; 10 do Courser superior hyson 2s 1½d withdrawn; 100 do Panama fine 1s 11½d do; 20 do 1s 11½d; 36 do Alboni extra fine 2s 1d@2s 1½d; 19 do F D fine do 2s 1d; 16 do H & co do 1s 11d; 46 do Y K do 1s 11½d; 25 do H B do 1s 10d@1s 10½d withdrawn; 50 do Wellington do 1s 10d@1s 10½d; 25 do Gallego do 1s 6d;

Imperial—10 cases catties imperial 2s 10d withdrawn; 33 hlf chsts "Emily" do 2s 8½d@2s 9½d; 10 do "W H Swallow" do Ping Suey 2s 8d withdrawn; 5 cases catties "Emily" do do 2s 10d; 22 hf chsts "Boston Light" fine imperial 2s 4½d@2s 5½d; 16 do do 2s 2d; 8 do "Arcadia" extra fine do 2s 10d; 10 cases catties "Emily" gunpowder 3s; 23 hlf chsts do do 2s 11d; 10 catties "Eliza Willett's" do 7s 10d withdrawn; 33 hlf chsts "sweepstakes" do 2s 9d.

Souchong—20 catties English breakfast souchong 1s 11d withdrawn; 5 hlf chsts "Lantao" extra choice do 2s 10d.

Congou—20 chsts "J M" finest English congou 1s 11½d@2s withdrawn; 40 do J M F do 1s 11d@1s 11½d; 10 do do 1s 10d withdrawn.

Oolong (matted)—45 hlf chsts Africa finest Oolong matted 2s 8d; 36 do Richard Alsop do 2s 9½d.

Young Hyson—10 hlf chsts young hyson 3s withdrawn; 25 dble hlf chsts superfine small leaf gaumee hyson 3s 2d@3s 2½d; 20 do do 3s 2d. Three lots were offered but withdrawn at the above prices. 11 hlf chsts sweepstakes finest young hyson 2s 7d; 20 do do 2s 5d. Three lots of this tea were offered and withdrawn at the same price. 10 hf chsts surprise finest young hyson 2s 5d withdrawn; 10 do endeavour do 2s 6d withdrawn; 30 do Daring do 2s 11d withdrawn; 10 do do 2s 6d withdrawn; 10 do sweepstakes do 2s 10½d; 90 do Joshua Bates fine moynne do 2s 8½d@2s 11d; 33 cases catties Emily finest young hyson 3s 3d; 20 half chests Storm King do 2s 5½d @ 2s 6d; 10 cases catties Emily do 2s 11d, withdrawn; 138 hf-chsts "Joshua Bates" good young hyson 2s 4d@2s 4½d; 50 do "Panama" extra fine gaumee hyson 2s 2½d@2s 3d; 10 do "Sweepstakes" fine young hyson 2s 8½d; 50 do "Emily" finest young hyson 2s 10d; 47 cs catties do do 2s 10d; 30 hlf-chests "Courser" fine do 1s 11d@2s; 10 do "Bay State" superior do 2s ½d; 35 do "Rathsay" fine do 2s 3d@2s 3½d; 10 do "Alfred Hill" superior do 2s ½d; 10 do "Wings of the Morning" 2s ½d; 10 do "Comet" 2s 2½d; 33 do "O L" do 2s 2d; 64 do "R S" do 2s 1½d @2s 2d; 48 do "S L" do 2s 2½d; 48 do do 2s 1½d; 48 do do 2s 1½d@2s 2d; 10 do do 2s 2d; 10 do do 2s ½d, withdrawn; 143 do S B & Co do 2s ½d@2s 2d.

Also, immediately after the above, the following Groceries:

20 hhds fair sugar 44s 6d@45s; 15 barrels crystals sugar 7½d; 20 do Redpath's syrup 2s 7d; 10 puns molasses 1s 9d; 30 brls do 1s 9d; 25 bxs Liverpool soap 3d; 15 brls currants 9d; 60 bxes white soap 2¼d@2½d; 100 14 lb boxes button blue 4½d; 5 bags walnuts 5d; 15 boxes Belmont sperm candles 1s 6½d; 20 qtls codfish $4¼; 6 qr-cks Bordeaux vinegar 2s 6d.

And, for account of Messrs. Pigeon, Sauvageau & Co., the following Liquors of their own distillery in Montreal:

75 cases brandy 15s@16s; in lots of 25 cases 12s 6d; 25 green cases gin 12s@12s 6d; 2 lots of 25 cs each 10s 3d@10s 6d; 30 cs red do 16s 6d@16s 9d; 10 octaves do 3s 6d; 4 hhds high wines 3s 9d; 10 octaves do 3s 9d; 10 qr-cks do 3s 9d; 25 cases port wine 12s 3d@13s 6d; 2 lots of 25 cs each do 11s; 8 cs claret wine 8s; 200 cases lemon syruy 11s 9d@12s; 3 qr-casks port wine No 1 3s 1d: 10 do No 2 4s@4s 1d; 25 do No 3 5s 2d; 3 do sherry wine 4s 3d; 3 hhds brandy 4s; 25 octaves dark do 5s 2d@5s 3d; 20 do pale do 5s 2d@5s 3d; 16 puns rum 16 o.p. 3s 10d@4s; 2 lots of 30 puns each 3s 3d; 15 puns whiskey 50 o.p. 3s 8d@3s 9d; 2 do pure spirits 60 o.p. 4s 2d; 22 cs curaçoa 14s 6d; 25 cases Stoughton bitters 10s @ 10s 6d; 35 do sherry brandy 8s@10s; 5 cases porter [pts] 3s; 16 qr cks brandy 5s 3d; 5 do sherry wine 4s 6d.

In the morning, on the wharf, alongside the Victoria, from Canso, for account of Messrs. Ryan Bros., John Leeming, auctioneer:

25 brls extra No 1 Melford split herrings 15s 6d; 40 hf brls do 8s 6d; 10 do extra fat do 12s 3d; 20 brls Canso split do 15s; 11 brls No 2 mackerel $4; 20 do No 3 15s 6d@16s; 30 qntls dry codfish 11s 6d; 1 brl cod oil 2s 6d; 2 do seal oil 3s 8d.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Comparative Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857:—

No. of Local Passengers	15,633	$20,554 02½
Do Foreign do	3,265	5,801 73
Do do Emigrants	464	1,584 87½
Mails, Express and Sundries		2,156 05
Local Freight and Live Stock, tons	4,455¼	13,240 14
Timber and Lumber, feet	648.845	2,116 45
Fire Wood, cords	1,734	2,764 55
Foreign Freight and Live Stock	1,200¼	1,822 80
Total		$50,040 62
Week ending Sept. 27, 1856		27,026 03
Increase		23.014 59
Total Traffic from July 1, 1857, to date		$591.523 73
Do. do for same period last year,		318,922 33½

MONEY PANIC IN THE UNITED STATES—1837 AND 1857.
(*From the Boston Post.*)

Our monetary article will give the financial aspects on Saturday in our city. Our merchants armed themselves excellently for the difficulty, and met their payments on this hardest of days in a manner most honorable to our community. The liberal line of discount by the banks and the disposition evinced by all to aid each other, produced this gratifying result; and the feeling on Saturday evening was more cheerful than it has been for many days. Let this policy be firmly continued only for a short time, and such are the recuperative elements surely at work, that the crisis will be passed in a way that will make every business man feel proud of our city.

Deeply is it to be regretted that, at such a time, a man like Amasa Walker should stand up in a public meeting and advocate a suspension of specie payments. The soundest of our commercial men view such a measure as perfectly suicidal. Necessarily it must have the tendency to cripple the means of the banks to take care of their customers, *and increase the pressure*; and most seriously to damage the business of Boston—to say nothing of the immeasurable calamity of dishonor. As an instance of the practical effect of such a condition, in other quarters, take the following from the Press of Philadelphia:—

"Waiving the immorality of taking advantage of what is said to be our misfortunes, and of making others pay for it, the fact is that suspension will work to our disadvantage, and drive trade away from Philadelphia instead of bringing it to it. An instance has just been suggested to us by a western man; In Pittsburg, Ohio money is preferred to Pennsylvania money, because Philadelphia does not pay specie and Ohio does. An Ohio merchant owing to Philadelphia cannot even if he has a draft on Philadelphia, get specie for it; but if he has a draft on New York, he can sell it at two per cent., or if he goes to New York, he can sell his draft there, and return to Philadelphia with his gold and got four per cent. premium for that. How much, then, is Philadelphia substantially advanced by suspension."

Such is the character of the evils which a suspension would inflict on the business interests of this city; and all who have these interests at heart should strive every way to avoid it.

Some still go back to the suspension of 1837, and say that the cases are, at bottom, analogous, and that what then was unavoidable is necessary now. We have remarked at some length on the facts that prove them not to be. Take an illustration that comes home to our present condition as to specie: one drawn from the state of the exchanges. Nearly a fortnight ago we remarked that in the place of the millions of foreign indebtedness, and of the ruinous drain of specie out of the country of 1837, the rate is such in 1857 that it must bring specie from abroad. Look at exchange to-day! It is at such a rate as to allow a margin of profit to import specie *from Europe* of between *eight and nine per cent*; the trade is such that specie *must* come; and it is safe to predict that heavy imports can begin within thirty days, while our own product is pouring in constantly from California. Need we point to the difference between such a state of things and the state that existed at the date of the 1837 suspension? Then our exchanges were against us as to specie, and it was flowing out of the banks and out of the country

But look at this alleged analogy in a point of view in which we have not considered it. The suspension of 1837 took place at a time when our crops *were all in*—had been all used up. Indeed all through the south the planters had even pledged the *crops not yet sown—those of* 1838—*for means to meet their engagements* Let us recal a fact or two. Here is a citation from a New Orleans paper of 1837—just before the suspension:—"New Orleans, April 5, 1837. Three hundred bales of good quality cotton were bought for remittance to Liverpool on Tuesday, for 7 cents. To-day we hear of several lots being offered at 6 cents. In Hinds county, Mississippi, more *than a thousand suits* have been brought." To show the state of the south—we take the following from the Mississippian, printed at Jackson, the seat of government:—"Nearly three millions are to be recovered in the three counties of Hinds, Madison and Yazoo and proportionally in other counties of the state, by the approaching terms of their respective courts." And the west was as bad off as the south. In fact, crops there had failed, and up to the very day of the 1837 suspension, we were increasing our indebtedness to Europe by importing wheat. A table of these importations is before us, down to April 19—a few days before the general suspension This is no less curious than it is valuable:—

	Jan.	Feby.	March.	April.
England	40,000	32,900	146,000	2,500
Germany	75,100	76,000	85,200	23,000
Holland	7,500	8,000	90,600	28,400
Denmark	1,000			
Russia		22,000		14,000
Austria		5,100		
Italy		7,600	84,800	59,400
France		25,000	1,300	
Sicily			5,400	
Prussia				8,000
Bushels	132,600	176,800	413,300	135,000

Such was the condition of the country as to crops and specie balances in 1837. Then, by the natural course of trade, specie was going abroad; going abroad, to settle balances occasioned by commercial transactions; to pay for the flood of wheat that was pouring in upon us. The suspension took place in May.

Now look at the state of things to-day; *here in October, be ore the crops have come to market.* These crops are numerous; they will soon be available; they must go forward; and they are what the foreigner cannot do without. We can stop foreign importations at any moment, and the indications are that they are pretty effectually stopped for the present; but the foreigner cannot stop buying of us. Cotton must go forward; and this article at this moment—croakers to the contrary notwithstanding—is just as good if not better than so much specie. The grand surplus at the east is waiting to pay eastern indebtedness; and this will set the wheels of trade in motion.

Here are recuperative elements, all soon to be available, which bear no analogy whatever with their condition in 1837; and which, too, are beyond the reach of the furious bulls and bears of the stock board; and even the Railroads, which have been a main cause of the present panic, are to be a most powerful instrumentality to aid in the work of recuperation; for along these highways are our varied products destined to flow to their natural markets with a celebrity unknown before. Whatever brings these crops from the granaries of the West to the markets of the East, will do a public service; and when here, they will come in aid of the struggling mercantile community.

These are the cheering things in the business horizon. They may not quite yet justify the cry of Land Ho! They are enough, however, to warrant the conclusion, that if the ship can be kept afloat a little longer, she will reach a safe harbor.

The Money Crisis in the United States.—There are several marked phenomena attending the present crisis in money affairs, says the *New Y. Times* which neve have been witnessed in any previous commercial revulsion, and one of the most remarkable of them is that the revulsion has come when the entire country is in a condition of unwonted prosperity, when the great staples of the country are more abundant than they were ever before, and when the whole nation has been literally flooded with gold. The great panic of 1837, which extended over nearly five years, could easily have been foreseen, or at least acccounted for by the merest tyro in political economy; the breaking up of a long-established banking system, and speculations in fictitious land projects, the "great fire," and a succession of short crops, produced the great mercantile disaster of that period. Since then we have enjoyed a succession of prosperous years, and the only disturbing causes have been the discovery of the California gold mines and the growth of our railroad system. But these are the elements of prosperity, and not of ruin. Our railroads have cost us something more than $700,000,000 which has been expended during the past fifteen years, and a considerable portion of which has been contributed from abroad, and not been repaid. It is about the amount that England spent in two years in her Crimean war, for which she received not a shilling in return, while our Railroads have more than paid for themselves by developing the resources of the country. Monetary panics have heretofore been universal in their influence, but we now find certain classes of merchants who do not appear to have been touched by the panic. In the list of reported failures, we do not find the name of any grocers; yet they form a most important class of our business men, and their transactions are to very heavy amounts One of the assigned causes of the superior stability of the grocers is that they give shorter credits than other jobbers, but the real cause probably is that the commerce in articles which come under the head of groceries is limited to the actual wants of customers, while in dry goods and other articles of luxury there is no limit to consumption.

The present panic is mainly the result of a timidity of feeling which would long since have worn itself away, and given place to a more confident tone in the stability of our commercial institutions, but for the two accidents of the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company and the loss of the *Central America*. But the ill effects of these untoward events are beginning to disappear, and it cannot be long before a healthy tone will be restored to the public mind, and the wheels of commerce will begin to revolve again with their accustomed regularity of movement.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED—OCT. 8.

RIVER CRAFT—Tweede, firewood; Experimen, coals; Osceola, grain; Northwest, firewood; Dupuis, do; R Herriman, boards; Experimen, salt; Herbert, firewood; Philomen, boards; Louis Alma, No 25; St. Joseph, bark; Betsy, hay; John Bull, firewood; Glen Shee, do; Victoria, coals; Rose, general; Sorel, do; Elizabeth, firewood; Philomen, do; W Henry, sand; America, grain; Rachel, general; Mary, grain; Quebec, do; Leonore, coals; Carleton.
TUG BOATS.—J McKenzie, Vercheres, Champlain.
FREIGHT BOAT—George Moffatt, grain.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Arrived on the 4th and omitted in the list of that day:—

Bark Bacchus, Jenkins, 18th Aug, New Quay, order, bal

Oct. 6.

Bark Lady Campbell, Powers, 9th Aug, Dublin, E Burstall & co, bal
.... Erromanga, Watson, 25th Aug, Greenock, Jas Burns & co, general cargo, 7 passengers
Schr National, Fortin, from L'Islet, with material from the steamship Canadian.

CLEARED—OCT. 7.

Ship Caprouge, Symons, Plymouth, G B Symes & co
.... Sir Colin Campbell, McNabb, Greenock, G B Symes & co
Bark Calcutta, Gooding, Dartmouth, A Gilmour & co
.... Henry Duncan, Badcock, Poole, Benson & co
.... Bangalore, Gill, Fowey, C E Levey, & co
.... Cornet, Lacey, Liverpool, G B Symes & co
.... New York Packet, Thompson, Liverpool, C & J Sharples & co
.... Honor, Christopher, St. Ives, Benson & co.

DIED,

Suddenly, on board of H.M.S. Boadecia, [Chatham, England] Lieut John Wm. Crispo, R. N., of H.M.S. Wellesley, aged 63 years, eldest son of the late Capt. John Crispo, R.N., and father of F. Crispo of this city.

DIEU ET MON DROIT

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The NEXT MAIL for ENGLAND, per Canadian Steamer "ANGLO-SAXON," advertised to leave Quebec on Saturday, the 10th inst., will be CLOSED at this Office on FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at FOUR o'clock P.M., to be forwarded by River Mail Steamer.
Newspapers, Books, and Prices Current must be posted before Two P.M.
Post Office, Montreal, Oct. 7, 1857. 238

THEATRE ROYAL.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE
KELLER TROUPE!
BENEFIT OF MAD. KELLER.
This Evening, Friday, Oct. 9,
The Performance to commence with the Drama, in 3 acts, of
LURLINE.
To be followed by the Drama in 1 act of
The Cadi's Daughter!
OR, THE FAIRY OF THE WELL.
To conclude with a new Ballet, entitled
The Enchanted Bower!
Private Boxes $5; Dress Circle $1; Family Circle 2s 6d; Pit 1s 10½d.
Oct. 9. 240

By Telegraph.

Reported for the Montreal Herald.

BY MONTREAL LINE.
Office, St. Sacrament Street.

Merritsville, 8th October, 1857.

Townsend's trial postponed till next assizes. Mr. Starke said he had not sufficient time to procure witnesses for Townsend from California. As the case closed, some witnesses arrived from Ohio. They will swear that the prisoner was in California at the time of the murder.

Ottawa, 8th Oct., 8 p. m.

At the nomination for the county of Pontiac at Portage du Fort yesterday, all passed off quietly. The show of hands was very largely in favor of George Bryson of that place, to whom and J. H. Burke of Ottawa the contest is confined.

NEW YORK MARKETS—Oct. 8th

Flour market; active demand. Sales 10,000 bbls at 4,55@4,65 for superfine state; 4,85@5, 10 for extra; 4,55@4,65 for superfine western; 4,80@5,50 for extra. Sales 6,000 bbls Canadian extra 5,15@6.

Wheat firm; sales 25,000 bushels at 1,06 for red Ohio; 1,09 for poor white Illinois; 1,17 for good white Michigan.

Corn steady; sales 20,000 bushels mixed Western at 60c delivered.

Oats, better sales, 49@52 for State; 53@55 for Western.

Pork better; small sales; 23,00@23,50 for mess; 10,80@10,85 for prime.

Beef quiet; prices tend downward.
Lard dull.
Stocks lower, and very dull.
Sterling Exchange dull and nominal.

HOOKER, JAQUES & CO.'S
Through Line.

Steamer for Lake Erie
AND
PORT SARNIA,
CALLING AT
ST. CATHARINES, PORTS ON WELLAND CANAL, PORT DOVER, PORT BURWELL, PORT STANLEY, AND WINDSOR.

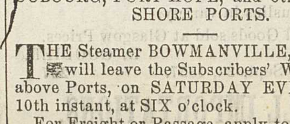
THE Steamer "FREE TRADER," Moore: master, will leave the Subscribers Wharf, for the above Ports, THIS EVENING, 9th inst., at SIX P.M.
For Freight, apply to
HOOKER, JAQUES & CO.,
Canal Wharf.
Oct. 9. 240

Chicago Propeller Line.

FOR CHICAGO DIRECT,
TAKING GOODS FOR
CLEVELAND AND DETROIT.

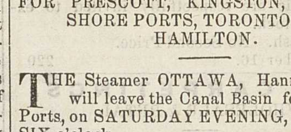
THE First-Class Propeller "BUCKEYE," Capt. Rasmond, will leave the Subscribers Wharf for the above Ports on SATURDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., at SIX o'clock P.M.
For freight or passage, apply to
JOHN MACPHERSON & CO., Agents,
Canal Wharf.
Oct. 9. 240

JOHN MACPHERSON & Co.'s
Through Freight & Passage Line.



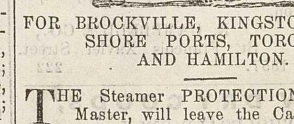
For Kingston, Toronto & Hamilton,
CALLING AT
COBOURG, PORT HOPE, and other NORTH SHORE PORTS.

THE Steamer BOWMANVILLE, Capt. Kerr, will leave the Subscribers' Wharf for the above Ports, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 10th instant, at SIX o'clock.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JOHN MACPHERSON & CO.,
Agents,
Canal Wharf.
October 9. 240



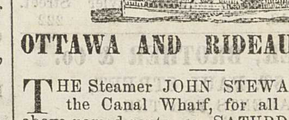
FOR PRESCOTT, KINGSTON, NORTH SHORE PORTS, TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

THE Steamer OTTAWA, Hannay, master, will leave the Canal Basin for the above Ports, on SATURDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at SIX o'clock.
For freight, apply to
HOOKER, JAQUES & Co.,
Canal Wharf.
October 9. 240



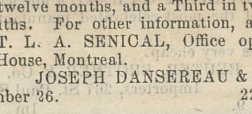
FOR BROCKVILLE, KINGSTON, NORTH SHORE PORTS, TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

THE Steamer PROTECTION, Johnston, Master, will leave the Canal Basin for the above Ports, on SATURDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at SIX o'clock.
For Freight, apply to
JONES, BLACK & CO.,
Wellington Street.
Montreal, Oct. 9, 1857. 240



OTTAWA AND RIDEAU ROUTE.

THE Steamer JOHN STEWART will leave the Canal Wharf, for all Ports on the above named route, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at FOUR o'clock.
For Freight, apply to
EDWARD SMITH,
Canal Wharf.
October 9. 240



FOR SALE,
The Steamer Vercheres.

THE undersigned offer for Sale the said STEAMER, with all its FURNITURE, on the following conditions:—A Third CASH, a Third in twelve months, and a Third in twenty-four months. For other information, address to CAPT. L. A. SENICAL, Office opposite Custom House, Montreal.
JOSEPH DANSEREAU & CO.
September 26. 229

CITY CONCERT HALL.
FOR SIX NIGHTS,
COMMENCING
On MONDAY, the 5th of October,
AND CONTINUING EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
The Magnificent
DIORAMA
OF THE BURNING OF MOSCOW.

Beautiful DIOPTRIC PAINTINGS, and amusing scenes in
VENTRILOQUISM,
by Mr. Gallagher.
Admission 1s. 3d.; Reserved Seats, 1s. 10½d
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.
October 1. 233

MONEY TO LEND—In sums of from £100 to £500. A Liberal Bonus, which must be deducted from the principal, will be required, and security on unencumbered Real Estate (with unquestionable title) in the city.
Apply, confidentially, with real name, mentioning the amount required, Bonus which will be given, and the property offered as security, to Cash, Box 444 Post Office, Montreal.
October 9. m-240