Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME XLVI. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1854. NUMBER 125.

REMOVAL
OF THE
Montreal Herald Printing Office,

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have REMOVED their PRINTING OFFICE to those large, central and commodious premises, in Notre Dame Street, formerly known as RADBURY'S BUILDINGS, *Near St. Francois Xavier Street,* And immediately in rear of the New Post Office.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND ORDERS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, will be received on the above premises, and executed with despatch.

June 22, 1854. 97

FOR SALE.

NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY, PLATED WARE, AND FANCY GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED BY "SARAH SANDS."

THE Subscriber, in returning his most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him, respectfully informs the Public, that he has received several packages of NEW GOODS, selected by himself in the principal markets in Europe during the past winter. His New Stock is composed of the Finest English and Swiss Gold and Silver Watches, of every pattern and newest styles, Gold Neck, Vest and Guard Chains; Seals, Keys, Charms, Chains Stones, Fancy and Plain Gold Rings, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Bracelets, Shirt Studs, Lockets, Miniature Cases, Silver Card Cases, do Gilt, &c., &c.

A large Variety of Plated Ware, Papier Maché Ware and Fancy Goods, &c.

Expected Shortly,

A complete assortment of very FINEST CUTLERY of JOSEPH RODGER'S make. His Stock which is entirely composed of NEW GOODS, will be found the most extensive and best selected ever imported in the Canadian Market. Intending Purchasers and the Public are respectfully requested to call and examine the goods.

L. P. BOIVIN,
Corner of Notre Dame and St. Vincent Streets Opposite New Court House.

Montreal, April 26, 1854. 3m 51

NOTICE
TO RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT CO.S, Locomotive Works, &c.

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish, at short notice, and on reasonable terms,

Hearson's Water Guages,
For Marine, Locomotive and Stationary Engines.
Schaffer's Manometer, or Patent Steam Guage.

For safety, accuracy, and non-liability to derangement, they stand unrivalled, each of which we can warrant, and leave on trial with parties until satisfied, previous to payment.

—ALSO,—

Patent Oil Cups, Steam Whistles, and other Brass Furniture appertaining to Steam Engines.

Samples may be examined at our Hardware Establishment, corner of St. Paul and St. Vincent Streets.

HALDIMAND, BROTHERS.

May 17. 66

HARDWARE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale their Spring Importation of HARDWARE, by Vessels now in Port, and to arrive:—

Scotch, Staffordshire, best, and Swedish Bar Iron; Hoop, Sheet and Band ditto; Oval and Half Round do; Anvils, Battery Kettles, Smiths' Bellows, Glamorgan Canada Plates, Coil, Log and Trace Chains, Hay and Manure Forks, Glue, Crown and Sheet Glass, Grain Scoops, Sledge and Hand Hammers, Light and Heavy Scotch T Hinges, Bar and Sheet Lead, Dry White and Red Lead, Paints, Fine Canada Rose, Countersunk Clout, Patent Pressed, Griffin's and B B Horse Nails, Wrought and Pressed Spikes, Potash Kettles and Ladles, Pump Chain, Shot, Composition and Lead Pipe, Powder, Hodgson's, Lyndon's and Elwell's Spades and Shovels, Cornish Shovels, Irish do, Moore's Grass and Cradle Scythes, Moore's Hay and Straw Knives, Scythe Snaths, Fox's Sickles and Reaping Hooks, Mill and Cross Cut Saws, Cast, Shear, (L) Spring, Eagle and Swedish Steel, IC, IX, IXX, DX, DXX, DC, IX 12x12, IC and IX 14x20, Charcoal Tin, Shoe Thread, Twines, Brt. Cotter Key'd and Pat. Vices, Brt. Annealed Brass and Copper Wire, Bar and Sheet Copper, Wheel Heads, Plough Blocks, Sad Irons, &c., together with a complete assortment of BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARD WARE.

ELWELL & CO.,
No. 14 St. Sacrament Street, Second Door from New Exchange.

May 22. 70

WM. MEIKLEHAM, ENGINEER, IRON & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING HOUSES IN CANADA:

Messrs. THE DUNDYVAN IRON CO., Glasgow:—For Scotch Bars, Rails, &c. &c.

Messrs. THOMAS EDINGTON & SONS, Phoenix Iron Works Glasgow:—Water and Gas Pipes, General Castings, and Machinery of every description for Gas or Water Works.

Messrs. ALLEN EVERITT & SONS, Birmingham:—Locomotive Boiler Tubes, Gas Tubes, Sheet Brass, Brass, Copper and Steel Wire, Brass and Copper Nails, Rivets, &c.

Messrs. WILLIAM J HORN & CO., Sheffield:—Steel, Files, Saws, &c., of every description.

Messrs. JAMES THORNTON & SONS, Birmingham:—Railway Furnishings, Locomotive and Carriage Lamps, J. D. MORRIES Sterling's Patent Metals, &c., &c.

Messrs. CRICHTON & EADIE, Glasgow:—Wrought Iron Tubes, Knees, Tees, Bends, Stop-Cocks, and all kinds of Gas Fittings.

May 17. 66

WARREN'S FIRE AND WATER PROOF COMPOSITION ROOFING.

S. M. & C. M. WARREN, Cincinnati, Ohio.
C. M. & H. M. WARREN, St. Louis, Mo.
WARREN & BROTHER, Buffalo, N. Y.
WARREN & BURNHAM, Philadelphia, Pa.
C. M. WARREN & CO., Baltimore.

OWING to the constantly increasing demand for this highly popular ROOFING MATERIAL, which has proved itself to possess in a greater degree than any other Roofing Material, the valuable requisites of Cheapness, Durability, and Security against the action of the elements, we have been obliged to more than double the capacity of our manufactories, and now hold ourselves in readiness to execute with promptness all Orders with which we may be favored. We are prepared to enter into CONTRACTS for ROOFING in any part of the country. Specimens of Roofing may be seen, and any information given, by calling at our Office, Place d'Armes Hill.

C. M. WARREN & CO.

May 26. 3m 74

HARDWARE.
ALFRED A. BARBER & CO.,

Wholesale Importers of Shelf Hardware,
6, LITTLE SAINT JOSEPH STREET,
(OPPOSITE FRENCH CHURCH,)

WILL BE RECEIVING per steamers and first vessels, a great assortment of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Files, best makers, Joiners' Tools, Hand, Mill and all kinds of Saws, Fire Arms and Implements, Electro Plate and other kinds of Table Wares and Spoons, Net Twines, Shoe Threads, &c.

April 27. 50

Gassaliers! Gassaliers!!

JUST RECEIVED, a fine Assortment of DRAWING and DINING ROOM GASSALIERS. Also, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, PILLARS, GLOBES, &c., &c., at

ROBERT MITCHELL'S
GAS LUSTRE WAREHOUSE,
HAY MARKET SQUARE.

Orders for GAS FITTING, PLUMBING, &c., promptly attended to.

April 27. 50

CHANDELIERS.

A GREAT VARIETY of elegant patterns, just received per "Sarah Sands."

A. A. BARBER & CO.,
6, Little St. Joseph Street.

April 27. 50

FOR SALE.

BLACK TURKEY RAISINS, in boxes
Dublin XX Porter, in large quarts
Madras Indigo, ex John Bull
Window Glass, 7x9@44x30
Mustard, in 8 and 16 oz. bottles and jars
Ground Ginger, in tins
Patent Starch, in 2 and 4 oz. packets
Black Lead, in 2 and 4 oz. packets
Mixed Fancy Wine Biscuits, in tins

FORBES & CO.

July 1. 105

FOR SALE.

RAILWAY AND MACHINERY GREASE, of the best English make, in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

FORBES & CO.

July 1. 105

THE Subscribers have received, ex "Andes", via Boston, 1000 Pieces ASHTON'S BEST PRINTS, which they offer to the Trade low.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.

October 13. 194

FOR SALE.

THE ONLY SAFE

Combining Both Wilder's Patent and Rich's Patent.

RICH'S SALAMANDER SAFES,

(WILDER'S PATENT,)
FIRE PROOF AND DAMP PROOF.

THE Subscriber has NOW RECEIVED a Supply of the above SAFES, with all the improvements.

These Safes, after being subjected to the most severe tests, have never in any single instance failed, and the Manufacturers call the attention of the Public to the fact, *that, in the great fire in Pearl Street, New York, eleven Safes with their contents were consumed,* whilst RICH'S SALAMANDER SAFE ALONE PRESERVED ITS CONTENTS UNINJURED, TO THE VALUE OF $100,000.

The Montreal Test.

The Safe which preserved the books and papers at the fire of Messrs. Lewis' store, in Notre Dame Street, may be seen at the Subscriber's Store; and Mr. D. Lewis has kindly offered to allow any persons to see the state of the books preserved, and which he has now in use.

JAMES HUTTON,
Agent to STEARNS & MARVIN,
The only Makers of Safes *containing both Wilder's and Rich's Patents.*

May 31. 78

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

RE-OPENING OF

C. SOLOMON & CO.'S, Fur and Hat Store, 105, NOTRE DAME STREET.

C. SOLOMON & CO. beg leave most respectfully to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have temporarily leased the above Premises for the purpose of resuming their Business in which for the last twenty-five years, they have been so fortunate as to give the most unqualified satisfaction to their numerous friends and patrons. And while they return them their best thanks for past favors, they would beg to assure them that their efforts to meet their wants and to please all will remain undiminished for the future, to which end they have made a very extensive cash selection of the best GOODS in European and American Markets, so that for PRICE and QUALITY they are enabled to defy competition.

C. S. & CO., will continue, as before the Calamitous Fire of December last, to take charge of the Furs of such of their Customers as have been in the habit of depositing them, after the first day of May next. They will also continue to pay the highest price for all kinds of shipping Furs, and they have already on hand a more than usually large assortment of Bark Work and Indian Curiosities.

A large and elegant assortment of Men's and Children's HATS and CAPS.

☞Observe the Address, C. SOLOMON & CO'S, HAT and FUR STORE, 105 Notre Dame Street.☜

No business transacted on Saturdays till sundown.

April 27. 7m 3mD mwf 50

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.
DOYON & TOURVILLE,

WILL OPEN their NEW STORE, No. 210 Notre Dame Street, Third Door from McGill Street, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, with a Complete Assortment of

Cashmeres	Parasols
Delaines	Straw Bonnets
Printed Orleans	Ribbons
Do Calicoes	Flowers
Do Muslins	Lace Goods
Cobourgs	Sewed Work
Orleans	Flannels
Bareges	Sheetings
Ginghams	Shirtings
Silks	Linens
Shawls	Cloths
Handkerchiefs	Cassimeres
Gloves	Haberdashery
Stays	Small Wares

Sales for Cash Only—No Second Price.

May 18. 67

THE Subscriber, who is desirous of entirely CLOSING his present STOCK of DRY GOODS, offers the whole at COST PRICE, including—

Black Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Fancy Doeskins, Vestings, fancy and plain, Moleskins, Hosiery, &c., together with a complete assortment of Tailors' Trimmings.

JOSEPH RHODES,
5 Little St. Joseph Street.

May 27. 75

FOR SALE.

Wines, Groceries, &c.

PORT WINE, "GRAHAM & Co.'s" a full assortment of qualities
Do "SANDEMAN & Co.'s"
SHERRIES, "GORDON & Co.'s" Gold and Pale, various grades
RED WINE, in pipes and hhds
Madras Indigo, Alum, Brimstone, Sulphur, Glue, Ginger, Mustard, Pepper, Cloves, Starch, Macaroni, Vermicelli, &c. &c.
WINDOW GLASS, Corks, &c. &c.

—ALSO,—

DAILY EXPECTED FROM OPORTO, Per "ALEGRE,":
A Cargo of "GRAHAM & Co.'s" favorite PORT WINE, carefully assorted, and containing very superior qualities
From CHARENTE and BORDEAUX, Per "MAGNIFIC:"
"HENNESSY & CO.'s" Pale and Brown COGNAC
"RUINART & CO'S" CHAMPAGNE, first quality
"BARTON & GUESTIER'S" CLARET, of first growths and quality
French Vinegar, Salad Oil, Sardines, Capers, &c.
From ANTWERP, per "EARL POWIS:"
"DeKuper's" Gin, in hhds and cases
Window Glass and Glassware
Refined, Crushed and Candied Sugars
From GREAT BRITAIN, by First Vessels:
"GORDON & Co.'s" SHERRIES, Pale, of superior quality
Marsala Madeira and Red Wine
Scotch Ale and London Porter
Linseed Oil, (Boiled and Raw,) Olive Oil
"James & Co's" Dry Leads and Paints, Putty, Whiting, Ochre, &c.
Refined and Crushed Sugars
Glassware, Shot, Powder, Pipes, Soda, Soda Ash, Venitian Red, Salts, Indigo, Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, Liquorice, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento, Currants, Raisins, Belmont Candles, Fig Blue, Borax, Windsor Soap, Macaroni, Vermicelli, &c.

—ALSO,—

Heavy Hardware and Pig Iron,

(IN STORE and DAILY EXPECTED,)

GOVAN BAR IRON, Common and Refined
Hoop and Band Iron, Oval & Half Round Iron
Sweedes Iron, Sheets, Cut Nails, Horse Nails
Spring and Cast Steel
Pot Ash Kettles, &c.
And by first vessels:
5000 tons No. 1 SCOTCH PIG IRON, of "Gartsherrie," "Blair," and "Eglinton."

I. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & CO.,
No. 2 St. Alexis Street, Corner of St. Sacrament Street,
May 4, 1854. 55

☞ New Boot and Shoe Store, ☜
NO. 290 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL,
(Nearly opposite to Messrs. Kingan & Kinloch.)

SAMUEL G. SMITH,

Wholesale Dealer in
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,

MANUFACTURED for the Country and City Retail Trade, comprising every variety and style of Ladies', Misses' and Children's CLOTH, KIDD, GOAT and LEATHER BOOTS; Men's Fine and Thick BOOTS, BROGANS; Cloth, Lasting and Glove Leather CONGRESS GAITERS; Boys' and Youths' MONTERY SHOES, BROGANS, and OXFORD TIES, &c., &c., at lower prices than they can be laid down for from Boston or New York Jobbers, and obviate much expense and trouble of paying agents, extra freight, &c., &c.

SAMUEL G. SMITH.

May 10. 60

To the Leather Trade.

JUST RECEIVED, FIVE HUNDRED DOZEN FRENCH CALF SKINS, from the celebrated X. IMBS & Co, of Marseilles, France, the quality of which is warranted, and unequalled by any other manufacturer in France, or any imported into this country. Parties can be supplied with the Leather in the russet or finished

Arrangements have been made for the finishing of the Leather in this country, by a newly invented process, which adds to the beauty, and improves the quality thereof. Samples of Stock may be seen for the present at the Office of HALDIMAND, BROTHERS, St. Paul and St. Vincent Streets.

ENGELKE & KAMENA,
Sole Agents for the Province of Canada and other B. N. American Provinces.

May 20. 69

FOR SALE.

GROCERIES, Wines, Brandies, Sardines, &c.

THE Subscriber is NOW RECEIVING from Great Britain,
Ex "City of Hamilton," "Yanikale" & "Montreal":
Refined Sugar, in hhds and tierces
Madras Indigo
Belmont and Sperm Candles
English Cheese, Figs, Sugar Candy, Marmalade, Mustard, Pickles and Sauces, Jamaica Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Carraway Seeds, Almonds, Alum, Brimstone, Black Lead, Button Blue, Epsom Salts, Saltpetre, Castor Oil, &c.

—AND—

Ex "Flavio Givio," from Antwerp:
Dutch Crushed Sugar, in barrels

—ALSO,—

Daily Expected,
Per "John Bull" and New "Great Britain," From London:
Pemartin and Gordon's Pale and Gold Sherries, in butts, hhds and qr casks, different grades
Sandeman's, Graham's and Taragona Ports, different grades
Hibbert's London Porter and E. I. Ale, pints and quarts
London Glue, Copperas, Windsor Soap, Table Salt, &c.

—AND,—

From Bordeaux, Charente and Havre,
Per "Eaglet," "Hawk," "Elizabeth" and "Paragon":
Hennessey's, Desmaries' and Bourget's Pale and Dark Cognacs
Chaloupin's 1841, A. LeMonier's 1833, and Castillon's 1815—Fine Old Champagne Brandies, hhds and cases
Bordeaux Clarets and White Wines
Assorted Liqueurs, Moet's, E. Cliquots and Delbeck & Lalegard's Superior Champagnes, Salad Oil, Sardines, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Prunes, Olives, Capers, Chocolate, Nuts, Gruyere and French Cheeses, Bordeaux Vinegar
Burr Stones and Calf Skins, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE, IN STORE:

415 pckgs Green and Black Teas, assorted, in chests, hf chests and caddies
213 kegs hf kegs and one-eighth kegs Tobacco, 5's, 10's, 18's, hf lbs and Smoking
Maracaibo, Laguayra and Java Coffees
Porto Rico, Cuba and No. 1 London Crushed Sugars
Muscovado and Clayed Molasses
Jamaica and New England Rum, in puns
DeKuyper's Geneva, in hhds
Red and Green Case Gin
Durkee's Baking Powder, &c. &c.

EDOUARD MASSON,
194 St. Paul Street.

June 7. 84

NEW CROP TEAS.

THE Ship "ARISTIDES," with a CARGO OF FRESH TEAS, direct from Shanghae, may be expected to arrive during the present month. The Entire Shipment will be offered FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, of which due notice will be given, and Catalogues prepared.

D. TORRANCE & CO.

June 5. 81

IN STORE and for Sale—
JAMAICA GINGER, finest
REFINED SALTPETRE, 1 cwt kegs
BLACK PEPPER, double sifted
PIMENTO, CASSIA
DEKUYPER'S GIN, in hhds
LIVERPOOL SOAP, W. C. & G. Casey
Now landing ex "St. Lawrence,"
500 sacks Liverpool COARSE SALT

D. TORRANCE & CO.

May 4. 55

Sugar, Molasses, Oil, &c.

IN STORE and for Sale—
Hhds Very Bright Porto Rico Sugar
Barrels White Bastard do
Puncheons Superior Sweet Molasses
Barrels and half barrels Refined and Golden Syrup
Packages Twankay, Old and Young Hyson
Hhds DeKuyper's Gin, cases do
Hhds Pale Seal and Cod Oil
Barrels and hf brls Choice No 1 Split Herrings
Boxes Arrowroot, boxes Smoked Herrings
Ground Ginger, Chocolate, &c. &c.
Also, daily expected, via Portland:
Hhds Extra Bright Sugar and Molasses
Puns Rum, bags Coffee, Hides, &c.

J. & J. MITCHELL.

May 13. 63

Kingston Ale.
CITY BREWERY.

TORRY & CO., the Sole Agents for Lower Canada, beg to inform the Trade and Public, that they have just received a large supply of this delicious beverage.

The established reputation of the Kingston Ale obviates the necessity of commentary on its excellent qualities. It is sufficient to say that, in addition to its agreeable flavor as a common beverage for the table, its excellent tonic properties have caused it to be extensively recommended by the Faculty, not only to the robust, but also to the weak and invalid.

No. 3 ST. ELOI STREET.

May 13. 63

CIGARS.

MESSRS. TORRY & CO. have to announce, that they have just received a quantity, in variety, of genuine HAVANA and PRINCIPE CIGARS, of the choicest brands, the qualities of which will please the most fastidious taste.

May 18. 67

YOUNG, JAMES & CO.

OFFERS FOR SALE, in lots to suit:—
UNITED STATES FLOUR—4000 brls Extra, Superfine and Fine Ohio Flour, in bond
UNITED STATES and CANADA PORK—1000 brls Mess, Prime Mess, Prime and all other grades
MOLASSES—200 puns Muscovado and Clayed
SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP—400 brls Portland Sugar House
REFINED SUGAR SYRUP—50 brls and ½ brls do do do
SEAL OIL—64 iron bound casks Pale Seal Oil
SODA ASH—20 tons "Tennant's," in small casks

January 5. ts 2

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER—
TEAS—Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder, Boxes and Catties
TOBACCO—Honey Dew and Cavendish, 5's, 8's, 20's and lb lumps
RAISINS—Prime Fresh Muscatels, Bunch and Layers, in Boxes, Halves and Qrs
WINES—Sherry, Madeira, Burgundy, Port and Malaga
Muscovado Sugar, Black Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, Belmont Sperm Candles, Button Blue, Refined Saltpetre, Steele's Liverpool Soap, Labor Saving Soap, Ground Pepper, London Mustard, lb and ½lb bottles, Mushroom Ketchup, Brandy, Wine and Syrup Coloring of superior quality, Havana Cigars, Black Lead, Lamp Black, &c &c.

THOMAS WILLIAMS,
St. Sacrament Street.

January 21, 1854. 9

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
Yellow Ochre, landing ex "Lunan," from Leith
Picked White Chalk, in casks, ex "Osiris," from London

CARTER, KERRY & CO.

June 5. 82

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
Fine Bermuda Arrowroot, in kegs, new crop, their own direct importation

CARTER, KERRY & CO.

June 5. 82

Champagne.

MOET'S FIRST QUALITY, landing ex "City of Hamilton."

PHILIP HOLLAND.

May 26. 74

SMITHS' COALS—
Best NEWCASTLE NUT
For Sale by

PHILIP HOLLAND.

February 11. 18

BUTTER—
50 kegs Prime Upper Canada Butter
For sale by

R. THOMAS.

May 15. 64

700 TONS CADIZ SALT, to arrive ex "Edinburgh," from Cadiz, for sale by

GORDON & CO.

May 19. 68

1000 BOXES VALENCIA RAISINS Crop 1853

GORDON & CO.

May 19. 68

5000 KEGS and TINS PAINTS, all Colours, 7, 14, 28lb and 1 cwt each

GORDON & CO.

May 19. 68

50,000 FIRE BRICKS, for sale, to arrive, by

GORDON & CO.

May 19. 68

FOR SALE by the Subscribers, an assortment of NAVY BROWN CANVAS, Nos. 1 @ 7.

LEMESURIER, ROUTH & CO.

May 25. †rts 73

FOR SALE.

SPRING IMPORTATION.
GROCERIES.

LONG & RYAN,
NO. 294 SAINT PAUL STREET,

ARE DAILY RECEIVING and offer for Sale—
1000 pckgs Tea, viz., Hyson Twankay, Twankay, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, Souchong, Oolong, Congou, &c
300 pckgs Tobacco, viz., Honey Dew and Cavendish, 5's, 8's, 10's, 16's, 32's
25 tierces Carolina Rice
50 cases Wood and Paper Box Matches
300 boxes Digby Herrings
150 do Saleratus
1000 demijohns, assorted sizes
200 boxes Muscatel Raisins
100 do Lemon Syrup
30 barrels Sugar House Syrup
30 do Cod Oil
50 M Havana Segars
50 boxes Blacking, No. 1 and 2
100 do Pepper Sauce

—ALSO,—

Muscovado and Crushed Sugar, Green and Roasted Coffee, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Blue, Starch, Mustard, Lampblack, Blacklead, Indigo, Licorice, Pipes, Brooms, Pails, Epsom Salts, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Almonds, Currants, Salad Oil, Vinegar, Pickles, Fancy Soap, Sperm Candles, Wrapping Paper, Cut Tobacco, Castor Oil, Baking Powder, Saltpetre, &c. &c.

LONG & RYAN.

May 18. 67

IN STORE—
Barrels Dutch Crushed Sugar
Barrels White Bastard do
Chests Madras Indigo
Bags Ceylon Coffee
Chests and hf chests Congou Tea
Half chests Superior Young Hyson Tea
Belmont Candles, Jamaica Ginger, &c. &c.
And, daily expected:
150 hhds DeKuyper's Gin
50 hhds Cognac Brandy
15 puns Jamaica Rum
200 qr-cks Pale and Gold Col'd Sherry Wines
For sale by

HUGH FRASER,
30 St. Sacrament Street.

June 12. 88

Fire Proof Safes.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in Lower Canada, for the sale of the FIRE PROOF SAFES manufactured by

EDWARDS, FERNALD & CO.,
OF BOSTON.

These Safes will be found to possess every requisite to secure safety, as well against the effects of fire as from the ingenuity of burglars. They have had a high degree of favor in the United States, where they command a rapid sale.

The Undersigned have now on hand an assortment of these articles for sale, and will be able to furnish any intending purchaser with numberless certificates as to their quality and value.

RICE & BANCROFT.

May 19. 68

AMERICAN DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received, and offer for Sale, AMERICAN DRY GOODS, consisting in part of—
Brown Sheetings
Tickings
Denims
Stripes
Canton Flannels
Bleached Cottons

And are prepared to receive orders for all kinds of American Manufactured Goods, which they will execute on most favorable terms.

RICE & BANCROFT,
Custom House Square.

May 16. 65

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
TEAS—Twankay, Hyson, Young Hyson, Congou, and Oolong
TOBACCOS—5's, 10's, 16's and 32's
Do Cuba, Havana, and Ohio Leaf
Adamantine Candles
White Lead
Paints, Colors, Varnishes

—AND,—

An assortment of AMERICAN HARDWARE

RICE & BANCROFT
Custom House Square.

May 16. 65

Paper Hangings,

IN EVERY VARIETY of style and quality, for sale by

RICE & BANCROFT,
Custom House Square.

May 19. 68

BAGS.

FOR SALE—CANADIAN LINEN
DUNDEE TWILLED
FORFAR, Best
OSNABURGH
AMERICAN, Best

JEAN BRUNEAU.

November 29. 227

FOR SALE—
CANADIEN GREY ETOFFE, Best
ENGLISH KERSEY, Assorted
IRISH FRISE
STUFF GOODS

JEAN BRUNEAU.

November 29. 227

Lanterns, Lamps, &c.

ON HAND, and NOW OPENING, a complete assortment of
Steamboat Lamps, Lanterns and Signals
Railway Lamps, Signals and Head Lights
Shop Lamps, Gas Shades, Lamp Globes, &c.,

AT THE LAMP DEPOT,
161 St. Paul Street, Corner opposite Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.'s.

W. R. HIBBARD.

May 12. 62

FOR SALE,
RAILWAY SPIKES.

—ALSO,—

CONTRACTS TAKEN for FURNISHING RAILWAY SPIKES to any amount.

MANSFIELD HOLLAND,
Canal Basin, Montreal.

April 15. 45

TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.

FOR SALE:

Hickory, Oak and Ash Felloes, Spokes, Shafts, Poles, Bows, Whiffletrees, &c., OF ALL SIZES.

—ALSO,—

ELM (MORTICED) HUBS,
From 3½ to 20 inches in diameter.
With other Articles, for Carriage Maker's use.

JOHN M GILBERT

April 13. †TIS 44

HAMS and SHOULDERS—
2000 Superior Sugar Cured

WATSON & WILLIAMS.

May 23. 71

LARD—
250 Brls } No. 1, in Bond or Duty Paid
250 Kegs }

WATSON & WILLIAMS.

May 23. 71

JUST RECEIVED, per "Elizabeth," from Charente—
50 hhds Martell's Old Brandy, Dark and Pale

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.

June 26. 100

JUST RECEIVED—
Enamelled Grain Seal and Grain Goat Skins
Extra Stout Black Shoe Lastings, &c.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.

May 31. 78

NOW LANDING—
Champagne, Claret, Port and Sherry Wines
Gin, in green cases and hhds (deKuyper's)
Derby and Dutch Cheese, Westphalia Hams
Nutmegs, Caraway Seed, Mace, Sauces
Candles, Lucifer Matches, Tobaccos

—ALSO—

Best Writing Paper, Pasteboard, &c. &c.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.

May 31. 78

COAL AFLOAT—Best Newcastle and Sydney

HENRY McKAY.

June 8. 85

SALT AFLOAT—2000 bags Liverpool

HENRY McKAY,
19 St. François Xavier Street.

June 8. 85

FOR SALE,

150,000 FEET PINE BOARDS, and 50,000 feet HEMLOCK BOARDS. Can be delivered during the month of July next. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to Messrs. FITZPATRICK & MOORE, Montreal, or to the Subscriber,

H. McGILL,
St. Remi.

May 11. †rts 61

FOR SALE—
Martell and Hennessey's Brandy, in bond and duty paid
DeKuyper's Gin, do
Port and Sherry Wines, Teas, &c. &c.

G. D. STUART.

March 7 †rts 28

FOR SALE.

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE.
Wholesale No. 78, Retail No. 59, McGILL STREET,
MONTREAL.

THE Subscribers would call the attention of Country Merchants, and others, to the extensive stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

embracing a general assortment of every kind of Garment required for the approaching season, and got up in a manner to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser. By availing themselves of the means of purchasing in the best markets, and giving their personal attention to secure economy in the manufacturing, they can offer inducements to Merchants not to be had elsewhere.

Their Retail Stock will be found to embrace every variety of Gentlemen's, Youths' and Boy's Clothing and Outfittings.

MUIR, EWAN & CO.

April 29. 51

FRESH ARRIVALS.

THE Subscribers are NOW RECEIVING, per Ships "Shandon," "Great Britain," "Harlequin," "St. Lawrence," "City of Hamilton," and other Vessels now in Port, a large addition to their early Spring arrivals, and which renders their Stock one of the most extensive, and of the greatest variety, ever offered in this market.

Every description of Rich and Fashionable

FANCY GOODS,

Of the newest designs and colouring, with the requisite

STAPLES

For the Trade of this Country, now in Store, and will be Sold at a small advance on sterling prices.

CLARK, THOMSON & CO.

May 27. 75

SEWING MACHINES.

THE Subscribers have JUST RECEIVED—
2 cases Marshall's Thread on Spools
1 do Best Black Silk Twist on Spools
1 do Drab and Col'd Cotton Twist on do

CLARK, THOMSON & CO.

June 16. 92

NOTRE DAME STREET FAMILY GROCERY.
ESTABLISHED 1848.
Sign of the Three Sugar Loaves

HAS ON HAND, the usual Supplies of FRESH TEAS, viz:—
Government Java and Laguayra COFFEE, Ground and Fresh.
Layer Raisins
Turkey Figs, in boxes and one-eight drums
Prunes, in glass, tins and boxes
Oranges and Lemons
Pine Apples
ENGLISH CHEESE—
The WINES are all selected from a first class House in the Trade and can be recommended.
Pale Brandy, vintage 1848
Cognac Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, London Porter and Scotch Ale.

DANL. LANIGAN,
264 Notre Dame Street.

June 24. r 99

LA MOTHE & FRERE,
No. 202 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

DAILY EXPECTED from the celebrated House, Moet & Chandon, Epernay, per Ship "Paragon," their celebrated CHAMPAGNE, *Grand Vin d'Angleterre*, in cases; Fleur de Sillery, first quality, in baskets.

From Henkell & Co., Mayence, per Ship "Valleyfield":—Rhenish, Moselle, and Sparkling Hock WINES.

From Messrs. Foke & Brandenburg, Bordeaux, per Ship "Eaglet":—CLARET WINES, of all descriptions, in bottles, half bottles, casks, and quarter casks.

From Messrs. Hultskam, Zoon & Molyn, Rot[illegible] descriptions.

Best Brands of Brandies, '42, '45, '48, '50, '51.
Madeira, Sherry, Port, Canary, Sicily, Madeira, Burgundy Port, Malaga, &c.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of GROCERIES, in store and daily expected.

May 16. 65

London Porter.

THE Subscriber has received direct from Messrs. BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO., a very superior article of the above, which he will sell at reduced prices.

E. E. SHELTON,
No. 256 Notre Dame Street.

June 20. rts 95

DRIED PEACHES for sale by the Subscriber

E. E. SHELTON,
No. 256 Notre Dame Street.

June 20. rts 95

SUMMER DRINK!

THERE is no more refreshing and wholesome SUMMER DRINK than the celebrated

PLANTAGENET WATER,

of which fresh supplies are being now daily received at the DEPOT,

4. Place d'Armes,

which is the sole Depot for the Sale of PLANTAGENET WATER in this City.

This Water, which is recommended by the entire body of the Faculty for its extraordinary effects upon the general health, is most grateful in its taste, and incomparably the safest and most refreshing drink which can be taken during the Warm Summer Months.

MIND, to be had only at the DEPOT,
4. Place d'Armes, Montreal,
where all Orders, either for Town or Country will be promptly attended to.

June 20. 95

PATENT IMPROVED

SELF-HEATING IRONS.
GREAT ECONOMY.
Every Housekeeper should have One.

WITH THIS IRON three bushels of Charcoal are sufficient to do the ironing of a common family twelve months. Once filled, you can use the Iron five hours, without replenishing.—While using it you do not require to suffer the annoyance of a heated stove or fire-place. You need not labor so hard pressing with it as you do with the common Iron. The Irons being finely finished, they are easily kept bright and clean, and cannot possibly soil the finest linen.

A Circular, containing directions as to how to use the Iron, is given with each one.

For Sale, wholesale and retail, at the Stores of Messrs.

T. E. Woodbury,	Frothingham & Workman,
John H. Evans,	Crathern & Caverhill,
Ferrier & Co.,	Joseph N. Hall,
W. & C. Brewster,	Anderson, Evans & Co
Brewster, Mulholland & Co,	Haldimand & Brothers,
Henry Carleton,	And at T. M. RODDEN'S.

July 7. 1m rts 110

WATER COOLERS,
PATENTED 1853.

TWO POUNDS OF ICE will keep a gallon of water for a day at a temperature of 40 degrees above zero. Families having these Coolers can be constantly supplied, during the hottest season, with pure cold water at a very small cost. Also, Large Sizes for Hotels, Steamboats, Railroad Cars, &c. For sale by

GEO. HAGAR,
145 St. Paul Street.

July 6. 109

SYDNEY, PICTOU AND SUNDERLAND COAL, for Sale by

HENRY McKAY.

June 30. 104

TEN THOUSAND BUSHELS INDIAN CORN for Sale, in lots to suit purchasers, by

HENRY McKAY.

June 30. 104

LIVERPOOL SALT in bags, for Sale by

HENRY McKAY.

June 30. 104

TO LET, for one or more years, that BEAUTIFUL FARM, situated at Coteau St. Louis, occupied by Mr. John Wiseman, belonging to WIDOW JACOB WURTELE. For further information, apply to

MRS. WURTELE,
Coteau St. Louis.

September 16. 183

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

Swaim's Celebrated Panacea,

FOR THE CURE OF
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,
SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WHITE SWELLING, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE LIVER AND SKIN, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, AND THE EFFECTS OF MERCURY.

SWAIM'S PANACEA has been for more than thirty years celebrated in this country and in Europe for its extraordinary cures, for the certificates of which reference is made to the directions and books (which may be had gratis) accompanying the Panacea.

It has been used in hospitals and private practice, and has had the singular fortune to be recommended by the most celebrated physicians and other eminent persons. Among others by

W. Gibson, M.D., Prof. of Surgery, Pa. University.
Valentine Mott, M.D., Prof. of Surg'y, N.Y. University.
W. P. Dewees, M.D., Prof. of Mid. Pa. University.
N. Chapman, M.D., Prof. of Physic, Pa. University.
T. Parke, M.D., Pres't College of Physicians, Phila.
Dr. Del Vallo, Prof of Medicine, Havana.
Jose Eourenco de Luz, Prof. of Surgery, Lisbon.
G. W. Irving, late Minister to Spain.
J. Chipman, Member Royal College Surgeons, London
Sir Thomas Pearson, Major General British Army.
Gilbert Robertson, British Consul, &c., &c.

And, also, the wonderful cures effected by Swaim's Panacea, have for many years made it an invaluable remedy. The Panacea does not contain mercury in any form, and, being an innocent preparation, it may be given to the most tender infant.

The retail price has been reduced to one dollar fifty cents per bottle (containing three half pints), or three bottles for four dollars.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following letters blown on the glass:

"SWAIM'S—PANACEA—PHILADA:"

and having the name JAS. SWAIM stamped on the sealing wax, and written on the label covering the cork; and a splendid engraving for the side of the bottle, composed of a geometric lathe work comprising nine different dies, which have been turned for the exclusive use of the proprietor by Draper & Co., bank note engravers, of Philadelphia. In the centre is a portrait of the late Wm. Swaim, copyright secured.

ALSO, SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE.

A Valuable Family Medicine, being a highly approved remedy for all diseases arising from debility of the digestive organs, such as Worms, Cholera Morbus, Dysentry, Fever and Ague, Bleeding Piles, Sick Headache, &c, &c. See the pamphlet, which may be had gratis, accompanying the Vermifuge.

Prepared only at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, OLD STAND, Seventh St., below Chestnut, Philadelphia, and sold by all the respectable Druggists in the United States.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Persons wishing to obtain the genuine SWAIM'S PANACEA and SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE, should be careful to observe that the name SWAIM is spelled correctly on the bottles and labels, or they may be imposed on by medicines made in imitation of them, by a person bearing a somewhat similar name, well calculated to deceive.

General Agents for the United States,
SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO.,
170 William St., corner of Beekman, New York.

June 7. 1854. 6m mwf 84

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD!
DEVINES' COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGE!!

THE GREAT REMEDY is at last discovered, and that fell destroyer of human happiness at length is conquered! Consumption shall no longer rob our firesides of their brightest ornaments, and sink many a gentle spirit to an untimely grave. Consumption can be cured; Asthma will soon be as the things that were; and Coughs and Colds, the parents of that fell disease that so often brings woe to the houses of our land, vanish, as if by magic, before this SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

DEVINES' COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGE.

This pleasant and safe remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, COSTIVENESS and CONSUMPTION, is beyond doubt the cheapest and most efficient medicine ever offered to the public; and should be constantly kept on hand by every family, especially for children to use for colds, coughs, &c. One man remarked, after having been kept awake all night with his children, who were sick with colds, that "the first box he used was worth a five dollar bill to him," and, reader, it only cost him 25 cents; and $5 would buy 25 boxes or more.

IT SELLS WELL.

Read this letter from Alderman Ring:

Mr. Devines—Sir: Your Lozenge sells well, and gives general satisfaction for all Pulmonary complaints. In fact, I hardly know of a case where it has been used, but what it has performed a cure. I recommend it with confidence. You may make this public if you think proper, for I think all valuable medicines should be made known.

CHARLES R. RING,
Druggist, N. Y.

December 20, 1852.

IT CURES HARD COLDS ON THE LUNGS.

New York, Oct. 28, 1851.

Mr. Devines—Dear Sir: It is with the highest gratification I inform you that your Compound Pitch Lozenge has entirely cured me of a very hard cold I have had on my lungs for some time. I felt the effects of them in a very few hours.

A. B. JOHNSON,
Tobacconist, 442½, Broadway.

P.S.—I have recommended your Lozenge to a number of my friends, who, since then, have used it, and speak of it in the highest terms. A. B. J.

BUSINESS MEN! READ THE FOLLOWING.

Having sold Devines' Compound Pitch Lozenges for the a ready sale; and judging from the representations of those who have used the medicine, we believe it to be a valuable remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended and entitled to the confidence of the public.

MOORE & SMITH, Merchants.

Pittsfield, Mass., January 14, 1852.

This is that which has so long been sought for, and is in full faith offered to the public as a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Costiveness and Consumption, and will in any case where lungs sufficient are left to sustain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health.

Certificates of cures to be relied on, found in the circulars left with the agents—and the public may be assured we shall never publish anything we do not believe to be entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth "and nothing but the truth."

Prepared by WM. DEVINES, the original discoverer, for S. D. FULLER & CO., 3, Tremont Temple, Boston, Proprietors.

William Lyman & Co., Wholesale Agents for Montreal; and also for sale at retail by Richard Birks, S. J. Lyman & Co., A. Savage & Co., B. Workman & Co., and by Druggists generally in Canada.

January 10, 1854. 6m 4rs 2rts 4

MILLER'S PATENT IRON STAIRCASE
IS LIGHTER, STRONGER,
And Twenty-Five Per Cent Cheaper

THAN the old plans, which reduction is caused by the balusters and hand rail forming the entire carriage of the steps. Prices from $1.50 to $5 per step. Also,

Miller's Patent Cast Iron Railing,

Possessing an entirely new feature in fencing, viz., that of conforming to any grade of ground without being previously prepared for it, making it the best railing ever constructed for

CEMETERIES,

And all other places where the ground is inclining; it is equally good for level fencing, such as is required for

DWELLINGS BALCONIES, PARKS, &c.

Prices, $1 per lineal foot upwards. Also,

PMILLER'S WROUGHT IRON PICKET FENCE.

An excellent article of wrought iron fencing; its cheapness, durability and strength will be apparent upon examination. Prices from 63 cents to $2.00 per lineal foot.—Also,

MILLER'S INCLINED RAILWAY,

For raising goods from cellars, by the aid of which one man can turn out a case of goods weighing 1000 lbs. or more. The constantly increasing demand for them is their best recommendation. Prices $30, and upwards; and

MILLER'S VERTICAL ELEVATOR,

Used for the same purpose as the railway, and by some preferred to it, as it occupies no room in the basement.—Prices $125 and upwards. Also, iron work in all its branches, such as GRATING, SHUTTERS, DOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, &c.

Manufactory, 26, West Broadway, N. Y.
BENJAMIN F. MILLER.

February 16. 1y 30

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
Price Reduced.

THESE admirable Machines, which are so well known, and have long been in very profitable use in Montreal, Toronto, and other principal cities and towns of Canada, are now offered, with all the latest improvements, to be used in the Canadas, at the very low price of $80, with apparatus complete. Cash to be paid on delivery at our Office in New York. Our newly perfected Machines to sew with

A SINGLE THREAD,

Adapted to heavy or light goods, linen or leather, and capable of using, if required, a strong waxed thread—a machine that can do more work and better work than any other—we offer, to be used in the Canadas, for $90, payable on delivery in New York. The same machines, to be used in the United States, we sell at $100 and $110.

Orders by mail or by express will be immediately attended to. Silk Twist, Machine Needles, superior Thread, &c., always on hand, and for sale.

J. M. SINGER & CO.,
323 Broadway, City of New York.

May 9. 3m mwf 59

HODGETTS, TAYLOR & HODGETTS,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF
PLANISHED TIN WARE,
158 William Street, in the rear, New York.

Tea and Coffee Urns, Chafing Dishes, Venison Dishes, Dish Covers, Egg Codlers, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Coffee Filters, Nurse Lamps, and every article in the trade.

October 26 w 6m 205

CONVERTS RED OR GREY Hair into a beautiful Black or Brown, the moment it is applied, literally dyeing the hair without staining the skin, and leaves the hair soft and glossy, without injuring its texture in the least—a decided superiority over all other Hair Dyes.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid,

For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair, is well known to be without a rival on this continent. It is now patronized by Her Majesty THE QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN, and commands an extensive sale throughout Europe.

Bogle's Amole Shaving Compound

Renders that usually unpleasant operation (shaving) a decided luxury.

Bogle's Hebeaiona

Removes Freckles and Tan from the face in the shortest possible time, and is acknowledged to be the very best article for Beautifying the Complexion.

To be had, wholesale and retail, of

W. BOGLE,
277 Washington Street.

Sold by all the Druggists in Canada.

Boston, April 19. 6m mwf 48

TO THE HON. JOHN YOUNG, &c.

WE, the Undersigned, Electors of the City of Montreal, request that you will allow yourself to be again put in nomination as one of the Representatives of this city in Parliament, and should you do so we will use our best endeavors to secure your return.

E Hudon	A Mousseau
H L Routh	L Marchand
Robert Esdaile	Thomas Kay
James Gilmour	Louis Auldjo
Walter Colquhoun	John Smith
Robt S Tylee	Wm Cowan
James Hutton	Chas D Proctor
James Burns	James Mitchell
Rosewell Corse	Joseph Walker
James Mathewson	Alex Urquhart
Gilbert Scott	Jesse Joseph
Henry McKay	Wm Carter
J G Shipway	George Hagar
P Robertson	James Ferrier Jr
Louis Renaud	Norton B Corse
James B Greenshields	Benj Hutchins
William Rae	Chas Hagar
John G Dinning	J W Haldimand
George Smith	John Leeming
James Benning	F Noad
Fras Macdonnell	James McDougall
John Keller	John Burns
Walter Macfarlane	S Milligan
John Mathewson	A Hamilton
Thomas Jenkins	E Seath
J Henry Evans	A Stevenson
C Atkinson	William Allan
L Moss	James Douglass
W R Clarke	John Sproston
Eug Mathewson	William Simpson
S R Warren	T Evans
Ed Bicon	Wm Smyth
John McArthur	Henry Morgan
A Ramsay	William Murray
H E Scott	Chas F Hill
John M Tobin	John Sinclair
David Belthouse	Romeo Stevens
Henry A Budden	David Torrance
F Lyman Mills	Robt Leckie
George Lulham	Duncan Robertson
S P Tilton	N W Gould
John Henderson	W R Tabb
John Barry	Horace L Forbes
James Torrance	Campbell Bryson
M Barron	L LeBlanc
O Depensier	P B Gauthrie
Morris Mayer	David Bansley
Wm Dangerfield	Joseph Beaudry
John Levey	Theo Lyman
Thoma Cochran	Alfred Savage
A Brahadi	Edwin Morris
C Beatty	Alex Levey
James Hearle	Wm Armstrong
John Palmer	Hugh Martin
John O Brown	David Mann
Joshua Bell	James Parkin
John McWatters, Jr	Wm S Childs
Wm L Eager	Peter W Wood
Jno Wood	Wm McDunnough
R Slack	George B Muir
S Jones Lyman	John S Fraser
G W Warner	Hugh McLennan
Wm Moodie	John Morrison
John Foulds	John Bethune
H Gilmour	Lobl Wood
Jonathan Hodgson	John Crawford
John Birks	W Gordon Mack
Wm Learmont	T Toussaint Lecompte
Charles Alexander	S H Sykes
Peter Bohle	James Roy
R Hendey	T M Thomson
James Gillespie	T M Bryson
A Heward	J D Adams
Robert Cross	

Montreal, July 7, 1854. 111

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been requested by a number of my fellow citizens to offer myself again as a Candidate for the Representation of the City of Montreal, at the approaching General Election, I have thought it my duty, in the present crisis in public affairs, not to decline the invitation; although, previous to my late vote against the Ministry on the Address, I had decided not again to take part in the Parliamentary business of the country.

When I had the honour of soliciting your suffrage at the last General Election I did so as a [illegible] Administration I now oppose; and I oppose it not only because I think it unworthy of public confidence from having failed to redeem its promises, but also because the Hon. Inspector General, the leading member of it, has notoriously been engaged in speculations, some of which were of a most questionable character, and has publicly avowed the principle that he, holding the office of first Minister of the Crown, had a right to speculate in public Lands and Stocks on his own account, the same as any other individual. Against that doctrine I consider it necessary to protest, believing that if it be allowed to prevail, it will be subversive of morality in public men, and fraught with danger to the best interests of the public. Nor can the Administration, as a whole, be held free from blame from this cause; for, by their silence upon the point, they have given it a tacit approval, for which they must be held responsible. By the present General Election, the constituency of Montreal, the Commercial Emporium and first city in British North America, will have an opportunity of recording its verdict for or against the doctrine thus denounced.

With regard to the commercial policy of the administration, I consider that Lower Canada has hitherto been neglected, and her best interests sacrificed, for the purpose of promoting delusive schemes. For this purpose the St. Lawrence has been kept closed against foreign vessels—useless duties have been maintained, which have prevented the free transportation of American produce through our various channels of traffic; the use of American vessels, in our coasting trade, has been denied to us, and the project of a Canal, to connect the River St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, has been treated with cold neglect, although it was manifestly required to make the St. Lawrence the successful rival of the Erie Canal: for the great and increasing business which passes between the Atlantic States, on the one side, and the Western States and Western Canada on the other. By these means, the commerce of the Lower Province has been prevented from expanding, in the same ratio as that of the Upper Province, and the object of the Administration, in thus sacrificing the Lower Province has, apparently, been, to bring about a Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States, which, as lately signed, will scarcely benefit Lower Canada at all, however much it may tend to promote the prosperity of Western Canada; but which, after all the sacrifices imposed upon Lower Canada for its attainment, has already, according to public report, fallen a dead letter in the Senate of the United States.

Gentlemen, in my humble opinion, Canada can afford to play an independent part in the development of her natural resources, and needs not to sue or cringe to any other power for Reciprocal Treaties. Let us throw open the St. Lawrence to the flags of all nations; let us repeal all useless duties on American agricultural produce, and all injurious restrictions upon the Coasting Trade; let us have a canal to connect the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, wherever the great interests at stake manifestly require it to be located; and let us promote Home Manufactures by admitting free of duty every raw material required for them. By these means, our country will prosper, and I will pledge myself to do my utmost to bring such changes about. I may also say a word or two about Harbour improvements. The question of *Docks* is one which can lie in abeyance until time shall show more clearly where the public interests require them to be located; meantime, as trade increases, the present Harbour can be extended; and, as I said in November last, so soon as the Bytown Railway comes into existence for traffic, Hochelaga Bay must be improved so as to make it a fit receptacle for the great and growing trade of the Valley of the Ottawa. These are my views, and as a Harbour Commissioner, I will do my utmost to see them carried out.

I would also use my utmost exertions to put a stop to the system which now exists of alternating Parliaments in Upper and Lower Canada—believing it to be for the interests of the public that the meetings of the Legislature should be held in some one permanent locality.

It only remains, now to say a few words upon some of the leading political questions of the day. As regards the Legislative Council, I wish to see it made elective; and as to Education, I would make it as general as population itself, so that no native or resident of Canada may have a valid excuse for being unprovided with the rudiments of sound education. As regards the Seigniorial Tenure, I desire to see it finally and completely settled upon just principles, being convinced that such Tenure has retarded, and must continue to retard, the progress of the country, while it is suffered to exist. I desire also to see the Clergy Reserves question speedily settled, and shall be prepared to support any measure which has for its object the setting at rest of this vexed question.

With these views, Gentlemen, on the leading questions of the day, I present myself for your suffrages, and should you do me the honour of returning me to serve you in the ensuing Parliament, I will do my utmost to carry them into effect.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obt. servt.,
JOHN YOUNG.

Montreal, 7th July, 1854. 111

JUST RECEIVED—
German Steel, (Halbach's Brand)

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.

July 1 105

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

GENTLEMEN,—Requested by a large number of my political friends to accept their nomination as a Candidate for the City of Montreal, at the approaching General Election, I have considered it my duty not to refuse the acceptance of this mark of confidence on their part, and I would now, therefore, respectfully solicit your suffrages.

Belonging to the most progressive section of the Liberal party in Lower Canada, to that party which has always held principles the most conciliatory towards effecting a union of citizens of all origins, the advocate of the widest extension of civil rights, political and religious, that party which, since taking a part in public affairs, has ever, with perseverance and energy, demanded those reforms, which it believed best calculated to favor progress and to develop the resources of the country, my opinions upon the principal questions which now agitate the country, must be pretty well known to you.

The Education of the people has become in Modern Societies one of the essential conditions of all solid and durable progression. To labor in rendering education as general as possible, in bringing it within the reach of all, to spread healthy and useful knowledge over the entire surface of the country, by the instruction of the young, is to multiply the sources of the moral and material well-being of present and future generations; it is to contribute in elevating our population to that rank which it ought to occupy among those, by which it is surrounded, and it is the first duty of the legislature to occupy itself with a subject of such vast importance. In the opinion of all, the present system is of little avail It is necessary, then, to seek for a remedy by which the necessary force and vigour may be secured to surmount every obstacle and to render education popular and universal.

To render the Legislative Council elective, as well as a great number of offices, the nominations for which are now vested in the Government, to diminish the patronage of the Executive and its means of influence and corruption, is to give to the legislative body and to the servants of the public that independence, which they cannot possess under the system now in operation.

The abolition of the Seigniorial Tenure, while assuring to the Seigniors a just indemnity; the settlement of the question of the Clergy Reserves; reciprocal free trade with the United States on just and reasonable principles; the reduction of duties on importations; such are the principal measures which ought immediately to engage the attention of the Legislature.

Another question of great importance ought, ere long, to come under the consideration of your representatives. Should the seat of government continue alternative, or ought it to be fixed? The ambulatory system has already borne its natural fruits, and public opinion has irrevocably condemned it. In the discussions which will arise for fixing in a permanent manner the place of meeting of the legislature, the claims of Montreal may justly be adduced—her central position and other advantages cannot be forgotten.

Free trade with the United States, and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence will still more increase the inconvenience now felt from the insufficiency of our harbour. Its enlargement will become a matter of absolute necessity, and I hope that the surveys now being made, under the superintendence of men selected by the citizens and Corporation, will indicate in a satisfactory manner, the most proper means of providing for the wants of our increasing commerce, in accordance with the general interests of our citizens. Montreal is destined to become the *entrepot* of an immense commerce with the Western Countries, and every measure which tends to develop that commerce, thus furthering the prosperity of the city, will meet my most cordial support.

The opportunity of connecting the waters of the St. Lawrence with those of Lake Champlain, at some point opposite or near the City of Montreal, by means of a Canal, ought naturally to receive the favorable attention of the public, under the new circumstances in which our commercial relations with the United States are about to be placed, but the interests of Montreal in view of the general interests of the country, ought to weigh in the balance in determining the locality.

In soliciting your suffrages, it is scarcely necessary for me to declare that I shall place my[illegible] tained office, and the Seigniorial Tenure still remains unchanged, the question of the Clergy Reserves is still unsettled, we have no Elective Legislative Council, and little hope of obtaining one, the municipal system has not been ameliorated, education makes no progress from the want of teachers, and the law passed in 1851, for the establishment of a Normal School, remains unexecuted.

The Constitution, which provides that a year shall never pass without a Session of the Legislature, the spirit of which is to secure a Session every year, has been interpreted by the present Ministry, in such a manner as only affords the country one Session of its Parliament in three years. A dissolution, untimely and arbitrary, has been made, without consideration of the urgency of certain measures, which the Assembly offered to pass.

It is under these circumstances and with no other guarantee but the same promises that they made in 1851, that the administration appeals to the country from the condemnation pronounced against it by the Legislative Assembly.

There requires nothing more to justify my want of confidence in that administration, but I feel that I should not have expressed my opinion upon one of the gravest of questions, if I did not explicitly repudiate the principle recently sent forth in the Assembly by the chief of the Cabinet, that a minister might speculate in the public securities and in the public lands, like any other individual. The immoral tendencies of such doctrines could not fail to cover with such a disgrace as would inevitably reflect upon the country itself, men, who, forgetful of the duties of their high position, would descend to play the part of stock jobbers and place their own private interests above those of the public.

Should these principles meet with your approval and should you place me in the honorable and distinguished position of representing in Parliament the first city in Canada, my most constant efforts will be directed towards the means of attaining those advantages, which must result from their being reduced to practice.

I have the honor, to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obdt. servant,
A. A. DORION.

Montreal, 1st July, 1854. 107

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been requested by a large number of electors to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election, I venture to do so in the firm belief that those principles of liberal and progressive reform which I have uniformly professed are shared by a large majority of my fellow citizens.

My sentiments are known to be in unison with those of the more progressive liberal party, which, ignoring all distinctions founded on differences of origin or of creed, seeks to ameliorate our institutions, purify our administrative system, and diminish the power and patronage of the Executive by the widest application of the elective principle.

I trust the part I have taken in the various questions of public policy, which have from time to time engaged your attention, renders other than a general statement of my political views unnecessary, but that my position on the questions now agitating the public mind, may be fairly before you, I propose, briefly, to advert to the most prominent of them.

I am distinctly opposed to the present Administration; and especially do I condemn the abrupt termination of the recent session of Parliament, without even the preliminary action Ministers were pledged to take on the questions of the Seigniorial Tenure and the Clergy Reserves, without passing a measure to give effect on our part to the proposed Reciprocity arrangement, thus placing in imminent jeopardy the fruits of years of anxious negotiations, nor one to bring into operation the new Franchise law, which extends the right of suffrage to a numerous class of our fellow countrymen, now deprived of all voice in the affairs of the country; and, above all, without any explanation or investigation of charges of the gravest nature, involving conduct, on the part of ministers, which can only be defended on grounds subversive of all purity in our public men.

I shall advocate the immediate and total abolition of the Seigniorial Tenure, having respect to the just rights of all classes affected. Believing that the reservation of a large portion of the lands of the Province for the endowment of religion has been the fruitful source of Civil and Religious discord, which will only terminate with the removal of the cause, I shall advocate the immediate and absolute secularization of the Clergy Reserves. I will support any judicious proposition for rendering the Legislative Council elective.

I am opposed to the present system of alternate parliaments, and believing that all the considerations which prompted the selection of Montreal as the permanent seat of Government in 1843 exist with equal, if not superior, force now, I shall strive to restore to our city the position of which she was weakly and unjustly deprived.

I would support, or if necessary propose, a law providing for the meeting of parliament at fixed periods.

I desire to see our canal system completed by the early construction of a ship canal to connect

HERALD
Steam, Book & Job Printing Office,
209 Notre Dame Street,
(Near St. François Xavier Street.)

THE Proprietors of this Establishment beg to inform their friends and the public, that, having enlarged their Stock of PRINTING MATERIALS, STEAM PRESSES, &c., they will be prepared to undertake every description of

Book, Job and Card Printing,
IN THEIR NEW PREMISES.

Having recently added one of HOE'S NEW CYLINDER PRESSES, for Job Printing, to their Stock, they hope to be able to execute every description of JOB PRINTING at moderate rates and with great despatch.

Their present stock of STEAM PRESSES will enable them to throw off upwards of 10,000 IMPRESSIONS PER DAY.

May 4. 54

Montreal with the waters of Lake Champlain; and the early completion of the projected Lines of Railway centring here, especially the one designed to connect us with the magnificent Ottawa valley, Montreal being the natural, as she should be the only, city to which that vast region should look for her market and her supplies.

All projects of local improvements, designed to benefit our city, or any section thereof, will receive my warmest support.

Having thus, gentlemen, placed my views frankly before you, if they merit your approbation, and you should consider me a fitting agent to give effect to them, I shall strive to prove myself not unworthy of your confidence. On the other hand, if you dissent from my principles, or doubt my fidelity to them, your verdict consigning me to the shades of private life, from which I am not over anxious to emerge, will be cheerfully submitted to,

I have the honor, to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient serv't,
L. H. HOLTON.

Montreal, July 7, 1854. 111

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor of again soliciting your suffrages as a Candidate for the representation of this City, and I am the more prompted to request your support from the influential requisition addressed to me.

At the prorogation of the Legislature in June, 1853, it was the general assurance, conformably with the address of the Assembly supported by the Ministers themselves, and not objected to by the Governor-General that the next annual meeting of Parliament should take place in February following, when objects of vital importance to the peace and prosperity of the country, including the abolition of the Feudal Tenure, and the settlement of the Clergy Reserves, would be submitted for final adjustment by the Legislature.

These expectations were defeated by the delay to assemble Parliament until the latest day allowed by law, and the Administration, immediately after the commencement of the session, not only openly intimated their opposition to the free legislation of the Assembly, but, after the mockery of a session of four days of active duration, assumed the responsibility of advising a dissolution and a new election at the most inconvenient season of the year.

No satisfactory reasons have been offered for this dissolution, after only about one-third of the constitutional existence of the Assembly, *and their constant support of the Ministry during that period.* Necessity offers no justification for this ill-advised measure and no pretext can be discovered, except the personal convenience of Ministers, and their desire to retain Office, with its opportunities and emoluments.

If more were wanting to vindicate a decided opposition to the present Administration, it would be found in the assertion, made in his place in Parliament by the Chief Minister of the Crown, and uncontradicted by his colleagues, of the right of the members of the Government to speculate in the public funds and property, as well as in his attempt thereby to excuse his own participation in the purchase of public lands. Under the influence of such a privilege, the integrity of an Administration must be measured by the occasions under its control for the disposal of the public property or funds; and jobbing and corruption would, at last, become the chief objects for acceptance of Office.

My public conduct as a Member of Parliament as well previous to, as during my connection with the representation of this city, is before you for your judgment, but at this crisis, it is proper that I should briefly state my views upon some of the great interests that affect the Province.

I shall continue to give my best efforts for the promotion of a sound education throughout the land; for the immediate abolition of the feudal tenure in Lower Canada with a fair indemnity; for the increase of trade generally in the Province for the reduction of duties on the necessaries of life for popular comfort, and upon all materials which enter into and supply our manufactures, and for their promotion and encouragement; for the construction of a water communication below or opposite to the city, to unite the St Lawrence and Lake Champlain, and for the removal of all impediments which prevent the Province and its waters from becoming the high road and place of transit for intercourse with the rapidly increasing W[illegible] harmony among all classes of my fellow-subjects, the necessity can neither be concealed nor denied for just, early and final legislation on the subject of the Clergy Reserves: whilst the application of the elective principle, if demanded by the voice of the country, to the composition of the Legislative Council, in place of the present nomination system, should be adapted to the situation and wants of the Province upon a basis afforded by the favorable experience of a similar institution in the United States, instead of the theoretical models of Continental European Governments.

Adverting to a subject which has become of paramount importance to Canada, it is my conviction that no minor consideration should be permitted to interfere with the prosecution of the great lines of Railway communication now in progress. At the same time, it must be evident that the present system of direction by Members of the Administration is altogether reprehensible and that a proper supervision is required, which can only be secured from an independent and responsible Board into whose hands the Provincial interests in the advance and application of the public funds, and in the steady promotion of the important works themselves, may be safely and unhesitatingly entrusted. Through their instrumentality and exertions the establishment of works in the Province for the manufacture of the Road-plant, and the profit accruing therefrom might be secured for ourselves instead of being applied to build up extensive establishments abroad at the expense of large amounts of the Provincial Funds.

My opposition to the costly and objectionable system of alternate Parliaments in either section of the Province, and my support of a fixed and permanent seat for the Legislature, shall be continued; and in the selection of a location, the admitted claims of Montreal shall receive my best and most strenuous exertions.

With reference to the City itself, every measure that will foster its commercial interests, promote its embellishment and salubrity, and advance its improvement and prosperity generally, will find me its willing advocate.

I shall only add, that I shall endeavour, to the best of my ability, to merit your approbation, if I shall again be returned as one of your Representatives.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obdt servt.,
W. BADGLEY.

Montreal, July 8, 1854. rts 111

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CHATEAUGUAY.

GENTLEMEN,—Solicited by a great number among you to tender my services, at the approaching Election, to represent you in Parliament, I reluctantly submit to your good will, well aware, as I am, of my unfitness to fulfill such an honorable and responsible charge. I have only to offer you, as a guarantee, my activity and perseverance for the progress of the Country.

Should the majority of the County select me to be their Representative, it shall be my duty to support all measures tending to the advancement of the County, and its agricultural improvements. I shall give my support to the passing of a law for the regulation of roads, of which the County is much in need of, and one for amending the present School law, which does not work as well as it should. *The Abolition of the Seigniorial Tenure shall be one of the first measures that I shall ask for;* and all other measures to promote the interests of the country, and of this County in particular, will receive my utmost attention and support. Finally, I may say that an Administration of which the Honble. Messrs. Morin and Drummond form a part, (men so recommendable and devoted to the interests of Lower Canada,) would receive my approbation.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obt. hbl. svt,
MARC ANTOINE PRIMEAU.

St. Martine, 30th June, 1854. rts 105

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CHATEAUGUAY.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been solicited by many of the Electors of your County, to offer myself as a Candidate for your County at the approaching General Election, I have determined once more to offer them my services.

On this occasion I take leave to say, that, I consider the immediate total abolition of the Seigniorial Tenure, and the secularizing of the Clergy Reserves, to be so identified with the Peace, Harmony, and Prosperity, of the Province, that any Administration which does not give them their first attention, ARE UNWORTHY OF THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PARLIAMENT AND PEOPLE OF CANADA.

Should I be honored by being returned as your Member in Parliament, my exertions shall be conscientiously, faithfully, and diligently employed in promoting the general interests of the Province, and of your County in particular.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obdt. humb'e svt.,
JACOB DeWITT.

Montreal, July 5, 1854. 109

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Notices of marriages, births and deaths, can only be inserted when authenticated by some party known to the publishers.

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

☞ Our Correspondents will take notice that we refuse all letters received through the Post Office, unless the postage is prepaid.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ALL ADVERTISERS by the Year or Agreement are charged extra at the usual rates of advertising, when they exceed the limits of their agreements.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1854.

☞ NOTICE.—No carrier in the employment of the proprietors of the *Montreal Herald* is allowed to sell papers—the public are therefore warned against purchasing papers on the streets.

☞ We, the undersigned Proprietors of Daily Newspapers, in consequence of the prevalent sickness and the danger arising to health from long hours of night work, agree not to insert any advertisements sent in after FIVE o'clock, P.M., so long as the existing epidemic shall continue.

D. KINNEAR & CO., *Montreal Herald.*
LOWE & CHAMBERLIN, *Montreal Gazette.*
THOMAS FINNEY, *Commercial Advertiser.*
DONALD McDONALD, *Montreal Transcript.*

THE ELECTION.—The result of yesterday's, the first day of polling, is most satisfactory. It shows that there is, at least, sufficient independence and good sense in Montreal to prevent mere imposture and charlatanry from triumphing without opposition. The first day of the election has, as we hoped, placed those three candidates, whom we have always looked upon as the most eligible men, far ahead of any probable future competition. Nevertheless, it must be understood that there are still nearly one half of the electors to be polled. Apathy, therefore, will be a crime against the State. There may have been reasons yesterday to restrain voters from recording their suffrages. All that is now passed. The time has come for determination, and the state of the votes recorded yesterday, makes decision easy. Let all then go to the poll the very first thing in the morning, and record their names in tranquility. DORION, HOLTON and YOUNG are now at the head of the polls and must be kept there. Let us have no miscarriage this time. The subjoined statement is the glorious result of Monday's polling :—

Dorion	797
Holton	681
Young	628
Badgley	419
Beaudry	357
Bristow	394

THE RIGHT TO PROPERTY ARISING FROM PUBLIC DONATION.—Readers who are acquainted with the English writers of the beginning of the last century will remember that the merchant *par excellence* of those days was the "Turkey Merchant." It was, we think, one of this class, named Mico, can pirates, left at his death a considerable sum [illegible] been captured by Afri- of negroes, and [illegible] ransom of slavery, instantly applied to the redemption of Christian slaves in the hands of the Algerines. As time wore on, however, the Christian powers took a more effectual step for checking Christian slavery in Africa than the mere annual redemption of a few of the victims of the long-endured piracy. Successive chastisements by the English, Americans and French, completely put an end to the rovings of the corsairs. Mico's charity, then, had no longer a legitimate object—there were no more slaves to redeem. For some time the managers of the fund contrived to make a private good thing out of the public charity; but at length the matter was brought before the Court of Chancery, which, after some consideration, directed that the money should be employed in some other way for public benefit—at the moment we forget what. This would seem to be very simple, and very natural; yet, if the doctrine which we sometimes hear about public endowments possesses any real strength, there was here a "nefarious scheme," a "spoliation and robbery." Why might not the Algerines have alleged that they possessed a vested right in the yearly revenues of the Mico charity? The whole of the money, by the will of the founder, was to go to them, and they were quite ready still to render any service in their power, in the way pointed out by his testament; but the answer is very evident. Although the Algerines were to be the recipients of the money, their interests were not those which the testator sought to secure. Now there are many points of difference between this case and that of an endowment by the State, but in one point the two cases are precisely alike. When the State endows a college, a hospital, a school, or a class of men of any profession, for the purpose of having certain services performed, it is not the interest of the corporate body nor of the profession that is secured, but the good of the people. The case of the Algerines is one of those extraordinary ones by which we test a principle, and as a matter of principle endowed bodies, such as we speak of, hold just the same relation to their endowments as the Algerines did to the Mico charity. The State does not desire to give money, but medical attendance, schooling, religious instruction and so forth, and the endowed body does not become in any proper sense, the proprietors of the endowment, but the purveyors to the people of that which the State gives its money to purchase for them. In dealing with endowments created by individuals, there is one essential element in which they differ from those created by the State. A testament has no force so long as the testator liveth, but his death puts such a seal and ratification on his last will, since he cannot change it, that we are reduced, upon the ordinary rules of the disposition of property, to take that as a continuous will, except in very extreme cases, where to do so would be an absurdity. Nevertheless, there are plenty of cases, not so extreme as the cessation of the objects of the charity, in which Courts have and will again interfere, to carry out the spirit in defiance of the letter of the testament. We have before us just such a case in the London papers brought by the last mail, from which we learn that Dulwich College, founded in the reign of James the 1st, and possessed of an endowment, which, by the increase of property, has now become worth £13,000 a year, still follows out what are called the founder's intentions, by maintaining a corporate body of some six persons to educate, poorly, twelve boys. The *Times*, certainly not at all likely to advocate any course destructive of vested interests, taking this case for its text, approaches the general question, and says :

"It is high time we should arrive at a definite understanding on the confessedly delicate question of dealing with trusts for public purposes; and we know not what better understanding we can come to than that the Legislature should hold itself perpetual visitor, and in that capacity should do, under certain restrictions, whatever it is satisfied the founder would now do. The visitor is but the shade of the founder, and the Legislature may be called the visitor-general of all charitable foundations. Now, what would Alleyn do?"

The *Times* does not for a moment imagine that the corporation of instructors are to be considered, but asks what would Alleyn do if he were alive, and suggests that in all cases the Legislature should assume the duty of diverting property, if necessary, from the mere verbal directions of the will, to make its employment accord with what it must be supposed the testator would now desire. Here we come to the main difference between private and public endowments. If the State, as visitor, should, to prevent abuse, decide what the dead man would have willed were he still alive, surely the State, not being dead, may say with certainty what she wills herself. The State makes no last will and testament. She gives nothing away absolutely when she endows, except in so far as she may create during the lives of individuals, rights which, for want of heirs, fall again to the State at their deaths.

The question of what the State does will, or ought to will, is altogether another matter; but if it desire to resume any endowment, which it has created, it has a right, which cannot be gainsaid. It is a right arising almost out of the necessity of things, and history would show that there is hardly a State in modern Europe, which has not acted on this law. The application of all this to the Clergy Reserves, will be seen at once. If George the 3rd had possessed the lands which he gave as private property, there are still imaginable—we do not say probable—circumstances, in which, according to the ideas of the greatest organ of property and interests in the world, it would become the duty of the State to ask—What would the King do now, if he saw the changes that have taken place? Still more, then, is it lawful for the State, of which the King was the mere impersonation, or agent, to ask itself—What will I do, now that I see around me circumstances, which at the time of the endowment no man could have dreamed of?

Ye need na' been sae blate, man!
Ye might hae come to me yersel'
And taukl me o' ye're state, man!

In justice to, we sincerely believe—politics aside—a very worthy fellow and, we are far from sorry to add, a really deserving holder of "a lucrative public office," we publish the following letter. Ah! Mat, Mat, you had not even read the *Herald* till some two or three days after your return to Quebec, eh! What a slow reader you must be entirely! But its no matter: only "the next time" bear in mind that a candidate for Parliament is a *personal* and the Editor of a newspaper *impersonal* entity, and don't for the life of ye, forget that *Scottish* is the word, and not *Scotch*—bear these important facts in mind, and who knows what may happen—"the next time" :—

To the Editor of THE PILOT.

QUEBEC, July 20, 1854.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to state, for the information of the *Herald*, that the "Communicated" article which lately appeared in the *Pilot*, and in which some circumstances connected with my recent visit to Montreal are referred to either as a text than otherwise, was neither written by me nor with my privity. Had I noticed the insolence of the *Herald*, it would have been altogether in different terms; and I certainly would not have omitted to allude to the consistency of such Liberals, *par excellence*, as the Editors of the *Herald*, not only denying but ridiculing the right of a man to resign a lucrative public office, and present himself for the acceptance or rejection of a constituency to which he was well known, and from many members of which he had received encouraging and flattering assurances of success. Such opposition well becomes a man who, from having incurred the odium of being a "fossilated Scotch Tory," has become the veriest champion of the vilest liberalism of modern times, even that of a Mazzini—of a Gavazzi!

Allow me further to advise the Editor of the *Herald*, that when he felicitates himself upon his impertinent remarks having "entirely, and most gratifyingly, answered his expectations," he does so upon wrong *data*; so far from his views having any influence upon my course in Montreal, *it is a fact* that I had not even read them till some two or three days after my return to Quebec. The determination I came to was in no way influenced by fear of the *Herald* or its party, but was based upon reasons not at all, as I believe, discreditable to *me*, or my friends, and which may not exist "the next time."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MATTHEW RYAN.

DISTURBANCE ON FRIDAY EVENING.—We copy from the *Moniteur* the following account of a disturbance which took place in the Quebec Suburbs on Friday evening, at a meeting of the friends of Messrs. Bristow, Beaudry and Badgley :—

"On Friday evening a scene of violence, much to be regretted, took place at a meeting in the Quebec Suburbs. Some turbulent persons began a tumult, which was followed by a sort of fight, in which two or three persons were wounded, though happily not dangerously. The disturbers then, having encountered Mr. J. B. Beaudry, proceeded to acts of personal brutality, which it is hard to conceive possible. We are not acquainted with the names of the instigators of [illegible] but we make no scruple, they merit the public disapprobation, and for our parts we call for the utmost severity of the law to be exercised upon them. In a country like ours, where each enjoys the privilege of speaking his mind, is it not disgraceful, that any should be deprived of this liberty, by recurrence to those odious courses which civilized nations abhor? We have heard that there are some who seek to throw upon our party, which was in sufficiently large numbers at the meeting, the responsibility of what took place. But besides the fact that the men of our party are not in the habit of proceeding to violence, nor of becoming the aggressors, we can say, from the evidence, even of partizans of Messrs. Bristow and Beaudry, that they conducted themselves in a peaceable manner, and that the affair which we condemn, with all our power, did not take place till a certain number of persons came to the meeting crying 'Down with the Rouges.' This created some excitement in the meeting, and caused about fifteen of the most excitedable to proceed to those acts of violence which have to be disturbed, we regret to say, the proceedings of a meeting of electors, who had the right to meet where they were."

THE LATE FIRE IN QUEBEC—CAUTION.—We learn that over a dozen first-class houses were destroyed by the fire in the St. Roch's suburbs of Quebec, on the 19th instant, involving a loss, in about equal proportions, of from £5,000 to £6,000, to the Insurance Offices. This great destruction of property and jeopardizing of lives, we also learn, was caused by some thoughtless school-boys throwing fire-crackers, some of which fell in a hay-loft attached to Mr. Gaspard Garneau's house, where the fire was first discovered. We are not aware whether we have any city bye-law prohibiting and punishing this most dangerous practice, but from the wanton indulgence in it, on a recent occasion, we take it for granted there is not. We trust the disastrous result of this silly and dangerous practice, in our sister city, will not be lost upon our City Fathers; and that no time will be lost in passing such a law as may, at all events, secure us from a danger which should not be permitted to exist in any community of reasonable and prudent men.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

The elections are now coming on, and the Candidates for Parliamentary honors are in the field pouring forth from their full horns streams of promises of what great things they will do for the dear people if those dear people will return them to Parliament!

Secularization of the Clergy Reserves, or settlement of the question respecting them in some way, no matter how or for what purpose, and the promoting of *sound education*, constitute the substance of all the promises. Yes; *secularization*, another word for that of robbing God, and *settlement*, a softer word for doing the same thing, within the compass of doing the one or the other, as expediency or popularity may dictate, without regard to conscience or duty.

Very few, indeed, seem to stand for the right, or have the least idea to contend for the truth that these lands were devoted to the maintenance of true religion and divine worship, by both King and Parliament in the years 1791 and 1840. All such solemn Acts of Kings and Parliament are now to be trampled under foot as waste paper, and nothing can be heard but the hoarse cry of secularization, spoliation and sacrilege. As the Saviour of the world had no human advocate when he was arraigned before the Roman Procurator of Judea, so the legal vested rights of the Church of God have scarcely an advocate in our Parliament. But, as then, when the Saviour of the world stood at the bar of an unjust judge, without a human defender of his innocence, God witnessed against his enemies by a "darkness over all the land unto the ninth hour;" by an earthquake that rent the rocks and the massive walls of the Temple from the "top to the bottom," and by the opening of the graves out of which sprang the dead to testify against the perpetrators of the fearful deed; so the same God, who is still jealous of his own honour, has already appeared to witness against the robbers of things that have been cast into the Treasury of his temple by fires, which consumed their dens one after another within the period of six months. In 1849, they began to rob honest men to pay rebels, and were punished by men on the spot, and had to escape for their lives like rats and cats from the devouring flame. In the last burnings of their dens, it does not appear that the agency of man was in the affair at all. God seems to have taken the matter into his own hands against the men proclaiming on the house tops, their determination to secularize sacred things, and said "vengeance is mine." Yet, the robbers have not taken warning, so as to repent and amend their ways, but continue to harden their necks until some more terrible judgment shall overtake them. The judgments upon Pharaoh increased in severity until they reached a climax. Let these robbers know that there is still a God that governs the world, for though the political creed is, that religion has nothing to do with politics, it is, for all that, *true*, that the unrighteous politician shall no more inherit the kingdom of heaven, than the unrighteous robber. Let the unrighteous politician then tremble! There is a day of reckoning sure to come.

THE ELECTION.

We class as opposition members all who voted in the majority on Mr. Sicotte's motion last session; and all who have declared themselves opposed to the Ministry on the hustings.

CONSTITUENCIES FOR WHICH MEMBERS HAVE BEEN RETURNED :

1. Quebec County.....Chauveau, M.
2. Dorchester.....Lemieux, M.
3. Bellechasse.....Chabot, M.
4. Glengarry.....J. S. MacDonald, O.
5. Sherbrooke, Town.....Galt, M.
6. Levi.....Lemieux, M.
7. Joliette.....Jobin, O.
8. Montreal, West.....Dr. Valois, O.
9. Niagara.....Sol. G. Morison, M.
10. Peterboro'.....Langton, O.
11. South Simco.....W. B. Robinson, O.
12. South Wellington.....A. J. Ferguson, O.
13. North Oxford.....W. Mathieson, O.
14. Prescott.....McCann, M.
15. Montmagny.....Casault, O.
16. Iberville.....Laberge, O.
17. Shefford.....Hon. L. T. Drummond, M.
18. St. Hyacinthe.....L. V. Sicotte, O.
19. Quebec.....Blanchet, M.
20. Do. .....Alleyn, M.
21. Do. .....Chabot, M.
22. Stormont.....Mattice, O.
23. Lincoln.....Hon. W. H. Merritt, O

THE CHOLERA FOR TWO WEEKS.—The following is a comparison of interments and of cholera interments for the last two weeks. The Monday of the first week is an estimate; but cannot differ much from the truth.

Week ending, July 16.		Week ending, July 23.	
Interments.	Cholera.	Interments.	Cholera.
Monday. 50	40	42	19
Tuesday. 60	50	35	17
Wednes. 56	44	54	38
Thursday 54	49	39	22
Friday.. 49	44	34	24
Saturday 51	34	35	20
Sunday.. 27	17	42	27
347	278	281	167

Showing on the week a decrease of 66 in the total mortality, and of 111 of the mortality from cholera. The mortality of children during the last week is added to the general account. A comparison of the two weeks will show that for adults alone the decline would be more considerable :

Monday.....		
Tuesday.....	16	20
Wednesday.....	11	25
Thursday.....	14	24
Friday.....	23	11
Saturday.....	10	20
Sunday.....	8	26
	82	130

We make the total number of deaths by cholera from the commencement of the epidemic 832.

INTERMENTS ON THE 22ND JULY.

	Males.	Females.
Catholic Cemetery.....	12	12
Mount Royal Cemetery.....	4	1
Papineau Road.....	0	—
	16	19

Total interments 35.
Children 20.
Cholera cases 20.

ON THE 23RD JULY.

	Males.	Females.
Catholic Cemetery.....	18	14
Mount Royal Cemetery.....	4	2
Papineau Road.....	3	1
	25	17

Total number of interments 42.
Number of children 26.
Number of cholera cases 27.

SCRIPTURAL RIGHTS OF THE MEMBERS OF CHRIST'S VISIBLE CHURCH.—We have received a copy of this pamphlet, from the pen of Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada, in which he states the reason of his resignation of office in the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

SUMMER TRIPS.—We are glad to find that the very agreeable little voyages set on foot by the St. Lawrence and Champlain Railway Company are fully appreciated by the public. During the late heats many a poor fellow, worn out by the continued languor produced by an atmosphere with the thermometer ranging from 90° to 120° has recruited himself, so as to retire to rest in comfort, by a trip on board the Iron Duke below the current and back again. They may continue to do so all this week.

DEBOW's REVIEW: New Orleans.—We have received the July and August numbers of this and agricultural interests of the south, from Mr. DAWSON, Place d'Armes. Judging from their tables of contents, these numbers will be found full of interest to the merchant, manufacturer and capitalist.

THE COLONEL.—The *Granby Advocate* says that Col. Gugy is to oppose J. M. Ferres, in Missisquoi East Riding.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, July 21, 1854.

PRESENT :—His Worship the Mayor in the Chair; Aldermen Leclaire, Trudeau, Whitlaw, Homier, Bronsdon; Councillors Thompson, McGrath, Campbell, Adams, Coursol, Valois, McCambridge, Ricard and Day.

Before taking up the orders of the day, His Worship the Mayor made some remarks regarding the prevailing epidemic. He stated he had pleasure in informing the Council that the disease had been almost wholly confined to localities inhabited by the poorest classes. A few influential citizens had been cut off, it was true, but as a general thing, the victims had been of intemperate habits, or otherwise careless in the matter of diet. The Health Committee had been very zealous, and had done all that was in their power to mitigate the virulence of the disease. It was his opinion that the worst was past—the cases were not so numerous, and the disease yielded to medical treatment. His Worship then alluded to the coming election, and hoped it would be carried on without any of those disgraceful scenes of violence which had characterised former elections in the city. Anxiety, excitement and intemperance predisposed to cholera; he therefore hoped things would be managed in such a way that the peace of the city would not be disturbed. It would be a stigma on the city, if during such a calamity, as we were now visited with, any breach of the peace should take place. He read a document agreed to at a meeting of gentlemen acting on behalf of Messrs. Young, Holton, Dorion, and Badgley, four of the candidates for the honor of representing the city in Parliament. This document stated in effect that the friends of the gentlemen named had determined to use every means in their power to preserve the peace at the coming election; that they would discountenance violence of any kind, and would neither open nor tolerate the opening of houses of entertainment during the day of polling. Representatives had been invited on behalf of Messrs. Bristow and Beaudry, to co-operate with the above, but none had attended.

A letter was read from Mr. Sheriff Boston, the Returning Officer, intimating that a meeting of magistrates would be held on Saturday morning, to concert measures for preserving the peace of the city, at which he invited the attendance of His Worship and the members of the City Council.

Some remarks were here made by Councillor Coursol, asking if the Police were to be placed, under the command of the Police Magistrate, or whether they would be under the orders of the Committee of Police. In the former case, he, as chairman of that committee, would take no action in the matter; but if the latter, he would consider it his duty to take an active part in the preservation of the peace. He thought the police should be under the orders of the Police Committee on this as on all other occasions.

His Worship expressed himself to the same effect. The Police Magistrate he supposed would have the command of the Water Police or Special Constables, if it were found necessary to swear in such a body, but the City Police would remain under its proper head. He craved the attendance of as many members of the City Council as could make it convenient at the meeting of magistrates to-morrow morning, when these matters could be satisfactorily arranged.

A letter was read from Messrs. Bethune and Dunkin, solicitors for Mr. Donegani, to have the name of the Corporation to sue parties who have put up a construction in Capital Street. Referred.

A petition was received from V. R. Lafontaine, for the office of Public Crier.

A petition was received from water carriers and others, complaining of the bad state of the water tap in St Lawrence Suburbs.

A petition was received from certain butchers in Bonsecours Market for permission to sell salt meat.

CHIEF OF POLICE.

The City Clerk read three additional applications for the office of Chief of Police, viz: from J. J. Dumas, Capt. Fosbrook, a resident of William Henry, and Henry H. Bruyere.

A long and exciting discussion sprung up on the question whether a chief could be now appointed. Messrs. Coursol, Whitlaw, Thompson, Ricard, Homier, Campbell, and others took part.

Mr. Coursol said that at the last meeting of the Council a resolution had been passed instructing the City Clerk to advertise for further applications for the office. The applications now read were the result of that advertisement, but these would have to be referred to the Police Committee to investigate and report upon. He as one of that committee had only heard of these applications now, and he was not prepared to report.

Councillor Campbell and Alderman Whitlaw accused the Chairman of the Police Committee (Mr. Coursol) of under-hand work. They said this delay was on account of Mr. Comeau, formerly Chief of Police here, who had been written to, asking him if he would accept the place, and his answer had not yet been received.

It was then moved by Councillor Campbell, seconded by Alderman Whitlaw, that Moses Judah Hays be appointed Chief of Police.

Moved in amendment by Councillor Ricard, seconded by Councillor Coursol, that the application just read be deferred till next meeting.

Councillor Coursol spoke in favor of the amendment. He said it would be an injustice to the gentlemen who had made application, in answer to the last advertisement, to pass them over now without consideration. Councillor Campbell should have a little patience and see justice done to all parties. He must not expect to manage matters in this Council in the same way as he manages his paper: if there were no justice or consistency in the columns of the *Pilot*, he (Mr. C.) should do justice in the Council.

Messrs. Homier and Day then made some remarks, after which Mr. Coursol rose to demand an explanation from Mr. Day for observations that gentleman had made.

Councillor Thompson called Councillor Coursal to order, as he had spoken several times already on the subject. Amid the noise, Councillor Coursol said he was not pledged to vote for any man, and that was more than some gentlemen could say (hear, hear,) he was prepared to vote for the best man that could be found.

The Mayor here stated that he could see nothing personal in the remarks made by Councillor Day towards any member.

The vote was then taken on the amendment, when there appeared:—Yeas, 7; Nays, 7. The Mayor gave his casting vote in far of the amendment. The appointment was therefore postponed.

BYE-LAWS.

The next order being for the first, second and third reading of a Bye-Law for the establishment of a Board of Health, and it being found that only 14 members were present—it requiring two-thirds to pass a Bye-Law.

Councillor Day rose and said it was a shame, that out of the twenty-seven members, only fourteen could be got together. He hoped that the papers would take notice of this, that the public might know what kind of representatives they had. The principal object in calling this meeting to-day, had been for the purpose of passing this Bye-Law, and here we have only 14 members present. Such persons were not fit to represent the city,

WOODEN BUILDINGS.

A Report was read from the Fire Committee on numerous petitions to surround wooden buildings with brick. The Committee could not recommend that the prayer of petitioners be allowed. The Bye-Law prohibiting the construction of wooden buildings within the city limits, was passed two years ago, and ample time had since been afforded to all parties intending to build to provide themselves with suitable materials. That by means of applications, such as these before the Committee, both the letter and spirit of the law have been, in many instances, successfully evaded. The Committee therefore recommend that neither the accompanying nor any similar petitions for delay, in reference to the said Bye-Law, or having for object to suspend or set aside any of its provisions, be entertained by the Council.

Report adopted after some explanations, in which the Chairman of the Fire Committee stated that all parties, both rich and poor, were to be placed on the same footing.

Moved by Alderman Homier, seconded by Councillor Ricard, that the sum of £50 be appropriated for the purpose of purchasing new pants for the Police. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Day, seconded by Councillor Ricard, that the stones and other rubbish now encumbering Jacques Cartier Square be removed, and that it be graded and levelled, and enclosed with chains, to protect and separate it from the footpaths. Also, that as soon as practicable, it be planted with trees, by way of embelishment.

This motion gave rise to a long rambling discussion—some members thinking it would be better to erect a grain market on the Square as had been proposed some time ago. Others thought it should be embellished in the way proposed by the motion, and on the suggestion of Councillor Coursol, £250 was named as the sum likely to accomplish this purpose. Councillor McGrath accused members of wasting the funds of the city in this way, while so much remained to be done in Ste. Ward, where there were pools of stagnant water throwing out an effluvia which had carried off many of his neighbors. He was not against embellishments, but he thought matters of more importance should not be overlooked. Several others spoke, and ultimately Councillor McCambridge, who gave it as his opinion that the St. Ann's Ward had not been neglected, and he felt satisfied, as one of its representatives that it had received its full share of money for improvements.

The motion was finally carried :—Yeas, 8; Nays, 3.

His Worship the MAYOR drew the attention of the Road Committee to the way in which the streets were broken up. At the present time it was a source of great inconvenience and annoyance to all parties, more especially medical men, who were called at all hours, night and day, to attend the sick, and whose time was precious, owing to the way the streets were broken up and blockaded, these gentlemen had to go round-about ways to arrive at their destination, thus causing delay, when every moment lost by them was of vital importance. He hoped, if it were necessary to proceed with these improvements at present, that as little inconvenience as possible would be entailed on the citizens.

Alderman [illegible] replied that in the streets had been caused by the excessive heat of the weather, when it was impossible to get men to stand out under the scorching rays of the sun—at a time, too, when there was so much alarm felt on account of the prevailing epidemic.

The remaining orders of the day then were postponed, and the Council adjourned for want of a quorum.—*Sun.*

APPOINTMENTS.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 10th June, 1854.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to appoint George Duberger, Esquire, of Murray Bay, Crown Timber Agent, for all the territory east of Quebec, and north of the St. Lawrence.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been further pleased to appoint Gerrard J. N. Nagle, Esquire, of St. Hyacinthe, Crown Timber Agent, for all the territory lying to the south of the St. Lawrence, and west of the westerly boundaries of the first range of Townships West of the Chaudiere River.

UPPER CANADA.

BRUCE MINE.—This mine continues to improve in the quantity and quality of the ore raised, and the village-like looking place altogether is progressing finely. They have, on the location, some four hundred persons connected with the mine. The mine work is being done on two veins, about one hundred feet apart, and the ore that is coming to the surface is of the richest and most beautiful description, and promises rich returns for the great outlay of the enterprising proprietors of this concern. They have now two crushers and thirty jigging machines in operation in dressing up the ore, and are re-dressing, at a handsome profit the old work once stamped and thrown aside.

The Company are having erected a new ore separating and dressing machine, patented in New York, which is expected to be very advantageous to the concern. The Agent of the Co., who has undertaken the business, G. A. Schoolcraft, Esq., is now engaged on the work. The ore dressing company, we understand, dress the ore for a certain per centum of the copper, and if it succeeds as well as is now anticipated it will be of immense advantage to the Mon. real Mining Co., and a handsome speculation for the proprietors of the patent.

This Company have shipped this season two hundred and fifty tons of ore, and have a contract to furnish two hundred tons for the Detroit smelting establishment, and from the amount of ore now dressed, we should say they had nearly the quantity required. They own a steamboat, which carries down ore, and brings up supplies for the mine; besides which, there are two or three sail vessels running to the mine. Mr. Barron continues the able superintendent of this extensive concern.—*Lake Superior Journal, July 8th.*

STEAM ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—We are informed that the steamer Superior is to be forthwith hauled over the Portage to run on Lake Superior, in connection with the Troy and Queen City, thus forming a continuous line from Chicago to the head of the above lake.

The facilities for the transport of a vessel across the portage are now very much embarrassed by the work upon the canal, as the old route taken by them in crossing was directly in the course of the excavation. A new route will be found, if not upon our own side, upon the Canada.

The season is fast approaching for the forwarding of the fall supplies for the mines, and we have had fears that there were not vessels enough upon Lake Superior to do the necessary business.

Should the Superior be gotten across all safely, and is a proper boat for the place, we have no doubt the transportation will all be done up in order.

We hope the Superior is a good staunch boat, for we think none but a first class one should ever be put on this lake. The iron-bound coast, and the ocean seas which are often kicked up, form no trifling objects to contend with.—*Ibid.*

HORRID ACCIDENT—TWO MEN BLOWN UP.—Yesterday morning, a waggon was loaded with freight for an interior store, by one of the merchants of this place. It seems a keg of 25lbs. of powder was with the load. John Pentland, the interior merchant, accompanied the load, and Mathew Carl was the driver. It seems they were smoking a cigar or pipe, and by some means the powder ignited and blew up, scattering the contents of the waggon on fire, and the two persons found themselves on the ground, their clothes mostly burned from them, and several portions of their bodies burned and filled with powder. They now lie in a very critical state, and the chances are against their living—The horses were badly hurt, and of course ran away with the waggon on fire. They were soon stopped. Both of the persons were very much respected here.—*Toronto Globe, Friday.*

THE HARVEST.—The hay harvest throughout the County of York is nearly over. The crop is barely an average one; in the opinion of many persons something below an average. Wheat harvesting has been commenced in the townships of York and Markham and at several other points in the County of York. The wheat crop in this County is fully an average, if not something more. It is probably better than in any other part of the Province. The late violent storms have been found not to have produced so much injury to the wheat crop as had been anticipated. Along the line of the storm, the crops were laid and the harvesting of them will be more difficult but the wheat was too near ripe to suffer much damage otherwise by the storm. The Spring crops promise much better than last year, when they were very light; and are likely to be as good as in an average of years. There is a large quantity of spring wheat growing this year; the high prices that prevailed having proved so great a temptation to farmers to put in as much wheat as possible. This crop, more backward of course than Fall wheat, is likely to turn out well. Potatoes look well; though the value of the crop has yet to be determined by the weather between this and the time for taking them out of the ground. Last year, at this time, the potatoe crop did not promise badly, but it afterwards became a total failure. We may mention *en passant*, that there have been scarcely any old potatoes in this market for a week past; on several days there have been none at all; and although new ones have been procurable, they are not deemed desirable or safe food, owing to their unripeness at this season.—Of the fruit crop we are not able to give any very flattering account. So far as we can learn, the state of the crop does not promise any abundant yield in this neighbourhood.

Private letters from the old Niagara district state the wheat crop is not more than half an average in that locality; and that the hay crop is still worse.

LAMBTON ELECTION.—To show the absurdity of the ministerial boasting about the signatures to Mr. Cameron's requisition, we may mention that Mr. Brown's requisition was signed by six hundred and seventy-two ELECTORS of the county? Mr. Cameron's requisition had only between three and four hundred signatures, and the names were not published, as Mr. Brown's have been, to let the fact be ascertained whether they were electors or not. Mr. Brown was called out by a large majority of the electors of the county, and many conservatives besides who would not sign his requisition, will, doubtless vote for him in preference to the Coon.

LOWER CANADA.

CHOLERA IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.—We understand that there had been eleven cases of Cholera at Richmond, Shipton, up to Wednesday last, nine of which had proved fatal. It broke out in a boarding house in which a large number of railroad laborers were crowded together. The victims are reported to have been addicted to the free use of liquor. This, with the excessive heat of the weather, is sufficient to account for sudden deaths, without the aid of Asiatic Cholera, although we understand the medical men of the place pronounce the disease real cholera. One of the victims we are told, after drinking a tumbler of "rot gut" laid down in the sun and went to sleep for an hour or two, awoke in distress, took another tumbler of the liquid poison,—and died soon after—as was to have been expected. The disease has been confined to the house where it broke out. The inhabitants applied to the late Mayor of the County Council to have a Board of Health established in the Village. But his term of office having expired, and no one being appointed in his stead, a temporary Board we understand was appointed by the Secretary Treasury, and their names forwarded to His Excellency the Governor General, for confirmation or reappointment.

We learn that a relative of Mr. Bothwell of Durham was brought from Montreal, last week, sick with the cholera and died. The body was kept two or three days before being buried. This ill advised step was probably the cause of four other deaths in the family, from the same disease, which followed in a short time. We do not learn that the disease has spread to other families.

Within a fortnight past there has been a good many cases of cholera morbus in Sherbrooke, but all of them have readily yielded to medical treatment.

We understand that a temporary hospital has been, or is about being erected a little out of the Town, to be used in case of sickness among emigrants who may arrive here.—*Sherbrooke Gazette, Saturday.*

At a meeting of the Town Council on Monday, J. G. Robertson, Esq., was unanimously elected Mayor, in the room of Sherin Bowren, whose term of office has expired, and who declined a re-election to the Council.—*Ib.*

The nomination of candidates for Sherbrooke and Wolfe Counties, took place at Richmond on Monday. Mr. Felton and Mr. Aylmer were put in nomination by their respective friends. Both candidates addressed the electors, as did also Mr. Brooke, and Mr. Mack of Montreal. The latter, we are told, made a speech at large, not being united with either of the gentlemen nominated. The show of hands is reported to have been in favor of Mr. Aylmer although most of the electors had departed, wearied with long speeches.—*Ib.*

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Imports by the Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad.

July 24.

Hibbard & co 3 bxs; W Lyman & co 2 bxs marble; Chas Seymour 1 bx 12 cs wine 3 safes: E Atwater & co 15 bbls a turpentine; J B Smith & co 50 bxs shelled almonds; Geo Hagar 4 churns 2 horse rakes 8 bdls do; Brewster & Mulholland 1 bx axles; Cadoret, Bros 7 bxes 2 brls; J M Henry 18 bxs; Reed, King & co 1 bx 12 nests tubs; W C Hyatt 48 pcs marble; J Shearer 1 box 1 machine; Montreal Manufacturing Company 1 box; Ferrier & co 2 bxs &c. [illegible] 1 bdl; E Mitchon 27 bxs; Lane, Gibb & co 30 bags nuts; H S Scott 4 churns 2 bdls rakes 3 do heads and handles 1 bx mdze.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—JULY 21.

Schr Eliza Jane, Ready, 14 days, Halifax, for Montreal, sugar and fish

Also arrived—Ship Davenport, Bark Briton, Boreas, Madras, Ariel, Margaret & Ann, Hyanthus, and an American vessel. Others have also arrived, but we could not ascertain the names.

CLEARED—JULY 21.

Ship Delta, Dennis, Liverpool, LeMesurier & co
.... Charles Hill, Hate, London, Gilmour & co
.... Edinburgh, McMillan, Liverpool, Pierre Valin
Bark Alexandria, Thwaites, Sunderland, LeMesurier & co
.... Romulus, Day, Bristol, Ritchie & co
.... Storm King, Reay, Liverpool, Benson & co
.... Abbyssinian, Glen, Sunderland, H & E Burstall
Brig Victoria, Muller, Newcastle, do
.... Hartlepool, Dove, Sunderland, J Tibbits & co
.... John Thompson, White, Poole, LeMesurier
Schr Sylph, Poirier, Dalhousie, Campbelltown & Bathurst, Fraser, Wyatt & co.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

DATE.	THERMOMETER. 7 A.M.	3 P.M.	BAROMETER. 7 A.M.	3 P.M.	WEATHER. 7 A.M.	3 P.M.
1854 July 15	74 x	95 x	29,85	29,81	Fair.	Fair.
16	79 "	99 "	29,90	29,82	Fair.	Fair.
17	80 "	97 "	29,79	29,74	Fair.	Hwinds
18	74 "	95 "	29,88	29,76	Fair.	Fair.
19	80 "	100 "	29,68	29,59	Fair.	Cloudy.
20	83 "	102 "	29,64	29,57	Fair.	Show'rs
21	76 "	88 "	29,76	29,81	Fair.	Fair.

Mean. Tem. 87.4° x.—Barometer 29,757 inches.
Rain during the week, 1,100 of an inch.

BIRTHS.

At Latour Street, on the 23rd instant, Mrs. Robert Forester, of a son.

On Saturday morning, the 22nd instant, Mrs. William Betts, of a son.

In Belleville, on Saturday morning, 15th inst., the wife of Mr. Edwin Read, of a daughter.

At Shannonville, on Monday, the 17th instant, the wife of Mr. Wm. Campbell, of a son.

DIED.

In this city, on Sunday morning, the 23rd instant, after a few hours illness, John A. Stevenson, aged 38 years, a native of Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland. Deceased was a brother of one of the proprietors of *The Sun*, and called at our office on Saturday about mid-day, at which time he appeared in his usual good health and spirits, yet in less than 22 hours afterwards his remains were borne to their last resting-place—Mount Royal Cemetery. Mr. Stevenson was a young man who was universally beloved for his frank, open disposition, and his premature demise is deplored by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He leaves a widow and two young children to mourn their loss.

On Sunday morning, the 23rd instant, at North Georgetown, Chateauguay, (whither he had gone on the previous day, for the purpose of recruiting his health,) Andrew Stevenson, Printer, brother of the above.

In this city, on the 23rd instant, suddenly, of cholera, Charlot