Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME XLIV. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1852. NUMBER 205.

FOR SALE.

Fresh Fall Dry Goods, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving his customary supplies of BRITISH and AMERICAN STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, and SMALL WARES.

—ALSO,—

Per "City of Hamilton," an Invoice of Ladies' Manufactured FURS of various Skins and newest shapes.

All of which will be offered at low prices.

ROBERT ADAMS,
227, St. Paul Street.
September 22. 176

STOVES---STOVES.

Cheaper than Three Rivers Stoves, and as Good.

THE MONTREAL
FANCY DOUBLE STOVES,
Of the Prize Pattern,

Are made only at the Montreal Foundry and City Works, William Street, St. Ann Suburbs.

THEY are the handsomest Pattern, the most convenient style, and consume less wood than other double Stoves. The Iron is of the most durable description and not likely to crack.

—ALSO,—

On hand, and for Sale cheap, *for Cash*, FANCY BOX, Hall, Nursery, Room, and a new pattern Cooking Stove "ECONOMIST."

Purchasers of Stoves will find it to their advantage to call at the Montreal Foundry and City Works.

Single Stoves............20s. to 50s
Double do .... $8 to $16
Cooking do .... $10 to $40

WILLIAM RODDEN.
Sept. 18. 173

FOR SALE by the Subscriber—
Superior Salt Butter in firkins
Fresh Oatmeal
Fine Yellow Cornmeal
Stewart's Syrup
London Stout Porter, quarts and pints
East India Pale Ale, do do
Fine Old Brandy, Pale and Dark
Together with a choice assortment of General Groceries.

CHAS. D. PROCTOR,
13 McGill Street.
August 24. 151

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

Now Used in the Royal Laundry.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to call the attention of Merchants to the "GLENFIELD PATENT DOUBLE-REFINED POWDER STARCH", the superiority of which, over every other article of the kind, is now fully proved by the great and increasing demand.

Sole Agent for Canada,
ALEXANDER WALKER,
226½, St. Paul Street.
July 7. 3m—110

RICH AND RARE NEW STOCK OF FANCY GOODS

THE Subscriber has JUST RECEIVED a great variety of NEW ARTICLES—the like never before offered in the Market—consisting of:—

Terra Cotta Shoes, Card Baskets, Vesta Lights, Ladies' Card Receiver, and Call Bell attached, Whitney's Patent Ink Stands, Colored Glasses, Porcelain do, assorted figures, Jenny Lind Playing Cards, Jewel Caskets, Large Assortment of Port Monaies, newest designs from Paris, Fruit Baskets, various sizes, Ladies' Riding Whips, Fine Work Boxes, Paper Maché Cigar Holders, do Bocquets, Ladies' Tortoise Shell Combs, Silk Reticules, Coral Bracelets and Earings, Cornelian Rings, &c. &c.

H. PEACOCK,
96½ Notre Dame Street.
Sept 23. 177

OILS—OILS—OILS.

THE Subscribers devote themselves *exclusively* to the purchase and sale, *on Commission*, of OILS *of every description*.

Reing AGENTS for Refiners of Oils in the United States, they are enabled to offer *Genuine Refined Oils* on the best terms.

Their *Winter-pressed Oils* will stand limpid at from 32° to 20° of Far.

They confidently solicit the attention of the trade to their stock, which, arrived and to arrive, will comprise—

Bleached and Unbleached Winter Sperm Oils
Bleached and Unbleached Winter Whale Oils
Solar Sperm and Solar Whale Oils
Double Clarified Lard Oil
No. 1 Clarified Lard Oil
Best Refined Gallipoli Olive Oil
No. 2 Refined Gallipoli Olive Oil
Superior Winter-pressed Machinery Oils
Common Winter-pressed Machinery Oils
Tanners' Oils, chemical and natural
Pale and Straw Seal Oils
Pure Cod, Dog and Whale Oils
Raw and Boiled Linseed Oils

Orders received for the importation of Oils.

UNDERWOOD & CO.
227½ St. Paul, near McGill Street.
Montreal, Sept. 25, 1852. 1y—179

Gas Fittings!! Gas Fittings!!!

THE Subscriber has Just Received, and offers for Sale, at the Lowest Possible Prices, a Large Assortment of

Gas Chandeliers, Hall Lamps, Pendants, Brackets, &c. &c.

Parties in want of FITTINGS would do well to make an early call.

CHARLES GARTH,
Plumber, Gas Fitter, &c.,
No. 50, Craig Street.
Sept. 11. 167

BOUZY,

(DINET PEUVREL & FILS.)

THE Subscriber is now receiving a lot of that excellent CHAMPAGNE, through his Agent in New York, Mr. E. LaMontagne, under whose instructions the Wine was got up with the greatest care, and surpasses, in bouquet and aroma, all previous shipments. It is the favorite Wine of Saratoga Springs, Newport, Rockaway, and many other Watering Places.

G. LaMOTHE,
No. 11, St. François Xavier Street.
August 18. 146

JUST RECEIVED, a Large Assortment of LUBIN'S and MICHEL'S PERFUMERY, consisting of—
Extrait de Jockey Club, Patchouly, Violette
Do Mignonette, Verbena, Geranium
Do Sweet Briar, Rose, Magnolia
Do Spring Flowers, Jasmin, Musk
Do Heliotrope, Bouquet
Do Bouquet de Caroline, Léonie, Millefleurs
Do Bouquet de Jenny Lind, West End, &c. &c.

RICHARD BIRKS,
Family Druggist,
No. 29, McGill Street,
Montreal.
October 2. 185

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &c. &c.

FRESH TEAS, very Superior JAVA COFFEE, PICKLES, SAUCES, HAMS, BACON, and a good assortment of other Articles, for sale at No. 10 St. Paul Street.

JOHN PHELAN.
Aug 10. 184

BROCATELLES, CORNICES &c.

THE Subscribers have just opened their SPRING SUPPLY of FRENCH and GERMAN GOODS, comprising the choicest assortment of

BROCATELLES,
SATINS DE LAINE, SATIN DAMASKS,
WORSTED AND UNION DAMASKS,
CURTAIN LOOPS, FURNITURE FRINGES & GIMPS, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A splendid lot of FRENCH CORNICES; All of which they are prepared to dispose of at much lower prices than heretofore.

MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, &c., in Boards, Plank and Veneers, at their Premises, St. Germain Street.

THEIR STEAM MILL being in complete operation, they are enabled, as usual, to do any amount of SAWING, TURNING, PLANING, &c. &c., for the Trade.

J. & W. HILTON,
17, Great St. James Street.
Montreal, June 14, 1851. 90

Apples.

THE Subscriber has on Sale, a very superior assortment of GRISES, FAMEUSES, and BOURASSAS, all hand-picked and fit for exportation. Also, BAKING APPLES of the finest quality: and a large stock of choice ONIONS.

L. S. HOYLE,
Swift Place, Janvier Street.
October 9. du—191

FOR SALE.

BLACK TEA.

THE Commissioners appointed by our Most Gracious Sovereign the Queen, to conduct a chemical analysis of articles used for food, have fully demonstrated the healthful tendency of

BLACK TEAS,

of SOUCHONG and CONGOU characters, over every other description imported (vide London Lancet), and, in consequence, the consumption has immensely increased.

To *our* fair dispensers of the Beverage, (which "cheers, but not inebriates") who are now becoming sensibly alive to this subject, the Subscriber has the pleasure to announce that he has succeeded, by personal inspection, and the services of Tasters of the highest reputation, in procuring a Stock of

BLACK TEAS

from the English and American Markets, hitherto unequalled in this Metropolis, and not to be surpassed in quality and prices by the first dealers in the United Kingdom.

S. COCHRAN.
CANTON HOUSE,
Tea and Coffee Store,
109 Notre Dame Street.
June 4. 82

ADOLPHUS BOURNE

Has just received, by the Ship "*ANDROMACHE,*"

Ninety Crates of Earthenware,

WELL ASSORTED for the COUNTRY TRADE, which he offers at VERY LOW PRICES. They are all

ENGLISH MANUFACTURE,

and superior in pattern and quality, than any low-priced goods ever offered.

N.B.—In addition to the above, the Subscriber has a LARGE STOCK on hand, which he received early in the Spring by the "*ST. LAWRENCE,*" "*ST. ANDREW,*" and "*ANNE,*" all of which will be disposed of at Very Low Prices.

ADOLPHUS BOURNE,
120, St. Paul, and Corner St. Gabriel Street.
July 3. 107

DRY GOODS.

OGILVY, WOOD & CO.

ARE NOW OPENING a LARGE ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS, consisting of:—
Gloves, Hosiery and Haberdashery
Gala Plaids and Vienna Cloakings
Shawls, in large varieties
Embroidered, Mohair and Cobourg Dresses, new styles
Ribbons, Laces, Silks and Velvets
Scotch Tweeds and Doeskins
Marbled Whitneys and Beavers
White Shirtings, very superior finish
Knitted & Plain Woollen Mufflers & Polkas
6-4 and 7-4 Cobourgs and Circassians
7-8 and 6-4 Delaines and Cashmeres
Crevilla Lustres and Atalantas
30 Bales Dundee Sheetings
10,000 Twilled and Plain Bags

Stores:—Nos. 4 and 5 St. Joseph Street, near the French Church.
Sept. 30. 183

TOBACCO FOR SALE.

COUNTRY Merchants visiting Montreal on Business, will do well to call at the Subscriber's Stores and inspect his Large and Varied STOCK of TOBACCOS, with a variety of other Articles, SUITABLE for COUNTRY STORES, which he offers to the Trade at a Small Advance, and upon a Liberal Credit.

—ALSO—

Just Receiving by Vessels in Port:—
400 Boxes FANCY PIPES.
50 Cases PERFUMERY.
100 do PICKLES, CAYANNE PEPPER, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN LEVEY.

N.B.—Snuffs, of all kinds, put up in jars and kegs, Cut Tobaccos, Matches, Anderson's Chewing, in tin foil and papers, T D Pipes, &c. &c.
Sept. 29. 182

THE Subscribers have Just Received, and offer for Sale:—
250 hhds } Bright Muscovado Sugar
25 tierces }
130 puns Muscovado Clayed Molasses
50 bags Fine Green Coffee
10 puns Jamaica Rum, 34 per cent, O P
250 pckgs Twankay } Tea
120 do Young Hyson }
150 do Tobacco, 5's, 8's, 16's
390 bbls } No 1 Split Herrings, very superior,
95 hf do } just landed ex Hope, from Canso
420 bbls No 1 Unsplit Herrings
Bbls Cod Oil, Havana Cigars, bags Pimento
Cases Cassia, hhds Loaf Sugar
Starch, Soap
Coils Manilla and Tarred Cordage
Mott's and Ferguson's Chocolate, Broma, &c
Casks London Porter, qts and pints, Truman, Hanbury & Co
An Assortment of Paints, different Colors
18 boxes genuine Bermuda Arrowroot

J. & J. MITCHELL.
Sept. 1. 158

In Store and to Arrive.

MUSCOVADO and Refined Sugars
White Bastards do finest
Currants, Raisins
Madras Indigo, Pimento.
Bleached Ginger, Nutmegs
Rice, Belmont Sperm Candles
Gallipoli Oil, Boiled and Raw Linceed Oil
Hennessy's Brown and Pale Rrandies
DeKuyper's Gin, London Porter
Bordeaux Vinegar, trible clarified
1000 Boxes Liverpool Soap
150 Quintals Table Codfish
50 Barrels Cod Oil
300 Sacks Stoved Salt

DAVID TORRANCE.
July 20. 121

20,000 BEST SCOTCH FIRE BRICK
—ALSO—
GROUND FIRE CLAY, in tierces
For Sale by
CAMPBELL & WILLIAMSON.
October 7. 189

The Galvanized Iron Company

OF LONDON.

Just Received.

THE Subscribers, AGENTS for the above Company, have received the following Samples of their Manufactures, to which they solicit the attention of Architects and Builders:—

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
Do METAL TILES,
Do do GUTTERS,
Do do PIPES,
Do do WATER SPOUT HEADS,
BRACKETS, WALL HOOPS, CLOUT NAILS, &c. &c. &c.

And, by one of the first London Ships, will receive a Consignment of the above goods.

A. CUVILLIER & CO.
October 2. 185

Bolting Cloth & Mill Stones.

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
Bolting Cloth (branded Anchor)
Patent Bolting Cloth, assorted numbers
French Mill Stones
French Burr Blocks

E. & V. HUDON.
Sept. 28. 181

ADHESIVE PLASTER, on SILK
GUTTA PERCHA GAUZE
WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.,
194 and 196 St. Paul Street.
Oct 8. 190

FOR SALE—
50 barrels HERRINGS, just received
JANES & OLIVER.
July 28. 127

FOR SALE—BLASTING, FO, FA, FF, FFF & Canister GUNPOWDER.
GEORGE DEMPSTER.
No. 3 St. Sacrament St.
Aug. 10. 139

SALTPETRE—20 kegs, for Sale by
G. D. WATSON.
September 18. 173

FOR SALE—
20 brls Winter Bleached Whale Oil
R. McNAUGHT.
October 8. 190

New Stoves, Improved Patterns

NOW RECEIVING—
Gothic Coal Stoves, for Halls and Parlours
Franklin Coal Stoves, for wood and coal
Hall Stoves, for wood, all sizes
Fancy Box Stoves, assorted patterns
Nursery Stoves, with Ovens
Improved Empire State Cook Stoves
For Sale by
GEO. HAGAR,
103 St. Paul Street.
October 13 194

ABBOTT'S XXX LONDON STOUT.
For Sale by G. D. WATSON.
Sept. 29. 182

FOR SALE.

MOSS & BROTHERS,

182½ *ST. PAUL STREET,*

OFFER FOR SALE to the TRADE, on LIBERAL TERMS—
50,000 WINTER OVER COATS, from 10s to 45s
20,000 Pairs WOOLLEN TROWSERS, from 6s to 15s
35,000 WINTER VESTS, from 1s 3d to 12s 6d
20,000 FUR CAPS, from 3s 4d to 25s
—ALSO—
20 Cases LADIES' FURS
—TOGETHER WITH—
A General Assortment of
DRY GOODS,
and other Articles, too numerous to insert.
Oct. 15. 196

CROCKERY.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale at LOW PRICES, a large and varied assortment of CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE, imported by Fall vessels, to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

JAMES PATTON & CO.
42 McGill Street.

N.B.—Assorted Crates always on hand.
Montreal, Sept. 28, 1852. 181

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S PICKLES & SAUCES, &C.

ORDERS for Shipment by early Fall Vessels, will be received by the Subscriber, up to SATURDAY, the 10th JULY.

Priced Catalogues may be had on application to

ALEX. URQUHART,
Medical Hall,
Sole Agent for the Canadas.
Montreal, June 25, 1852. 100

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
Salmon
Large Table Codfish
Small do
Herrings
—ALSO—
Honey in jars for families
KINGAN & KINLOCH,
St. Paul Street.
October 11. 1m—192

BRUSHES.

JUST RECEIVED, per "City of Hamilton", a Large Assortment of TOOTH, NAIL, HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES, of the best London Manufacture.

S. J. LYMAN & CO.
Oct. 14. 195

200 QUARTER BOXES Prime MUSCATEL RAISINS, for Sale by
MORRIS BROTHERS,
13 St. Sacrament Street.
October 9. 191

SMETHWICK GLASS—
Window Glass, extra thick, large sizes, suitable for Shop fronts
Colored Glass—Ruby, Purple, Yellow, Blue and Green
Ornamental Glass, various patterns
—ALSO—
Rough Plate Glass, for Hot-houses
For Sale by PHILIP HOLLAND.
August 19. 147

BUFFALO ROBES.

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
233 BALES of BUFFALO ROBES, being the Annual Importation of the Hudson's Bay Company.
E. & V. HUDON.
Sept. 13. 168

"MUMM'S".

THIS highly celebrated CHAMPAGNE, direct from the Proprietors.
—ALSO,—
Hennessy's and Martell's BRANDIES of old Vintages—for sale by
THOS. KAY & CO.
St. Eloi Street.
June 16. 184

CORDAGE—46 bales, assorted, for Sale by
G. D. WATSON.
May 28 76

JUST RECEIVED—
120 bags best E. I. Rice
100 Westphalia Hams
—ALSO—
53 cases finest Old Port in bottle
45 cases do Old Madeira do
Bottled at places of growth.
NOW LANDING—
Window Glass in half boxes—10 x 8, 12 x 10 14 x 10, 2 x 7, &c. &c.
HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
St. Sacrament Street.
July 21. 122

WINES—The Amontillado SHERRY
GOLD SHERRY
PORT
For Sale by JAMES TORRY & CO
October 8. 190

Lachine Canal Drug Mills.

THE Subscribers having, at considerable expense, established a Mill for the preparation of DRUGS and MEDICINES in powder, are now prepared to furnish Physicians and Families with articles of *warranted purity*.

WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.
October 8. 190

CHAMPAGNE—
30 cases "Cordon Blue
—*Also, in bottle,*—
15 cases Very Old Brandy
RYAN, BROTHERS & Co.
October 6. 188

NOW LANDING, and FOR SALE—
500 barrels No. 1 Fat Split Herrings
100 do and hf barrels Salmon
500 boxes Smoked Herrings
300 cwt Large Table Codfish
150 casks Seal, Cod and Whale Oil
300 bags Patna Rice
500 do Liverpool Salt
JOSEPH TIFFIN.
October 6. ddm—188

COALS—Superior large GRATE COALS for Sale from barge, in lots to suit purchasers.
PHILIP HOLLAND.
August 5. 135

PIMENTO—100 bags for Sale by
STEPHENS & MILLS.
Sept. 21. 175

CASSIA—500 mats Cassia for Sale by
STEPHENS & MILLS.
Sept. 21. 175

FOR SALE—
Boiler Plates
Canada Plates, Glamorgan
Tin Plates, Charcoal, IC, IX, DX, and DXX
Do Coke, IC and IX
Coil Chain, from ¼ to ⅝ inch
English Bar Iron
Patent Pressed Spikes
THOMAS PECK & CO.
October 12. du—193

FOR SALE—
50 chaldrons Best Wigan COAL, now landing ex "Cluny," from Liverpool.
RYAN, BROTHERS & CO.,
Cuvillier's Buildings.
Sept. 30. 183

To Surgeons.

JUST RECEIVED, per Mail Steamer "Canada", a large assortment of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of the best manufacture.
S. J. LYMAN & CO.
Chemists, Place d'Armes.
October 15. 196

FOR SALE:—
64 barrels No 1 Split Herrings
RYAN BROTHERS & CO.,
Cuvillier's Buildings, St. Peter Street.
October 14. 195

For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale:—
Sweedish Iron, assorted sizes
Coil Chain, 5-16, 3-8, 7-16, 1-2, with certificates of proof
Trace Chains, Bright
Charcoal Wire
Platform, and other Scales
Iron Shovels, American Manufacture
—AND—
20 hhds Assorted Hollow Ware
JOSEPH WALKER,
Commercial Chambers,
St. Sacrament Street.
Oct. 5. 187

Labor-Saving Soap.

150 BOXES LABOR-SAVING SOAP, Barton & Stickney's, (late Barton & Fenn's) just received and for Sale by
JOHN M. GILBERT.
August 17. 145

FOR SALE.

NEW DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers have now received, from Britain, their Fall Assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting in part of:—
1400 pairs Mackinaw and Witney Blankets
700 pieces Scarlet and White Flannels
400 do White Plaidings and Serges
180 do Woollen Broad Cloths
200 do Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Doeskins
Printed Damask and Figured Alpacas
Plain and Fancy Orleans and Cobourgs
Fancy an Navy Blue Prints
Woollen Cloakings and Gala Plaids
Woollen Shawls, Mufflers, &c.
Bleached Shirtings, Bengal Stripes, &c.
Forfar Sheetings, Sail and Patent Canvass
Irish Linens, Linen Thread
Plain and Fancy Silk Bandannas, Laces, &c.
Gros de Naples and Glacés, Plain and Fancy Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Small Wares
Which are offered at low prices.
GILMOUR & CO.
9, St. Sa[illegible]
October 4. 18[illegible]

NEW FALL DRY GOODS.

JOHN MOLSON, JUNIOR,
LEMOINE SEREET,

IS JUST RECEIVING THE FOLLOWING:—
Superfine Black and Coloured Cloths
Black Beavers and Doeskins
Clouded and Coloured Whitneys
Black and Coloured Satinetts
Black and Coloured Orleans and Flannels
Lustres and Delaines
Prints, Bleached Shirting, Grey Cottons, Ticking, Denims, and Striped Shirtings
Blankets and Flannels
—AND—
A General Assortment of British and American Dry Goods.
Sept. 29. 1m—182

BENJAMIN, BROTHERS,

226, ST. PAUL STREET,

HAVE JUST OPENED:—
5 cases EMBROIDERED COBOURG and ALPACA DRESSES
5 do LONG and SQUARE PLAID SHAWLS
3 do LONG and SQUARE PAISLEY SHAWLS
5 bales LONG and SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS
10 do GALA PLAIDS, New Styles
Together with a Large Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
Sept. 25. 179

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the Public, that he has just received, by the Fall Vessels now in Port—

His usual supply of very fine Old Pale Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter and Scotch Ales.

Very Fine Old Hyson, Hyson Twankay, Young Hyson, Extra Souchong and Souchong Teas, Very Bright Muscovado Sugar, London Crushed Sugar and Double-Refined Sugar, Fresh Ground Coffee, Chocolates, Cocoas, &c.

American CHEESE.

Lochfine Herrings, in kegs and hf-brls.

DANL. LANIGAN,
Opposite Alexander's Confectionery.
Sign Three Sugar Loaves, }
178, Notre Dame St., }
October 1. } 184

NEW FALL GOODS.

BENJAMIN BROTHERS

BEG to call the attention of buyers of DRY GOODS visiting Montreal, that they are

NOW RECEIVING,

Upwards of 200 Cases and Bales OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

consisting of EVERY NOVELTY adapted to the coming Season.
—ALSO—
20 cases of Manufactured FURS and SKINS.
226 St. Paul Street, }
Sept. 14, 1852. } 169

NEW HARDWARE.

JOHN HENRY EVANS,
197, St. Paul Street,

HAS RECEIVED (in addition to his Stock on hand) by several late arrivals, a large and complete assortment, for Fall Trade, of SHEFFIELD and BIRMINGHAM SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE, to which he would invite the attention of Purchasers.

IRON, STEEL, CANADA PLATES, TIN, SHEET, HOOP, and BAND IRON, BOILER PLATE, POTASH KETTLES, STOVES and CASTINGS, assorted, NAILS, SHOT, POWDER, FUZE, CHAINS, AXES, SPADES, SHOVELS, SAD IRONS, GLASS, PUTTY, INDIA RUBBER ENGINE PACKING, &c. &c.

Mechanics' Tools.

Every Article in this Line at the Lowest Market Prices.

Hardware used in the furnishing of buildings in every variety, for Sale very low.
Sept. 4. 161

CHURCH BELLS.

THE Subscriber will take orders for Church, Steamboat, or School-house BELLS, made by Henry N. Hooper & Co., of Boston.

Samples can be seen by application to
J. HENRY EVANS.
Sept. 6. 162

WEIGHING MACHINES.

THE Subscriber has on hand a large supply of PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES of all sizes, warranted to weigh correctly—made by John McWatters, Montreal. They will be sold to the Hardware Trade at a large discount off usual prices.

J. HENRY EVANS.
Sept. 6. 162

CANADA STOVES.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale, at the lowest market prices, the following BOX STOVES, made in Montreal, warranted equal to St. Maurice or Three Rivers in patterns and sizes—
300 36-inch Double Stoves
300 30 do do do
50 27 do do do
100 36 do Single do
250 30 do do do
75 27 do do do
50 24 do do do
50 21 do do do
ANDERSON, EVANS & CO.
August 4. 184

Waters' New Patent Breast Cup.

A VERY Superior Article for Drawing the Breast.
WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.,
194 and 196 St. Paul Street.
Oct. 8. 190

NO. 1 HERRINGS
TABLE CODFISH
For Sale by JAMES TORRY & CO.
October 8. 190

FISH AND OIL—
200 barrels No. 1 Arichat Herrings
100 do do Labrador do
50 hf do do Arichat do
50 do Salmon
350 cwt Table Codfish, Superior
250 barrels Green do
10 casks Pale Seal Oil
WATSON & WILLIAMS.
October 5. 187

1,000 BARRELS LIVERPOOL SALT
1000 bags do do
For Sale by
CAMPBELL & WILLIAMSON.
October 7. 189

FOR SALE—
Fine, Superfine, and Extra Superfine FLOUR
Superior Pastry Flour in half barrels for families
—ALSO—
100 barrels OATMEAL.
JANES & OLIVER.
July 28. 127

POT and PEARL BARLEY, for Sale by
MORRIS BROTHERS,
13 St. Sacrament Street.
October 18. 198

Blankets.

FOR SALE—
50 bales 7 Point Mackinaw's
30 do 3, 4, 5 and 6 Points, heavy
20 do Best, Rose, Whitney and Bath
10 do Brown and Grey Horse Covers
JEAN BRUNEAU.
May 23, 1851. 71

FOR SALE.

OILS.

FOR SALE—
15 hhds Superior Olive Oil
20 bbls Pale Seal do
25 do Tanners' do
15 do Machinery do
THOS. WILLIAMS.
October 11. 192

FOR SALE—
100 qr-casks WINES, comprising—Port, Sherry, Madeira and Malaga
20 bbls Brandy and Wine Coloring, of superior quality
THOS. WILLIAMS.
October 11. 192

FOR SALE—
100 boxes IC Charcoal Tin, "Baldwin"
20 tons Scotch Bar Iron
THOS. WILLIAMS.
October 11. 192

ON CONSIGNMENT—
70 casks PALE SEAL OIL, of extra quality, for Sale low
UNDERWOOD & CO.,
227½ St. Paul, near McGill Street.
Sept. 27. 180

FOR SALE—
15,000 best English Building BRICKS
20 brls best do CEMENT
Ex "John Bull".
LeMESURIER, ROUTH & CO.
Water Street.
October 8. 190

25 CWT. Superior "TOWNSHIP" CHEESE for Sale by
CAMPBELL & WILLIAMSON.
October 11. 192

POT and PEARL BARLEY, for Sale by
G. D. WATSON.
October 5. 187

THE Subscriber has just received, and offers for Sale, at No. 128 St. Paul Street—
50 hhds Bright Muscovado Sugar
100 puns Muscovado and Clayed Molasses
500 packages Twankay and Hyson Tea
100 do Tobacco, 16's, 5's, 8's
100 brls Herrings, split and unsplit
Brls of Oil—Seal, Cod, Rape, Sperm, &c
Pepper, Pimento, Cassia, Loaf Sugar, Soap
Candles, Manilla and Tarred Cordage
Paints, of all colors
And a general assortment of GROCERIES.
L. MARCHAND.
October 11. 192

FOR SALE by the Subscriber—
150 STOVES—36 inch, Double } Quebec
50 do 36 do Single } manufac-
50 do 30 do do } ture.
With a complete and general assortment of Cut, Wrought and Horse NAILS.
L. MARCHAND.
October 11. 192

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of buyers of DRY GOODS visiting Montreal for their Fall Supply, that he has just received upwards of 150 Packages of BRITISH and AMERICAN STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting of a great variety, well adapted for the present Season.

L. MARCHAND.
October 11. 192

SALT AFLOAT—
5000 minots Liverpool Salt
1000 bags do do
500 do Fine Stoved do
For Sale by
JAMES TORRANCE.
October 14. 195

OILS—
100 casks Pale and Straw Seal Oil
50 do Cod
20 do Whale
30 do Linseed, boiled and raw
For Sale by
JAMES TORRANCE.
October 14. 195

GUINNESS' XXX DUBLIN STOUT, a superior article.
For Sale by
JAMES TORRY & CO.
October 6. 188

SALTPETRE—
50 kegs Refined
For Sale by
JAMES TORRANCE.
October 14. 195

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
A few Chaldrons Superior CANNEL COAL in lots to suit purchasers
LeMESURIER, ROUTH & CO.
October 11. 192

IN STORE—
25 hhds "DeKuyper's" Gin
30 qr-cks Boiled } Linseed Oil, "Blundell's"
10 do Raw }
For Sale by
HUGH FRASER.
Oct. 12. 193

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

NEW GOODS.

WM. THOMPSON,
Manufacturer and Importer.
205, *NOTRE DAME STREET (WEST),*

HAS now on hand, and is Manufacturing for the Fall Trade, a complete and varied STOCK of

FURS.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

CAPS, BOAS, VICTORINES, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, MITTS, CUFFS, COATS, ROBES, &c., which he offers on liberal terms.

W. T. warrants his Stock to be of the best Manufacture, as he employs none but the most experienced workmen.

☞ An inspection is respectfully requested.
Montreal, October 8, 1852. 2m—189

Durability, Safety and Economy.

WARRENS'
IMPROVED
Fire and Water-Proof Composition ROOFING.

S. M. & C. M. WARREN—Cincinnati, Ohio.
C. M. & H. M. WARREN—St. Louis, Mo.
WARREN & BROTHER—Buffalo, New York.
WARREN & BURNHAM—Philadelphia.

READ the following extract from the official report of Councillor J. B. Bronsdon, appointed by the Corporation of Montreal, to examine WARREN'S IMPROVED FIRE AND WATER-PROOF COMPOSITION ROOFS.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Montreal.

Gentlemen,—Visiting Buffalo, on the 23rd ult. to examine the buildings there covered with the Composition, and to judge of its efficacy to resist the action of fire, I was introduced to the Hon. G. R. Babcock, L. H. Lathrop, Esq., Ald. A McKay, C. F. Miller, Esq., W. Johnston, Esq., W. Hutchinson, Esq., Collector of Customs, and a great many more of the principal and most influential inhabitants of the city, who testified in the strongest and most favorable terms of the fire resisting qualities of the Composition, and recommended its general introduction as a safe means of covering buildings, it being both fire proof and water tight. I personally examined a great number of first class buildings in Buffalo covered with the Composition, gravelled over, and I ascertained that the best houses and stores in the city were covered with it. From all I saw and heard, I am of opinion that it is the safest and best kind of covering that could be used for buildings in Montreal. For the proper application of it the roofs should be nearly flat. This is attended with no inconvenience either in summer or winter, for the rain in the former cannot penetrate the roof, as the Composition is water proof, and in winter the snow is nearly all blow off by the wind. A great advantage of this kind of Roof is that in the event of fire by going on top of them, with the engine hose the fireman may protect all adjacent and surrounding property without the danger of falling. I observed that in Buffalo, most of these roofs were surrounded or nearly so with handsome iron railings, and provided with zinc, copper or galvanized iron spouts or cornices, which, besides being completely fire proof, gave the buildings a very pretty appearance.

The whole, nevertheless respectfully submitted
J. B. Bronsdon,
City Councillor.
Montreal, Sept. 13, 1852.

C. M. WARREN & CO.
Office Hours—8½ to 10 A.M. and 2½ to 4 P.M.
Mechanics' Institute Buildings, }
46 Great Saint James Street. }
August 9. 4mDTtsC—139

5000 RIO GRANDE HIDES, averaging 23 lbs., for Sale in New York, in Bond, by
WILLIAM M. BROWN,
Ferry Street, New York.
October 19. m—199

WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—To take charge of a SET of BOOKS by Double Entry. A competent person required, but business not large, and salary moderate. Address, Box U 3, Post Office.
October 25. b—204

WANTED—A good PLAIN COOK, who understands HOUSE-KEEPING. None but these having first-rate testimonials need apply.—Apply at the Herald Office.
October 20. 200

WANTED A COOPER for a Wholesale Grocery Establishment—one who understands Guaging.
Apply at the "Herald" Office.
October 20. 200

WANTED by a respectable Youth about 16 years of age—A SITUATION in a Merchant's Office.
October 18. 198

THE Advertiser, who speaks French fluently, offers his services as SALESMAN or otherwise to a Wholesale House engaged in the East and West India and General Produce Business. Could influence custom from the Eastern Townships. References, city or country, the most respectable. Enquire at the Herald Office, or at E. & V. Hudon's.
October 18. 198

WANTED—A RETAIL GROCERY CLERK. Apply by letter, addressed S., Herald Office.
Oct. 16. 197

WANTED immediately for a Clothing Store in this city—THREE experienced CUTTERS. None but good Tradesmen need apply. Apply to
SAMUEL CLIFFORD,
No. 9, McGill Street,
Montreal.
October 8. 190

A YOUNG MAN WANTED for a Dry Goods Establishment in the Country. None need apply unless he has had good experience in the business. A liberal salary will be given. Apply at this office.
Oct. 2. 185

UNION LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKET SHIPS FROM BOSTON

For Port Philip & Sydney

The next Ship of this Line, the
LEODES,

IS now ready for the reception of Passengers, and will sail punctually on the 31st instant, for the above Ports. She has undergone extensive alterations, with a view to rendering her accommodations as comfortable and complete as those of her predecessor, the *CONCORDIA*.

The perfect satisfaction experienced by the Passengers from Canada per the latter Ship, is expressed in the letter inserted below.

Montreal Agents for this Line—
SHERLOCK, FOLEY & CO.
191 St. Paul Street.
October 11. 192

☞Kingston, Cobourg, and Toronto papers to copy once.

Ship "Concordia," Sept. 10, 1852.

Thos. E. Lovett, Esq.: Sir,—We the undersigned feel it a duty owed from us to you, to thank you for your honorable and gentlemanly conduct towards us, as well as all the rest of the passengers of the ship, and beg to recommend all our friends to your care, should you send any other vessels to Australia. Wishing you every happiness and prosperity in all your undertakings,

We remain,
Sir,
Your humble servants,

R H Munter, Wm Bird,
Geo Duffield, A Burrowes,
G R Greene, G Burrowes,
T A Williams, A Falkner,
J Finlayson, E J Smith,
F McNeil, R Falkner,
Edwd Roper, J M Walker,
Charles Clark, 192

AUSTRALIA!

FIRST SHIP
OF THE
New York, Canada & Australia Line

THE Fast-Sailing Packet Ship "NEBRASKA," Captain Asa Bearse, will sail on MONDAY, 25th October, from New York, for MELBOURNE, PORT PHILIP.

THE NEBRASKA

is 950 tons burthen, built entirely of oak, coppered and copper-fastened, rates A 1 at Lloyds, and having been intended for a Marseilles Packet, is *Clipper Built*, and has proved herself one of the fastest ships afloat.

Her Saloon Accommodations are superior to those of any vessel from this Port to Australia, and her State Rooms and Berths between decks partake of the same character.

The Ship is well found in every particular, and an experienced Surgeon will accompany her.

She carries an Ice House, and will be furnished with a Library for the use of the Passengers; in short, neither pains nor expense will be spared to promote the comfort and convenience of those going out in her.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. CUVILLIER & CO.,
Agents, Montreal.
Or to THOMAS RIGNEY.
Or C. H. CASTLE,
121, Pearl Street, New York.
September 28. 181

PIANOS—PIANOS—PIANOS.

No. 51 Great St. James Street.
SEEBOLD BROTHERS.

PARTIES requiring PIANO FORTES, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. They will find an assortment not to be surpassed in this city, with regard to tone and touch, elegance of appearance and durability. Each Instrument fully warranted.
Sept. 27. 1m—180

REMOVAL.

RYAN, BROTHERS & CO., Agents Globe Insurance, have returned to their former Premises, CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, St. Peter Street.
Oct. 6. 188

JEWELLERY AND FANCY GOODS.

L. P. BOIVIN

IN returning his most sincere thanks for the encouragement he has received, respectfully informs the public that, having received his Fall Importations, he offers his RICH STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Gold Neck and Vest Chains, Seals, Keys, Chains, Stone, Fancy, and Gold Wedding Rings, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Bracelets, Shirt Studs, Lockets, Miniature Frames, &c.; also Table Cutlery, Pen Knives, Scissors, Razors, Ladies' Companions, Dressing Cases, and a great variety of Fancy Articles.

Silver Ware made to order.—A large assortment of Plated Ware always on hand.

As L. P. B. imports direct, he is enabled to put his goods at the most reduced prices.

☞Watches and Jewellery repaired with the greatest care.

Corner of Notre Dame and }
St. Vincent Streets, }
Opposite the New Court House. }
October 12. Tts—193

To Furriers and Dealers in Furs.

H. S. BOHL begs most respectfully to inform Furriers and Merchants dealing in Manufactured Furs, that he has REMOVED to No. 4, Jacques Cartier Square, where he intends carrying on the Manufacturing Business in all its branches—DRESSING, DYEING and MAKING-UP—and hopes by unremitting attention and punctuality, together with his long experience, to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.
May 3. Tt—184

Board of Underwriters,

NEW YORK.
HENRY M'KAY, AGENT,
33 St. François Xavier Street.
February 5. Tts—16

WILLIAM B. HUNTER,

Commission Merchant & Agent,
For the Purchase and Sale of Merchandise and Produce,
No. 131, Water Street, (Near Wall Street,)
NEW YORK.
April 13. 6m Tt—45

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that it is imperative, under heavy penalties, that all CHIMNIES should be kept in order and furnished with good serviceable LADDERS, and that PIPE-HOLES, not in use, in any Chimney, be closed with stoppers of metal; that the GABLE ENDS of all Houses be elevated at least *two feet* above the roof thereof; and that it is prohibited to pass any STOVE PIPE through any partition of wood, or wood and lime, or through any wooden floor, where there is no pipe-stone or other such contrivance, unless *six inches* clear are left between the pipe and such partition or floor.

That By-Laws of the Council also prohibit that any BEAM or JOIST shall be built or entered into any wall or chimney, nearer than *eight inches* to any floor or fire-place, in such wall or chimney, or that any STOVE shall be placed in any partition without leaving *nine inches* clear from any wood work, immediately above such Stove, and *seven inches* clear from any wood work opposite the sides of the same. And no person is allowed to keep any WOOD ASHES in any wood box, or near any wooden partition, or to place any HAY, STRAW, SHAVINGS or other combustible materials, uncovered, in any yard or court yard, or any lot of ground, within 100 feet of any building.

And the public are hereby notified, that the strictest attention to the above rules and regulations, and to all others having for object to prevent accidents by fire, will be rigidly enforced; and that the penalties provided for the neglect or disregard of any of them, will be in every instance hereafter exacted.

(By order),
AMBROISE RICHER,
Inspector of the Fire Department.
City Hall, }
Montreal, 14th Oct., 1852. } b mf—196

Newell's Patent Safety Lamp and LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, *warranted to prevent all accidents* from the use of Burning Fluid, Camphene, and all other Explosive Compounds used for the production of light.

Also, NEWELL'S AROMATIC BURNING FLUID, an article which burns with a clear and *beautiful light*, leaving *no incrustations upon the wick*, being free from *grease, smoke*, or any disagreeable *odor*.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by NEWELL & COFFIN; No. 8, Winter Street, Boston.

The following certificate is a sufficient guarantee of the entire safety and efficiency of the Safety Lamp and Feeder:

CERTIFICATE.

We have had an opportunity to test the Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder of Mr. John Newell, of this city, in regard to the measure of protection which their construction affords. In the trials to which we subjected them we endeavored without effect, to produce explosions of the vapor of the fluid mixed with air, and to burst them by the pressure of the vapor alone.

The principle adopted by Mr. Newell is that of the well know Davy Lamp. He has so combined the parts that we are satisfied that all risk of explosive action is removed.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M.D.,
AUG. A. HAYES, M.D.,
Assayers to State of Mass.
Boston, Aug. 30, 1852. 3m-Tts—179

MR. PAUL LETONDAL having lately arrived from the Juvenile Blind Institution at Paris, intends giving LESSONS in VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, in which he purposes following the methodical and classical course of its principles as pursued in the first French and German Musical Academies. These Lessons embrace SINGING, the PIANO, ORGAN, and VIOLINCELLO, as well as a thorough knowledge of the principles of Harmony and Composition. Pianos Tuned, &c.

His terms may be known by applying at St. Mary's College, Bleury Street, or at the Music Establishments of the city.
Sept. 28. 2m Tts—181

CITY FOUNDRY.

C. P. LADD,
QUEEN, NEAR WILLIAM STREET
GRIFFINTOWN, MONTREAL.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to his numerous Customers and Friends, for the patronage he has received since his commencing business in the Montreal Foundry and City Works, and begs to inform them he has REMOVED to the premises in Queen, near William Street, Griffintown, to be known as the "*CITY FOUNDRY,*" where, with personal attention and punctuality in the Foundry Business, &c. &c., he hopes to merit a share of the work, as heretofore, and to state that his WORKS are now in FULL OPERATION.

CASTINGS, &c., executed with neatness and despatch, and at very low prices.

C. P. LADD,
City Foundry.
Montreal, June 2, 1852. Tts 80

100 Piano Fortes.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S NEW YORK WARE-ROOMS,
333 BROADWAY,
Corner of Anthony Street, and opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre,

WHERE the largest assortment of Pianos *with* and *without* the celebrated Improved Æolean, may be found—all of which have the Metallic Frame, and are warranted to stand any climate, and give entire satisfaction, and will be sold at great bargains. By an experience of eight years, resulting in many important improvements, *the Æolean has been brought to a perfection attained by no others.* Nearly 2,000 Æoleans have been applied, and the demand is rapidly increasing. Elegant Boudoir or Cottage Pianos convenient for small rooms. T. G. & Co's Pianos *are admitted to be superior to all others, owing to their firmness and long standing in tune.* Prices *same as at the Manufactory.* Dealers supplied at liberal discounts. E. H. Wade's and the entire Boston catalogue of Music and Instruction Books furnished at this Store at *wholesale.*

HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.

Constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of second hand Pianos in Rosewood and Mahogany cases, varying in prices from $30 to $150. Second hand Æolean Pianos from $200 to $275—Grand Pianos from $300 to $700. Prince & Co.'s Melodeons from $35 to $90. Carharts $55 to $90.—Guitars from $10 to $75, &c., &c.
September 7. 3m Tts—163

DRY GOODS FOR CASH.

J. HOXIE, JR.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH,
10 Pine Street, near Broadway, N. York,

OFFERS for Sale, a full assortment of BLACK, COLOURED and BROCADE SILKS; MERRIMACK PRINTS; BROWN and BLEACHED MUSLINS; WOOLLEN and COTTON FLANNELS; MUSLIN DELAINES and GINGHAMS; RICH FANCY DRESS GOODS of every description. Also—A general assortment of DRY GOODS, *mostly from Auction, at Auction Prices,* and fully *TEN PER CENT* lower than they can be bought on the usual credit.
Aug. 5. 3m Tts—135

ANTHRACITE COAL.

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale, Two Cargoes BEST LUMP and EGG LEHIGH COAL, direct from the Mines.

—Also, daily expected,—

A Cargo of PEACH ORCHARD, and LAKAWANA.

Parties wishing a winter supply for Chilson's Hot Air, or Garth's Hot Water Furnaces, can secure it, at the lowest price, by early application to
JOHN M. GILBERT,
No. 31 St. François Xavier Street;
Or at Messrs. CAMPBELL & WILLIAMSON'S Stores, Logan's Buildings, near entrance Lachine Canal.
Oct. 20. 200

WILLIAM J. NEWTON,

Custom House Broker,
Shipping and Forwarding Agent,
QUEBEC.

Transhipment of Goods in transit for Montreal or any Western Port, attended to at moderate charges.
May 12. mwf—184

NEW BOOKS.

B. DAWSON has just received—
The Second Series of Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England, by Fred. L. Olmstead—price 1s 3d
No. 8 of Bleak House, by Chas. Dickens
No. 28 of the Field Book of the Revolution
Parisian Lights and French Principles, seen through American Spectacles
Recollections of a New England Bride and of a Southern Matron, by Caroline Gilman
The Choice Works of Thomas Hood, 4 vols, 12mo, cloth
Godey's Lady's Book for November
Graham's Magazine for do
For Sale at No. 2 Place d'Armes.
October 20. 200

New Books.

JOHN ARMOUR has just received the following NEW BOOKS—
Lives of Wellington and Peel, price 2s 6d
Reuben Medlicott, or the Coming Man, by the Author of the Bachelor of the Albany
Dictionary of Machines, Mechanics, Engine Work and Engineering, illustrated with 4000 engravings on wood, 2 vols 8 vo, strongly and neatly bound, price £3
Stories from Blackwood—Appleton's Popular Library
Contentment Better than Wealth, by Cousin Alice
For Sale at No. 9, Great St. James Street.
Oct 14. 195

New Books.

B. DAWSON has just received—
The Lives of Wellington and Peel, from the London Times, 2s 6d
Stories from "Blackwood," 2s 6d
A Journal kept during a Summer Tour, for the Children of a Village School, by Miss Sewell, 3 parts in one Vol., 5s
Contentment better than Wealth, by Alice B. Neal, 3s 9d
The Horticulturist for October
The Cultivator for do
—ALSO,—
Northwood; Life North and South, shewing the true character of both, by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Illustrated. Price in paper 3s 9d; in cloth 5s.
For Sale at No. 2, Place d'Armes.
October 13. 194

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received and for Sale at the Cheap Cash Book Store—
Brownson's Review, for October, per annum, 15s
Essays and Reviews, chiefly on Politics, Theology, and Socialism, by O A Brownson, L L D, 6s 3d
Moore's Poetical Works, large 8vo, plates, only 12s 6d
Riddle and Arnold's English-latin Lexicon, by Anthon, 15s
Mrs Hale's New Book of Cookery, paper, 3s 9d
Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, 5s
The Guerilla Chief; or, Romance of War, 2s 6d
Anna Hammer, by Alfred Guernsey, 1s 3d
Heads and Hearts; or, My Brother the Colonel, 2s 6d
Fardorougha, the Miser, a tale, 1s 3d
The Brownie of Bodsbeck, by James Hogg, 1s 3d
Godey's Ladies Book, for October, 1s 3d
Sartain's Magazine, do do 1s 3d
Harper's do do do 1s 3d
Ladies National do do do 1s
Arthur's Home do do do (New) 1s
Our Times, a Monthly Review, do 1s 3d
Mitchell's intermediate Geography, 3s 9d
The Ingoldsby Legends, 1st series, 2s 6d
D. & J. SADLIER & Co.,
Corner of Notre Dame and St. François Xavier Streets.
Sept. 30. 183

Patent Portable Fire Engines.

PATENT PORTABLE FIRE ENGINES FOR SALE at Messrs. FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN'S, RREWSTER & MULHOLLAND'S, and WM. & C. BREWSTER'S. The article is so portable, that two women or children can carry one to any part of the house, and could be worked by women and children, by placing the Engine in the garret of the house, and directing the stream of water to the fire, even under the roof, where it would be difficult to reach it by any other means, and thus save many houses that otherwise would be destroyed. It is of the highest importance to be able to apply water, when fire is first discovered.
September 28. 181

BOOTS, SHOES & INDIA RUBBERS

J. & T. BELL,
114 Notre Dame Street, (*Nuns' Buildings,*)

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they never were better prepared to furnish them with a GOOD UNDERSTANDING, both for the Fall and Winter, in every description of work in their line. And for those gentlemen troubled with tender feet, they have a large supply of the celebrated CARIBOO LEATHER, so famous for softness and durability.

To WHOLESALE PURCHASERS, they offer upwards of 800 Pairs MEN'S and BOY'S Coarse COWHIDE BOOTS, WOMEN'S PRUNELLA BOOTS, WOMEN'S LEATHER BOOTS, Pegged and Sewed, CHILDREN'S do, &c., all of their own manufacture—all of which will be Sold at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

☞Please call and examine.
October 6. 188

STEAM SOAP, CANDLE AND LARD OIL MANUFACTORY,

INSPECTOR STREET, MONTREAL.

THE attention of Merchants, Machinists, and the Trade generally, is invited to the following Articles, manufactured by the Subscribers, viz.:

SOAPS.
Common, Liverpool, Pale Yellow, White, Castile, Crane's Labor Saving, Chemical Olive, Old Brown and White Windsor, Variegated, Almond, Shaving, Rypophagan.
And a complete assortment of FANCY SOAPS.

CANDLES.
Belmont Sperm—Superior to any imported.
Patent Wax—Economical and free from smoke or smell.
Patent Refined—Metallic Wicks.
Wax Wicks—An excellent article.
Tallow Candles.

OILS.
Improved LARD OIL of the finest quality, and superior in many respects to either Olive or Sperm Oil.
ANTI-CORROSIVE MACHINERY OIL, unequalled by any hitherto used in the Province, the cheapest and best for Railroads, Steamboats, and all kinds of Machinery.
—ALSO,—
Sperm, Olive, Solar Sperm, Seal, Whale, Cod, and Tanners' Oil.

The facilities for manufacturing possessed by the Subscribers from recent improvements in their Machinery, combined with the newest discoveries in the process of Manufacture, enable them to offer superior advantages, both in price and quality to purchasers.

JOHN MATHEWSON & SON.
May 14 64

NOTICE.

MRS. ROBINSON & DAUGHTERS, No. 162 Notre Dame Street, have received two cases of DARK GREY BONNETS, suitable for the Fall, at very low prices for Cash.
Sept. 16. 171

FOR SALE—
50 dozen OIL CLOTH TABLE COVERS, at JOSEPH BOESE'S MANUFACTORY,
No. 25, College Street.
May 29. 6m mwf—77

DYE HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public, that he continues his DYE ESTABLISHMENT in his city, where he will Dye Silks and Woollens of every description, at moderate rates.

JOSEPH BOESE, (late of Berlin,)
No. 25, College Street.
May 29. 6m mwf—77

Boston Orthopedic Institution.

THIS INSTITUTION has been in successful operation about Fifteen Years. The Treatment of CLUB FEET, CROOKED LIMBS, ANKYLOSES or STIFF JOINTS, HIP DISEASE, WRY NECK, CURVATURE and other Affections of the Spine, and Spinal Nerve, with or without Paralysis, STRABISMUS or Squint Eye, and other similar complaints, comprises the objects for which this Institution was founded.

SURGEONS:
JOHN B. BROWN, M. D.,
BUCKMINSTER BROWN, M. D.,
Office:—8 Joy Street, Boston, U. S., near State House.

CONSULTING SURGEONS:
JOHN WARREN, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Anatomy in Harvard University; GEO. HAYWARD, M.D., Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in Harvard University; S. D. TOWNSEND, M.D., and J. MASON WARREN, M.D., Surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

Refer to GEO. FROTHINGHAM, Esq., or Rev. Mr. CORDNER, Montreal.
March 10, 1852. T 1y—31

GEORGE MACRAE,

ADVOCATE,
No. 23, Little St. James Street.
May 31. 79

Provincial Parliament.

(*Reported for the Montreal Herald.*)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, Oct. 21.

Mr. Hincks rose and said, hon. gentlemen were, of course, aware of what took place the other night. He would now state what had passed since last evening. He had received an intimation that day, for the first time, that it was the intention of Mr. Jackson to leave the country on Saturday; so that there was not the same necessity to hasten the bill as before. He had also been relieved from any responsibility which he had incurred as a minister of the crown towards Mr. Jackson. He considered that, personally, and as a minister of the crown, he was bound to carry out the arrangement he made with that gentleman, and he was prepared to leave the government if he could not carry it.—He was now, however, entirely relieved from that responsibility. Government would not press it as a government measure; but believing that the measure was good, he would confine himself to supporting it as a private member of the government, taking no farther interest in it than in any other railway bill which might be brought forward.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald was glad to hear the fact announced by the Inspector General, and that the House would thus be left to its own judgment, on the merits or demerits of the measure before it, and no doubt every member would be equally anxious to promote the interests of the country. But he was nevertheless surprised that the announcement should be made in so solemn a tone that Mr. Jackson was going. It was nothing to the House or to the people of Canada, who knew their credit and their resources, and what they were capable of effecting. He could not, he repeated, understand why this gentleman going home should be announced as a consequence of the exercise of the rights of the representatives of the people. Nor did he understand why this discharged the ministry from any responsibility. Still, he repeated, he was glad the House had now the leave of the hon. Inspector General to do what it pleased, though the permission came rather late, when it had shown it would do so without leave. It was of great importance, too, to have a railroad made, and he had no doubt the credit of Canada was sufficient to secure that, and he moreover would be very glad to have the services of the Inspector General to place that credit in the most favorable position; and this he would no doubt be in a better position to do than he had lately been, since he was released from the shackles which had lately confined him.

Mr. Robinson did not approve of the mode in which Mr. Macdonald had spoken of Mr. Jackson, who had come to the country on the faith of a solemn engagement made with the Inspector General on behalf of the Government. He had only lately become aware that this was the fact, and he now had greatly modified his views, and thought Mr. Jackson not well treated.

Mr. Murney could not understand the position of this affair at all. The railroad bill was first brought in by the hon. member for Vercheres, and the Government assumed no responsibility at all.—Then it was found that some clauses in the general railway act were to be annulled, and that was done upon the responsibility of the Government. Now it leaked out that Mr. Jackson had been brought out on the responsibility of the Government, and this the House was made acquainted with for the first time that night. But what had occurred to make the Inspector General at the very same moment announce, with a face as long as his arm, that he relinquished all responsibility? The postponement of the measure had not lost it friends. He trusted the charter would be passed, and that if others would not help us, we should help ourselves.

Mr. Young understood that Mr. Hincks's arrangement with the Messrs. Jackson was, that they, as English contractors, should come to this country to build the railroads, and he thought it a capital arrangement; but he supposed that when the gentleman did come he would tender for the works, and if unsuccessful, would put the Government to no expense. If this were not so, the Inspector General would correct him.

Mr. Hincks was surprised at the appeal to him. Let the hon. gentleman read the correspondence and judge for himself. Was it consistent with common sense, that Mr. Jackson would come out here and tender against a whole parcel of ordinary contractors?

Mr. Young certainly never understood that the gentleman was to have all the railroads of the country absolutely turned over to him, and he was justified in his opinion by the fact that the Government, after the return of Mr. Hincks, proclaimed the charters previously granted.—What was the use of that if Mr. Jackson were to have the roads all to himself? He supposed they were to tender for making the roads, and if the tenders were accepted, that they would have gone on at once. The plan, as last proposed, he thought no loss to the country.

Sir A. McNab was not satisfied that the gentleman brought out by the country should go home without the consideration to which he was entitled; and did not think it fair to go into the details of the measure. He did not, however, envy the feelings of the hon. member for Montreal, when he reflected that the Inspector General was sent to England by the Government, and kept himself in communication with the Government, while that hon. member who approved of all these proceedings in England, was indirectly negotiating with persons in Montreal to take stock in the railroad, subscribing his own name for a large part of it.

Mr. Young, my name is not there, and I have not the slightest connection with it.

Sir A. McNab was not distinctly heard to reply; but Mr. Young said, before I was in the Government I was the chairman of the Kingston Railroad, but I resigned that post before any action was taken in the matter. I have a nephew in Montreal, but he has not taken any stock.

Sir A. McNab supported the measure, though perhaps not all the details, and thought the connection of the country with Messrs. Peto & Co., gentlemen who had built railroads for £60,000,000, would be vastly advantageous.

Mr. J. A. McDonald, so do I.

Sir A. McNab then would be most happy to receive the hon. member's support. He would not then go into the question of the conduct of certain persons in Montreal. When he did he would give his opinion for what it was worth.

Mr. J. A. McDonald thought the hon. and gallant knight had entirely lost the thread of his, Mr. McDonald's, remarks. He had not expressed joy at Mr. Jackson's going home, but at the fact that the House would now be able to judge this question without the speculum which the Inspector General had held before their eyes. The Inspector General had made arrangements, good or bad; but he was now relieved from the shackles they had thrown round him. He supposed the falling of these shackles was the chief object of the announcement of the Inspector General. If there were any other, it must be to frighten the House by the story that Mr. Jackson was going home, the railway gone, and the country going to the bad.

Mr. Boulton was glad the hon. gentleman was going home, for while he staid here no member of the House could do his duty with anything like peace. One day he was threatened with the anger of his constituents for obstructing a road that went through Toronto; the next he was to be terrified into the idea of making the other road to River du Loup, which his constituents did not want. He could not understand the proposition of the Government. It appeared by the written statement of the Inspector General that when Mr. Jackson first came out he found it necessary to organize the companies chartered last year. Then, as soon as they were chartered, they were swept away altogether. The government, as it appeared to him, had assumed no other responsibility than to ask Mr. Jackson to come and offer for the contracts, and the whole difficulty had occurred from Mr. Jackson, instead of doing so, desiring to get the stock into his own hands that he might put it in the money market to an amount beyond what was necessary.

Mr. Young said that allusion had been made by Sir Allan MacNab to the large quantity of stock taken up by the people in Montreal. Now, what was the fact with regard to the bill before the House. It owned £3,000,000 of stock among twenty-one persons, that was £178,000 a-piece, which was more than had been taken in Montreal. Now, as it was well known that none of these persons who were residents could take that stock better than Messrs. Holton and Galt, it followed, that the great part of the £3,000,000 must fall to one person, and who was he? The son of Mr. Jackson, a young gentleman, not of age, just come from school, who was to be allowed to make contracts with his own father for building the road.

Mr. Street was sorry to hear of Mr. Jackson's departure, for the sake of Mr. Jackson himself.—The hon. Inspector General said he did not know till that day that Mr. Jackson was going away, and why was he going? Just because that House in its calmness, moderation, and discretion, had taken time to read the documents produced, after several weeks laborious deliberation. Upon this, it appeared that Mr. Jackson took upon himself to fly into a passion, and go off to England.

Mr. Hincks.—No.

Mr. Street.—Well, he could understand nothing else from the announcement just made; and if it were so, it was most disgraceful to say that because the House deliberated, he would go to England. Were the people of Canada to be treated in that way, let the capitalist who dealt with them be ever so great? He said they were not. Did the House know anything of the engagement of the Inspector General, by which it was to be bound? Did anybody ever hear of this agreement? He had not, until he got that report, and he was glad he had desired delay to understand it. If it had not been insisted on, the House would have been recreant to its duty, and for his part, he should have been ashamed ever to face again his constituents in Welland.—Without it, the House could not have acted for the public, as wise, prudent people would act in their private transactions. And now it was pretended that the members who opposed the committee on the preceding night were the obstructives.

Mr. Hincks.—Yes! Yes!

Mr. Street.—I know that. Because the House deliberated, they were obstructives; but he said they were the true obstructives who were bringing the country to that pass. They had taken the course the country must approve, when they thought before pledging its revenue and property. He was not opposed to making the road, and he threw back on Mr. Jackson and his supporters the charges made against him.

Mr. Hincks, in fairness to Mr. Jackson, must say, that long before the vote of last week, he had told him (Mr. Hincks) that he could not stay after the 3rd November, and it was only because he (Mr. Hincks) could not pledge himself to the opinion that the bill would be carried by the time that he was going to leave at once, otherwise he would, no doubt, stay another week. He was sure Messrs. Peto, Brassey and Betts would not sanction Mr. Jackson's undertaking this contract in the face of the violent opposition which was raised against it, in that House and out of it.—He would not mention the names that had been used. It was true that hon. members might say that those were only newspaper writings; it might be so, but the gentlemen to whom they were applied, were not used to them.

Mr. Cauchon regretted the position taken by the hon. member for Welland, and also that Mr. Jackson was going to leave the country; for say what we would, we could not get money when we wanted, and we should seize the present opportunity to get English capital in the country. The only question for us, was the guarantee of £3,000 a mile too much? He did not believe it was. He was sorry for the position in which the Government stood. They were bound to assume the responsibility of this question, as it vitally affected the interest of this country, and would render it liable for an immense debt. It was the question of questions. The Government should stand on it, and they would have a majority. He was not going to a company to build the road who had no money, and who could not do it.

Mr. Cartier narrated the circumstances of the formation of the Montreal and Kingston Railway Company, and also of the opening of its stock book. Not a single share had been taken either in Montreal, Kingston, or Brockville, between the 10th of August and the 23d. The Montreal Corporation would not take any stock, at least he believed so. In these circumstances it was announced that Mr. Jackson would make the road. Then 10 gentlemen in Montreal entered into preliminary articles and took up the stock. They were a mere sham company. He considered it a breach of faith for these 10 gentlemen to take up all the stock when they were not able to pay for it.

Mr. Brown considered the position of the Inspector General as most extraordinary. He had seen many strange scenes, but none more strange than that exhibited by the Inspector General that night. What if Mr. Jackson should go away?—We could do better without him than with him. At the beginning of the session the Inspector General had told him (Mr. B.) that he had made no agreement with Mr. Jackson in England; then it came out in his own organ that he had; then he said, "Oh if it is the correspondence you want you may have it." There had been nothing but mystery in relation to this matter, and that was the reason Mr. Jackson had been spoken of in the manner in which he had. First, the Inspector General said this bill was only a private measure, and then it appeared that the Government were responsible for it.

Mr. Chauveau said that was a misrepresentation. The Inspector General had only said, that the government could not introduce a bill for the incorporation of a private Company.

Mr. Brown repeated his assertion and denied that he had misrepresented the Inspector Gen. He continued to contend that it was humiliating for a member of the goverment to get up in that house and say it would be a national calamity, because a contractor should go home; and to attack the government for inconsistency and subterfuge.

Mr. Ridout did not understand from what had fallen from the Inspector General, that Mr. Jackson would withdraw from the contract, although he said he must go home, and he did not think that Mr. Jackson had been treated with discourtesy.

Mr. Cameron condemned the attacks that had been made upon Mr. Jackson both in the House and by the public press. He contended that these attacks were most unjust. It was absurd to say that the English firm which Mr. Jackson represented, would swindle the people of England by selling stock that represented no value, or that the people of England would be fools enough to buy it. He contended that the position of the government in relation to this question was, to guarantee a certain sum per mile, on the condition that a railway should be constructed superior to any on this continent. It was absurd to send foreign capital out of the country. Motion carried.

The bill to regulate the office of Stevedore for the Port of Quebec was ordered to be read this day six months.

Mr. Boulton moved the second reading of the bill to secure to Mechanics a lien on buildings erected by them in Upper Canada. He made some remarks in support of his motion, and stated that this bill was similar to the law in force in New York and other states; and the law of Lower Canada was nearly similar but did not go so far. It was much needed in Toronto and Hamilton, and had been petitioned for by the mechanics of those cities. They had sent very numerously signed petitions to the house, and men of property had also joined them. He contended that mechanics ought to be protected.

Mr. Brown opposed the bill as being entirely unnecessary. The legislature should avoid this kind of interference between debtor and creditor. If it interfered in the case of mechanics it might as well do so in every mercantile transaction. The hon. member at some length enlarged on these grounds.

Mr. Dixon spoke in favor of referring the bill to a committee.

Mr. Chauveau opposed the bill.

Mr. Badgley also rejected it but he would consent to its going before a committee.

Mr. Boulton replied, and contended that hon. members had not read his bill.

Mr. McDonald opposed the bill and Mr. McKenzie supported it.

Sir Allan McNab hoped the bill would be allowed to be read a second time, and referred to a committee, as it had been petitioned for by 40,000 mechanics.

After some conversation Mr. Drummond said that he would not object to the bill being referred to a committee, but he objected to some of its details.

Motion carried and bill referred to a special committee.

Mr. Boulton moved the second reading of the Bill to prevent the payment of wages otherwise than in money. He said it might be that there were many members from Agricultural Districts who were not acquainted with the nature of this system, but it was notorious that in populous cities and towns, the feeling of the people was so acute on the subject and the evil consequences of the system so great that he hoped those hon. members would defer to the opinion of those who were more intimately connected with the cities in which it prevailed. The Truck system had not existed in this country for very many years, though in England for upwards of 400 years, but to no general extent there for a longer period than about 130 years, and only for the last 30 or 40 years had it gone to that extent which pressed so heavily on the poor as to require the intervention of Parliament. The Truck system was the payment of the wages of labor, not in money but in goods. The employer sets up a store, in which was every kind of necessary for which his workmen had occasion, and there the workman and his family were compelled to resort for almost everything they required to the extent of their earnings; the amount earned being set against the article drawn from the store; or else the employer made a bargain with some merchant, who agreed to receive his order, supplying the workmen with what was required. The merchant allowing the employer a certain per centage on his profits, which of course, was exacted from the unfortunate mechanic or laborer. The poor class of employers have a greater temptation to carry this system to excess than the rich, for he gets 6 months credit for his goods, and then gave Bills at 3 and 6 months more, so that in effect he had 9 or 12 months credit for the amount of the work performed as well as on the value of the goods, the poor workman who objected to that system is of course discharged. In England this system pressed so heavily on the mechanics and labouring classes that in 1830 a Bill was introduced into Parliament, from which the Bill before the House was taken, and became the law of the land—in England, therefore, this odious system no longer prevailed. In Toronto it was carried out to an extent that he believed very injurious to several classes of the community. The effect of the system, particularly amongst builders, was to encourage men of no capital or standing by the assistance of merchants, to compete with builders of capital in the construction of large and extensive buildings, so as not unfrequently to drive the solvent men out of the market, and ultimately the adventurer himself was ruined from taking contracts at too low a rate. Generally speaking, the larger Truck masters conducted themselves more fairly, and the smaller masters more cruelly towards their laborers,—though there are exceptions in both cases—but as a rule it might be stated that the money-paying masters being totally incompetent to compete with the Truck masters, have adopted without hesitation to a very great extent the Truck system. The evils of the sytem might be proved by innumerable examples, but generally speaking, the prices charged to the mechanic and laborer are from 15 to 25 per cent above the market price, seldom or never below 15, and sometimes beyond a 100 per cent beyond the market price. Ruinous as is the system to the unfortunate mechanic and laborer, it is scarcely less so to the money-paying master. He contended the Legislature should not suffer such men to be ruined for the advantage of those who also ruined their workmen. Another class of persons who were also most seriously injured by this system was the shop-keepers and little dealers, grocers, &c., whose natural customers it completly cut off; the workmen being so impoverished by this system that they have nothing to lay out with them. The Truck system, however, did not always benefit those adopting it, as in the city of Toronto, he had no hesitation in saying, the majority of them had become Bankrupts, and generally owed their workmen large balances, which were never paid at all. The principle of the Bill having been adopted in England, he contended it could not be considered unsound in this country. The Bill was limited to the cities of Toronto and Hamilton, from both of which places the largest Petitions signed by all classes of each city had been presented complaining of the evil, and praying the law might pass. It seemed to him to be merely a question of time as to when such a law should be adopted—it could not be desired that we should suffer for 130 years as they did in England befor the reliefe came. He thought the evil should be stayed, and if the Bill worked well in these cities other large towns could hereafter adopt it. In Toronto some hundreds of thousands of pounds were annually paid in hard cash to the contractors for Building, whilst the men who did the work got paid in Truck. The rich could always protect themselves but the poor could not, and as an humble advocate and supporter in the House of the interests of the latter, he trusted the Bill would be permitted to become the law of the land.

Mr. Robinson opposed the bill. It would do more harm to mechanics than it would do them good.

Mr. Rose objected to it for the same reasons.

Mr. Ridout would vote for the second reading of the bill. This bill and the previous one should apply generally to the whole province and not be confined to two cities. He desired the bill to be referred to the committee and carefully examined clause by clause.

Mr. Hartman moved that the bill be read a second time this day six months.

Sir A. Macnab considered that an uncourteous way of treating a bill petitioned for by 6 or 7 thousand mechanics and he hoped the house would allow the bill to be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Drummond thought the bill involved a dangerous principle and would injure the mechanic in the end. If the bill were only made to apply to Hamilton and Toronto, the principle would be sanctioned, and mechanics in other part of the province might demand it. The effect would be to repress improvements especially in the back parts of the country.

Mr. Mackenzie supported the bill, and contended that its principle was sound. A similar law worked well in England and Wales; and Mechanics here ought to have so much protection.

Mr. Gamble was opposed to the principle of the bill. He thought that if it were carried out it would stop one half of the business through the country.

Mr. Brown opposed the bill.

After some further conversation the votes were taken on the amendment. Yeas 48, Nays 18.

The House then adjourned.

Friday, Oct. 22.

Thirteen Petitions were brought up.

Petitions read:—

Of the Revd. John Smith and others, the Congregation in Bowmanville in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada; of the Rev. Giffard Doily and others, of the Congregations of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the County of Megantic; of Dugald Campbell and others, of the Township of Inverness; of John McKinnon and others, of the County of Megantic; of Enos Alger and others, of Eaton and Clifton; of Alex. Moffatt and others, of Pembroke and its vicinity; of Francis Thompson and others, of the Village of Yorkville; of A. B. McMillan and others, of the Township of Finch; of J. Hamilton and others, of the Town of London; of James George and others, of the Township of Scarborough; of Elizabeth Sutherland and others, of the Townships of Ekfrid and Mosa; of the Rev W. Taylor, D.D. and others, of the United Presbyterian Church of Montreal; and of Hellen Fairbairn and others, members and adherents of the Congregation in Bowmanville in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Canada, praying the adoption of measures for the abolition of all labor on the Lord's Day in the Postal Department of the Public Service, and on Railways and other public works.

Of James Mavor and others, of the City of Montreal, praying for the abolition of Capital Punishment.

Of Joseph T. Dutton, Principal of the Montreal Day, Board and Evening Academy, in the City of Montreal, praying for some amendments to the Educational Law.

Of the Revd. W Taylor, D.D. and others, of the United Presbyterian Church of Montreal, praying that the Clergy Reserves and Rectories may be withdrawn from their present application, and be appropriated to some other purpose.

Of Messrs. John Watkins and Co., and others, Bankers and Merchants of U. Canada, praying that the Law relating to the protesting of Notes and Bills of Exchange may remain as it now exists.

Of David Long and others who served in the Flank Companies and other Military capacities during the late war between Great Britain and the U. S. praying compensation for services rendered by them during the said war.

Sir A. McNab explained that he had last evening made some remarks on the assumption that Mr. Young had signed the stock book of the Montreal and Kingston Railway Co., he now found it was not that gentleman who had signed it.

Mr. Hincks said he understood (but supposed he misunderstood) Mr. Young to say that it was not his nephew either who had signed it. He believed, however, that to be the fact.

Mr. Young said yes, it was his nephew.

Mr. Cameron moved the second reading of the Agricultural Bureau bill.

Mr. Robinson moved that it be referred back to the select committee on agriculture.

The amendment was supported by Messrs. Christie, Cauchon, and Papineau, and opposed by Messrs. Morin and Dumoulin.

Mr. Papineau said this was not a bill to improve agriculture; it was not a farmer but a politician that was to be placed at the head of it.—Nor was it a bill to favour the husbandman; it was, on the contrary, intended to save from a false position a man, who was to be in the ministry, but who was ashamed to take a place which he had declared to be a sinecure. He asked, too, whether Mr. Cameron had not already received a salary as President of the Council, in spite of his hatred of the sinecure, before this law was passed. He complained of the political influence that was to be exerted on the Agricultural Societies by this new plan, and of the effects which the changes of ministry would produce.

Mr. Sicotte considered that the bill was well calculated to effect a great good for the country, and that being so, he would not oppose it, even though it had a political object. But he did not believe it to be a political measure, for it had no trait of politics in it. It was impossible to have model schools and agricultural chairs without the aid of the Government. The measure was not a novelty. In the United States the President had recommended such an office, and he concurred in thinking it most desirable to have one here, though he did not approve of all the clauses of the bill.

Messrs. Leblanc and Fortier also supported the measure.

Mr. Gamble opposed the bill as one altogether unnecessary, and opposed to the wishes and habits of those who really belonged to the agricultural classes.

Mr. Tessier spoke in favor of the bill; believing it to be a remedial measure for the admitted evils of the present non-progressive state of the country. Now, if it were such a remedy, he did not think it a sound objection that it was a political measure.

Mr. Badgley considered the bill did not so much establish a Bureau of Agriculture, as an office for the hon. member for Huron.

Mr. Lacoste spoke in favor of the law as one intended to favor the agriculture of the Province by the establishment of Colleges and model farms.

Mr. Rose spoke in favor of the creation of this minister, followed by

Mr. Fergusson on the same side, who, however, required many amendments.

Mr. Patrick pointed out several objectionable clauses in the bill, and complained that no one had been consulted about drawing it up; but he would not oppose the bill, hoping these defects would be corrected.

The bill was further sustained by Mr. Cartier.

Mr. J. A. McDonald, however, while he acknowledged that a regularly constituted Board of Agriculture, with a permanent head, might probably do the farming interests some good, said that, to appoint a politician to such a place would be just as likely to be beneficial to agriculture, as it would be to the geological survey to appoint the hon. President of the Council to carry it on. What sort of a survey could be expected if a minister of the Crown replaced the gentleman whose scientific researches had done so much to make known the riches of the country. Just in the same way, he asked, what was to be expected from a politician put at the head of Agriculture? He would vote against the bill, because he believed it most unprincipled.

Mr. Ridout believed agriculture the most important interest in the Province; and he would be glad to see an agricultural department of the government; but he was opposed to the present bill, and could not vote for it.

Mr. Cameron replied. He stated that he would abstain from answering the personal attacks made upon himself. He thought that those from the opposite side of the House came with ill grace. With reference to the 4th clause of the bill, against which so much objection had been raised, the recommendation to insert the provision contained in it, came from the agricultural board of Upper Canada. He read some documents in support of that statement. He enlarged on the importance of a patent office and statistics. The dissemination of Canadian statistics in Europe was most important for promoting emigration at the present time. He read the titles of about fifteen newspapers in Upper Canada, which, he stated, were in favor of the bureau, and that they formed a pretty good expression of the opinions of the press. Among these papers were the Agricultural Journals of Upper and Lower Canada. With reference to the objections raised to the details of the bill, if the House were in favor of amendments they might be made in committee.

Mr. Murney remarked upon the speech of Mr. Cameron, and stated that he did not believe that the farmers wanted this bill. The present law was sufficient for them. They could form their associations, and that was all they required. As for statistics, no new department was wanted for that. If Mr. Crofton's office required to be made more efficient, another clerk might be added to it. As for emigration, the best way to promote that would be to send agents to England. We wanted no new department for that. And with regard to patents, he had never heard that there had been any difficulty about them in Canada.

Mr. McKenzie spoke in favor of the bill, and remarked generally upon the debate.

Mr. Langton would vote for the second reading of the bill, as he approved of the principle of having a bureau of agriculture; but he objected to the details. He agreed that the short and pithy speech of the hon. member for Prince Edward, and would almost go as far as to say that all that was good in the bill was old, and all that was new was pernicious. He made some further remarks upon the details of the bill; and

Mr. Speaker put the question. Carried. Yeas 51; Nays 17.

Yeas:—Messrs. Boulton, Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Christie (Gaspe), Christie (Wentworth), Clapham, Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Egan, Ferguson, Fortier, Fournier, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Langton, Laterriere, Laurin, LeBlanc, LeBoutbillier, Lemieux, McDonald (Cornwall), McKenzie, Malloch, Marchildon, Mattice, MacDougall, McLaughlin, Morin, Patrick, Poulette, Poulin, Rolph, Rose, Shaw, Short, Sicotte, Smith (Durham), Street, Stuart, Tache, Valois, White, Wright (East Riding York), and Young—51.

Nays:—Messrs. Badgley, Brown, Cauchon, Dixon, Gamble, McDonald (Kingston), McNab, Merritt, Murney, Papineau, Ridout, Robinson, Seymour, Stevenson, Viger, and Wilson—17.

Mr. Cameron moved that the House go into Committee on the bill.

Mr. Robinson made some remarks, contending that if the President of the Council attended to the duties of his office, he would not have much time for the duties of the bureau. He continued to reply to several statements made during the debate, and spoke against the bill. He concluded by moving an amendment, to the effect that the bill be not now referred to a committee of the whole House, but to a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers, and report whether a bureau of agriculture be required or not.

Mr. Cauchon reproached the Government and the Inspector General for getting angry, and referred to the Hon. R. Baldwin, whose mild conduct, when attacked, he believed, was worthy of admiration. He continued to speak at length, against the details of the bill. As soon as the ministry abandoned the clauses which he had condemned, they showed that he was right.

The House then went into committee, and, after passing several clauses of the bill, rose and reported progress.

The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1852.

We learn, by telegraph last night from Quebec, that from eighteen to twenty members, from Three Rivers and below Quebec, are *pledged* to oppose the Ministerial Grand Trunk Line, and support Mr. Cauchon's resolutions, proposed last night (see Telegraphic report) in favor of the North Shore Line.

Our neighbours have lost another great statesman, and the world one of its great intellectual giants. We learn, by last night's telegraph, that the Hon. Daniel Webster died at Marshfield on Sunday morning.

A large and influential meeting was held in Russell's Concert Hall, Quebec, on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of forming a "Sabbath Observance" Society in that city.—The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee and Officers of the Society:—

Messrs. W. Blight, W. H. A Davies, Jas. Gillespie, J. Hale, A. Haddan, Capt. Haultain, R. A., Messrs. Jas. Hossack, J. Musson, R. Middleton, J. E. Oliver, N. Ross, W. S. Sewell, T. Stayner, T. Vaux, Major Wheler, 54th Regt., Messrs. H. W. Welch, C. Wurtele, W. Wright.

Treasurer.—Mr. A. C. Buchanan.

Secretary.—Capt. Stace, R. A.

In moving one of the resolutions, we observe that the Rev. D. Marsh is reported, in the *Quebec Gazette*, to have said:—

"He believed that the advocates for the cessation of all labor on the Sabbath were generally looked upon as that class of persons described by a very clever though a very wicked poet, as the "unco guid."

We have not the advantage of knowing the Rev. D. Marsh, but we do know something of the character and of the works of the illustrious, world-famed man, whom he calls "a very clever though a very wicked poet!" The author of the "Cotter's Saturday Night," doubtless, had his failings—for, as he says, "to step aside is human"—his "random fits o' daffin" were, occasionally, even to be deplored; but, in his serious moments, who had a juster or more sublime reverence for true religion and sincere piety than Robert Burns? And, what is more to the point, what national writer, unless it be Shakespeare,—who, we should not be surprised to hear the Rev. D. Marsh designate also as "a very clever though a very wicked poet" *and deer-stealer*—has ever exercised so widely extended and so beneficial an influence on the minds of his countrymen—instilling into them the noblest principles of self-relying independence towards man, of humble reverence and submission towards God.—Reverend platform orators should endeavor to be more correct, as well in their sentiments as in their language—Robert Burns a very *clever* poet!—Francis Bacon a very *clever* writer!

Clever—Dexterous, skilful. This is a low word, scarcely ever used but in burlesque or conversation; and applied to any thing a man likes, without a settled meaning. —Johnson's Dictionary.

O wad some Pow'r the giftie gie us
To see oursels as others see us!
It wad frae monie a blunder free us
And foolish notion!

The debate in the House of Assembly on Thursday evening, will be found interesting—Mr. Street's speech is peculiarly deserving of attention.

We are indebted to the *Quebec Mercury* for the following little gem from the Koran—our application of it is different from that of our contemporary, but, we think it will be found equally apposite—the *Mercury* says:—

The Koran narrates the following beautiful fable. Mahomet was one day administering justice in a cause between two sparrows, who quarreled as to the proprietorship of a grain of rice. Fatima, his wife, asked—"does the great Prophet well to trouble himself with a matter so insignificant between litigants so contemptible"; the Prophet replied, "a grain of rice is to the hungry bird as a whole domain to a prince; and though the matter be small, yet justice is a jewel of inestimable price, and in all cases to be administered with equal care."

Precisely so; justice is a jewel of inestimable price: and as our contemporary, the *Gazette*, said, yesterday:—

It is not, therefore, the bill before the House, nor its provisions as they will in all likelihood be, which scare us. But it is the breach of faith with a company, already organised under a statute of the Province, and fenced in by all the formalities, directed by that statute, which ought to create alarm. It is impossible for the Government to annul that charter, it is equally impossible for them to obtain possession of it, except in the mode pointed out by the statute itself, that is, by giving six months notice, and paying all expenses with ten per cent. There is not a man in the Province who will not view with horror, the flagrant attempt to destroy the rights represented by Messrs. Holton and Galt, and with still greater horror the actual perpetration of such a crime. Men will not inquire, whether this little technicality was complied with, or that little advertisement duly signed, but will judge the proceedings of Mr. Hincks, upon the broad ground of natural justice. If there are any flaws in the Company's acts, let them be investigated in a Court of law, if the Company choose to stand a suit; but let not the alarming process of an act of Parliament be resorted to, in depriving men of their property.

We are now favored with the most charming weather. It is neither too hot nor too cold for enjoyment, but is invigorating and cheering. It seems it is the weather known and admired in Canada as the Indian summer. The only regret which it causes is, that, generally speaking, it is of short continuance, and is immediately followed by the chilling blasts of winter.—*Toronto Colonist.*

We can say "ditto" to our contemporary—our weather has lately been, and continues to be, most delightful.

A fire took place on Sunday morning, the 24th instant, at a quarter to eleven o'clock, in a small wooden house, situated at the corner of St. Mary Street and Dalhousie Square, belonging to Mr. A. Bertram, and occupied by Mr. Thomas Johnston, watch and clock maker. The engines were promptly on the ground. As it originated at a time when the water was not shut off, it was confined to the building in which it occurred. The building was insured in the Montreal Office.

We are requested to call attention to the sale of very valuable property at the Sheriff's Office, to-morrow morning, Wednesday, at 10, A.M.—The lot formerly belonged to the late John Seybold, and is situated between St. Dominique and the Main Streets, St. Lawrence Suburbs, and between the representatives Hondlow and Mr. Cardinal.

Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad.—The Steamer of this line will leave for South Montreal at half-past six in the morning, on and after to-day—the Trains connecting at Rouse's Point with all the lines of Steamboats and Railroads to Boston, New York, Ogdensburgh and Canada West.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

Sir,—I have little doubt that my fellow-citizens, in general, participated in the pleasure which I felt on seeing, in your paper of yesterday, that the vexed question of the deficiency of water at fires was brought before the City Council, in a way to elicit something official and tangible on the melancholy subject. But I have to express my disappointment at the result. The Chairman of the Water Committee tells us we have been all laboring under a huge error, in supposing "that the works were sufficient to supply all the water required for the city." Now, I can scarcely conceive that any one could have laboured under such a delusion, if he based his opinion upon the facts of the case. No water at fires, and an insufficient supply to the tenants, generally, could hardly have induced a belief in the great fallacy which is curiously enough stated to be the cause of the want of water at fires. There could, therefore, be no great difficulty in "divesting our minds" of an error which could not have prevailed there, in order to come to a just estimate of the true state of the case, which the Chairman tells us is this—that the works cannot give a sufficient supply for the wants of the city, but enough for the wants of the tenants. Well, I, for one, am thankful for this latter admission, because, judging by the fact that, being a tenant, and frequently getting none at all, sometimes for days, sometimes for weeks, and sometimes for months, one would naturally be led to a contrary conclusion; and, with regard to the former part of this information, the worthy Chairman alludes, I suppose, to the wants *in future*—wants which will be occasioned by the contemplated plan of compelling *all* to take the water, and for which plan preparations are being made by laying down pipes, in all directions, for the reception of the water, to be supplied from the Lachine Rapids. Well, we have one important fact disclosed, and a very satisfactory one, that the present works are sufficient for the supply of the tenants; but they are not sufficient to supply water for them and for fires, also, at the same time. This is intelligible enough; but that this is a sufficient reason for the necessary absence of water, whenever a fire occurs, is not quite so intelligible; for when a fire occurs when all the tenants are supplied, (during the day), the hydrants must, of course, be full [illegible] cause the pipes are full. But, in order to [illegible] for fires, we are [illegible], the water must be turned off at night from the Reservoir; but we are not told it is similarly dealt with in the Cistern in Notre Dame Street. Consequently, on the night of the fire in St. Urbain Street, which is far below the level of Notre Dame Street, there should have been plenty of water there, if it was not turned off from the Cistern above mentioned. It is not more intelligible to me that water enough can be supplied all day to the tenants, while they are constantly drawing off, but that no accumulation takes place at night, when comparatively little, or none, is drawn off. It appears to me that the difference between the quantity required by the tenants by night and by day would justify the letting the water flow into the pipes all night, and thus ensure the presence of water at any moment when a fire may occur, and then the stoppage, temporarily, from quarters distant from the fire would secure a sufficient supply for extinguishing it.

There is one rather anomalous circumstance connected with the statement that the present works are not sufficient for the wants of the tenants and for fires. It is this—that the water-carriers, who supply those who are not tenants, are prohibited, by the Corporation, from taking water from the river, and are compelled to purchase it at their several hydrants. This is, surely, a rather curious proceeding, on the part of those who tell us the works are unable to supply the wants of the city, and doubt whether they are even sufficient to supply the wants of the tenants. If the great quantity of water sold daily at the hydrants was suffered to remain in the Reservoir, it might possibly enable the Water Committee to allow the water to flow into the pipes all night. Perhaps the same gentleman, who tells us that new works are "about to be undertaken, he hopes, at great expense," will be able to solve this riddle.

Your obedient servant,
Beaver Hall.

October 23, 1852.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

Sir,—The peaceful inhabitants residing near the jail, St. Mary Street, Quebec Suburbs, feel the necessity of watchmen being stationed there, as a few nights ago, a young gentleman, peaceably returning home, was assaulted and knocked down by two fellows, and would have been robbed, had not a person coming up (and who was acquainted with the offenders), made them desist; and females walking in the street in the evening are invariably insulted by drunken men. We hope the proper persons will see into this, and have it attended to as soon as possible.

Respectfully yours,
R.

October 22, 1852.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

(*Reported for the Montreal Herald.*)

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

CROWN SIDE.

Monday, October 25.

Present:—His Honor Mr. Justice Rolland, and his Honor Mr. Justice Aylwin.

Joseph Breen, for shooting with intent to murder, on two distinct charges, was tried and acquitted.

Messrs. Johnson & Devlin Counsel for prisoner.

Joseph Breen, for assault to do grievously bodily harm, was put on his trial, and found guilty of assault and battery.

The prisoner was defended by the same Counsel.

The Court imposed a fine upon a number of the petty jurors who did not answer to their names.

Extracts from Late English Papers.

ENGLAND.

Hon. Bailie Hamilton has been appointed governor of Newfoundland.

A ministerial paper states that Lord Derby has offered the wardenship of the Cinque ports to Lord Dalhousie, but will himself discharge the duties temporarily until Lord Dalhousie's return from India.

Mr. Thomas Thomson, one of the principal clerks of session in Scotland died on Saturday, at an advanced age. He was a coadjutor of Jeffry, Sydney Smith, and Lord Brougham in the establishment of the *Edinburgh Review*.

Emigrants are now proceeding direct to Australia from the north of Scotland. On Friday the Jean Geary brig left Aberdeen for Port Philip, with 70 passengers, all from the city and county of Aberdeen for Port Philip, with 70 passengers, all from the county of Aberdeen. Another vessel sailed lately from Banff with emigrants, and a third is now taking in passengers in the Aberdeen docks for the land of gold.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the Great Duke, on the day of whose death the Windsor Castle, screw three-decker, was launched, the name of the ship has been altered, and will henceforth be known in the official Navy list as "The Duke of Wellington." The two largest screw-ships of war now in the world belong to the French and English navy. France has still her "Napoleon," and his great rival's name is perpetuated in the largest ship of war ever built, "The Duke of Wellington," from whose broadside more than 400 lbs weight of metal will be hurled at one discharge.

"Prince Albert" expedition ship had arrived at Aberdeen, Scotland, on the 6th inst. She brings no news of Sir John Franklin. The "Albert" wintered in Baffin's Bay; had searched Prince Regent's Inlet without any new discovery. Her consorts passed up Wellington channel and found it open. The Albert left the ice on the 24th of August. An American whaler was reported lost. [illegible] Prince Albert traversed a newly discovered channel on the west of North Somerset, and travelled with sledges round by Port Leopold, but found no traces of the missing expedition. She got as far north as Beachy head.

The Prince Albert brings despatches from the North Star, one of the expedition Ships; officers and crew all well.

The Davis Straits fishery was a failure up to August, only six fish having been taken by all the ships.

Eleven men have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of a soldier of the 31st Regt., near Fermoy.

On Monday night Mr. John Bright was entertained at a public dinner at Belfast by 250 of the leading liberal gentry of the town.

Five fine houses, known as Montenotte Terrace, in Cork, which were built a few years ago at a cost of £10,000, were sold by auction the other day for £29000.

The *Evening Mail* states that forty men in a regiment in Ireland have renounced the Roman Catholic church, because its teaching led to the late murder of a soldier of the 31st.

The Earl of Limerick arrived after a long absence, in the city whence he derives his title on Sunday last, accompanied by the countess and his family. On Monday he met the inhabitants at the Mechanics' Institution, and informed them that it was his intention to reside permanently amongst them.

The Potato Crop.—Accounts from Galway state that one-third of the potato crop has been lost in some districts, in others one-fifth, and in other again one-half. Takes in the aggregate it is reasonably presumed that a very fair crop will be secured, and that the prices of this staple food of the people will be considerably under those of last year.

Produce of the Harvest.—From all quarters the reports respecting the yields of the current year's harvest are highly satisfactory. The partial failure of the potato has been more than counterbalanced by the abundance of the cereal crops, especially oats, which, both as regards quantity and quality, have been rarely surpassed.

FRANCE.

The return of the President to Paris was fixed for the 17th, when it was proposed to give a grand reception.

Petitions have been circulated for signatures in the faubourgs of Paris demanding from the Senate that Louis Napoleon be named Consul for life. The scheme is attributed to Jerome Bonaparte.

It is stated that the French government has applied to the English Cabinet for the restoration of Napoleon's will.

It was stated in Paris that the Ministers had received notice, that immediately on the President's arrival in Paris a Cabinet Council will be held, of so important a character as to require the presence of all.

As one of the signs of the coming times, an extra of the military journal, La Moniteur de l'Armée, is published, containing the programme of the Emperor Napoleon's coronation, as it was drawn by M. de Segur, who was Grand Master of the Ceremonies in 1804.

It is rumoured that a young man who had been employed by a secret society to assassinate Louis Napoleon, had committed suicide, but not until he had made such disclosures that caused the arrest of many respectable individuals in the Haute Loire.

Increased activity had been observed in the French Navy Yards.

PRUSSIA.

At Ostrowa, in the duchy of Posen, four criminals were beheaded on the 24th, in the court-yard of the prison. They had been condemned for murder. The death warrant having been read to them, they were taken separately to the block, all traces of each execution having been removed before another was led out. In twenty minutes the executioner had severed the four heads, each with a single blow of the axe—a dexterity lauded by the journals, as it presents a contrast to a scene which took place recently at Dresden, where the instrument was the sword. At Ostrowa the execution was, according to the Prussian law, in private.

ITALY.

The Pontifical government of Italy has agreed to pay Austria half a million florins annually, for occupation of some of the legations by Austrian troops.

Gen. Germain, commander of the French troops in Rome, had returned to Paris. The Pope had nominated Bishops to 29 Sees.

SPAIN.

The Madrid Gazette of the 2nd, contains a decree for the establishment of a public chest in Madrid, separate from the treasury, for the safe deposit of securities, &c.; also a decree uniting the boards of custom, mint, and money. The first measure is said to have greatly pleased the mercantile community, but would affect the bank.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

News had been received from the Cape to the 20th August. Skirmishing continues. Krelihd, it is said, had returned to the coast country.

It is reported that large quantities of gold had been found in Waterkloof.

The letters by the Overland Mail from Bombay, to the 1st September, contain only an amplification of the news previously received from Burmah. The reinforcements are proceeding rapidly to the seat of war. A serious riot had taken place at Benares, but no blood had been spilt. The army, which will assemble at Pegu, in November, will amount to 20,000 men. The Rajah of Munipore hat organized a force to bar the passage of a Burmese army through his territories, so that all fears of an invasion of Assam have been dispelled. The re-occupation of Prome will, no doubt, immediately be effected.

LOWER CANADA.

Sherbrooke Judgeship.—Dame rumor says that a host of applicants are on the *qui vive* for the fat office. We trust that the Government will consider whether the public service will be materially impared by sending *one* of the Superior Court Judges in this District, to fill up the vacancy, and thus lesson the swollen number of the Judiciary.—*Quebec Mercury.*

We also hear that the following changes are to be made early in the spring. The 44th Regiment, one thousand strong, are expected to relieve the 20th Regiment, now at Montreal, who go home. The 54th will go to Upper Canada to relieve the 23rd Fusileers who are to be stationed in Quebec.—*Ib.*

A large new wooden building, the property of Mr. Humphery, Inn-keeper, at Sillery Cove, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night—cause unknown. Insurance in the Etna £400.—*Ib.*

Mr. E. C. Ennis, of L'Islet, has obtained a patent for a machine which will enable him to turn out ten pairs of Carriage Wheels in one day, of superior make, and at the rate of two and half dollars per pair.—*Ib.*

Gold is certainly to be found at the Chaudiere in greater quantities than is generally supposed. We yesterday saw a piece of gold-bearing quartz belonging to the Company, and the weight of which is 38½ lbs., literally studded with the pure metal. Every crack contained gold.—Indeed, £15 worth had been pulled out with the fingers. An American gentleman also showed us a small quantity which he had washed in a very short time. The quartz vein is, we understand, six feet wide.—*Chronicle.*

UNITED STATES.

Dangerous Illness of Daniel Webster.—Information reached this city yesterday morning, from Marshfield, of the alarming illness of Daniel Webster. The information spread, and a general gloom pervaded the city. Men spoke together in whispers, and the burthen of their conversation was the illness of Mr. Webster. At the present writing we have no other information in regard to his condition, than that he is alarmingly ill, and the general concurrent opinion is that the sands of his mortal life are fast running out.

We heard yesterday that, on Thursday, he was able to dictate answers to some thirty letters, and that he made his will. Towards the closing of the afternoon his symptoms became critical, and little or no hope was expressed or entertained of his recovery. His strong mind remained clear, and some time was occupied by him in prayer. He spoke freely upon religious topics, and expressed his convictions of the truth of the Revelations. There were present on the occasion, George T. Curtis, Esq., of this city, Hon. Edward Curtis, of New York, and members of the family.—*Boston Atlas, 23rd October.*

Mr. Webster Dangerously Sick.—The report in the city yesterday morning that Mr. Webster was dangerously sick, caused universal sorrow among all classes. The disease of Mr. Webster is said to be diarrhœa, accompanied with symptoms of dropsy; he is also said to have been seized with vomiting on Thursday evening. At the last accounts at 5, P. M., yesterday, he was a little easier; but a letter from George T. Curtis, Esq., says that but little hopes are entertained of his recovery. Mr. Curtis requests, on behalf of Mr. Webster's relations, that all political action in his behalf be suspended for the present. A meeting of the Webster executive committee was immediately called, and it was voted that the request be complied with. We sincerely hope that the nation will not lose the services of the great statesman, and that his life may be spared for many years to come. We learn that Dr. John C. Warren has gone to Marshfield to consult with Mr. W.'s regular physicians.—*Boston Post.*

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

Toronto, Oct. 21, 1852.

No 1 Superfine Flour, f.o.b. 18s@18s 6d, Extra do do do, 18s 3d@18s 9d; Wheat, from waggons, do, 3s 6d@3s 8d; do do, 3s 8d@3s 9d; Barley, prime, from waggon, 2s 5d@2s 6d; Oat Meal, ⅌ 200 lb, 18s 6d@19s; Timothy Seed, prime, ⅌ bu., 8s@10s; Pork, fresh, 25s; Prime Store Butter, 8d; do dairy do, 9d; Oats, prime, from waggons, 1s 3d@1s 5d; Field Peas, 2s 9d@3s; Split do, in bbls of 200 lb, 20s; Clover Seed, 22s@25s; Wool, common, 1s@1s 3d.

Wheat—Transactions the past week have been restricted, not as much coming forward on account of lower prices; 15,000 bush. sold, f.o.b., on Lake Ontario, part at 3s 8d, part 3s 9d, with current rates per schooner.

Flour—Has been active during the latter part of the week, at 18s@18s 6d for No 1 Superfine, with freight secured at the latter price, say 12,000 bbls. 2,500 of extra at 19s, f.o.b.

Barley—Continues active, at a small reduction on last week's prices, from waggons, prices having receded in New York and Albany. About 50,000 bush bought for the American market the past six weeks, costing f.o.b. 2s 5d@2s 8d.

Butter—Continues active, at a slight reduction on last week's prices.

But little doing in Peas, Oats and Oatmeal—much enquired for, but little in the market.

Freights.—Flour to Montreal, 1s. 6d.; Wheat, 6d. To Boston—Flour, 62½c.; Wheat, 17c. To New York, via Ogdensburgh—Flour, 52c.; Wheat, 16c. To New York, via Cape Vincent—Flour, 52c. To New York, via Oswego—Flour, 54c.; Wheat, 16c.

The present prospects of our fall trade in the products of Canada, is flattering, at remunerating prices to the producer, and the quality of the staples were never better. The first shipments of wheat to the seaboard arrived in bad condition, on account of the hurry of our farmers in bagging and excluding the air, which will injure new wheat, particularly when it is shipped in bulk, immediately after harvesting.

R. A. Goodenough,
Produce Agent, Front Street, Toronto.

ALBANY MARKET—October 22.

Flour—The European news has imparted firmness to the market for western and state flour.—The demand continues good for both the local and eastern trade; sales are some 3000 brls at an improvement of 6d@1s ⅌ brl on most desirable brands.

Grain—The wheat market, with light receipts, continues firm, but the transactions are hardly large enough to establish rates. Corn has improved 1@1½c ⅌ bush since yesterday; sales are some 5000 bush at 72½@73c. The sales of barley are some 35,000 bush at 74@75c for two-rowed; 77½@78½c for four-rowed; 67c for Wisconsin.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET—October 21.

At market, 2475 beef cattle, 650 stores, 13 working oxen, 75 cows and calves, 6000 sheep and lambs, and 1000 swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra $6,50; first quality $6; second do $5@$5,50; third do $4@$4,50; ordinary $2,50.

Stores—Yearlings $6@7; two years old $8@$14; three years old $19@$23.

Working Oxen—Sale at $65, 70, 85, 90@$100.

Cows and Calves $19, 20, 22, 26, 31, 35@$38.

Sheep and Lambs—Sales at $1,25, 1,50@$1,75, Extra $3@$5.

Swine 5½@7c; retail 6@7½. Fat hogs 6¼.

Imports by the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad.

October 25.

Leeming & Sabine, 4 cs 49 bags; C Mears, 2 cans; S & T Charles, 6 pans 2 kgs; J Levy, 5 bxs; J Henderson, 2 bls; J Sadlier, 4 bxs; J N Hall, 2 stoves; Haldimand & Bros, 4 bxs; H Joseph & Co, 2 bxs 2 cs; J Knapp, 5 hhds 1 bx; J H Evans, 9 bxs 1 brl; W Moodie, 4 bxs; H J Mathewson, 2 do; Nelson & Butters, 20 bdls 2 bxs; H Chapman, 21 bxs; Stephens & Mills, 559 bxs 125 bags 13 cs 11⅛ bxs tab; Noad, Young & Co, 10 cks; J B Smith & Co, 21 brls; D McDonald, Jr, 4 cks 6 brls 1 bx 1 sulkey.

EXPORTS.

Per Brig MARY for Glasgow:—W J Smith, 1 box; W Benny, 56 bbls pot ashes; LeMesurier, Routh & co, 20 do pearl do 1 bdl 12 bbls apples; Binmore, Brodie & co, 25 do pearl ashes 182 do pease; D M'Farlane, 5000 minots do; N M'Intosh, 2 bbls apples; D & C Darling, 3 do do; Gilmour & co, 4 do do 6 do flour; R Adams, 1 do do 1½ do salmon; Noad, Young & co, 2 bbls flour 1 keg butter; J R Orr & co, 1 bx 6 bbls flour 7 do apples 1 cs 3000 pcs W O W I staves 200 billets; Cumming & Galbraith, 3 bbls apples; C Seymour, 500 do flour; T Kay & co. 7 do do 39 do apples; D McFarlane, 100 bbls flour; G D Watson, 236 do pearl ashes; A Stewart, 1 bx.

Per Ship AMERICA, for Liverpool:—LeMesurier, Routh & co, 110 trcs beef; P Redpath, 100 bbls pot ashes; H Chapman & co, 5160 bushels wheat; J R Orr & co, 5909 minots pease 1200 pcs pipe staves 300 do puns do; J Kershaw, 200 barrels pearl ashes; C Bockus, 53 do pot do; — Glassford, 2 do apples; J Greenshields & Son, 4 do do 2 do flour.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—OCTOBER 22.

Schr Swift, Leblanc, 11 days, Bouctouche, M Ray, oysters

CLEARED—OCTOBER 22.

Ship Wallace, Morton, Liverpool, Gilmour & Co
— Ottawa, McArthur, Glasgow, Symes & Co
Bark Erromanga, Watson, do, Burstalls
— Worthy of Devon, Wilkinson, Sharpness Point, LeMesurier & Co
— John, Rawle, Gloucester, do
Brig Salacia, Graham, do, do
Schr H. R. S., West, Miramichi, Gillespies & Co

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED—OCTOBER 23.

Brigt Messenger, Bushe, Arichat, J & J Mitchell, herrings
24.
Schr Mary, Bovthellier, Carraquette, order, oysters
Bark Alice Gill, Liverpool, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, general cargo

CLEARED—OCTOBER 25.

Ship Anne, McGarry, ———, J Molson, Jr
Bark Earl Powis, Walker, Dundee, LeMesurier, Routh & Co
Brig Mary, Shearer, Glasgow, J R Orr & Co, ashes, &c

TRAVELLERS' LIST.

Arrivals at the St. Lawrence Hall, Oct. 23.—W M Browning, Mr Branchaud, Beauharnois; H Hamilton, New York; J J Spettisio, Hamilton; J J Wyatt, Halifax; B Smith, Toronto; J Felkin, Quebec.

Oct. 24.—J Dean, Jr, Quebec; W P McLaren, Hamilton; T Donnelly, Picton; M Egan, Aylmer; C Cumming, Trenton.

Oct. 25.—R Lewis, J Watson, W Hogg, Toronto; Mr Waters, Port Dover; H A Berryman, Chatham; J Manning, Toronto; J Denny; J Bower, Kemptville; T Adams, Woodstock; H Turner; Mr Gray, Chambly; G Morean, New York; J J Holden, G Dilleen, Morrisburg; R Potts, New York.

Arrivals at Coleman's Montreal House, Oct. 23.—W A Meek, St. Johns; W P Russel, Middleburg; A S Wyant; G W Hall, Boston; W Ross, P S Wead, W C Andrews, Rouse's Point; J Thorndike, Malone; W H Austin, River Trent; G Kimball, Keene.

Oct. 24.—L H Johnson, Wallaceburg; J Wurtele, jr., Montreal; S Greenwood, jr., Malone; J O'Kane, jr., Quebec; J Crawford, Kingston; S Gruno, jr., Malone; A Squires; D S Cutting, New York; H B Terrill; H L Hart, St. Ontario.

Oct. 25.—H Scudder, Boston; A Orvis, Ogdensburgh; D Ecoles, St Thomas, C W; W Henderson, Toronto; J Smith, Hamilton; J C Fitch, Toronto; W D Eborts; Chatham; W H Farr, Sherbrooke; E Harris, N Orleans; A H Brainerd; J M Flowers, J Bissette, Mrs A Muk, St Johns; T Miller, Picton, R V R Lansurgh, Albany; A L Stone, Rouse's Point; J A Kinsman, St. Johns; T D Flowers, Berthier.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Weather.	
1852	7 A. M.	3 P. M.	7 A. M.	3 P. M.	7 A. M.	3 P. M.
Oct. 16	33 x	40 x	29,74	29,80	Fair.	Fair.
17	29 "	34 "	29,97	29,89	Fair.	Snow.
18	33 "	44 "	29,76	29,47	Cloudy.	Rain.
19	38 "	45 "	29,80	29,92	Cloudy.	Ov'r'cst.
20	30 "	46 "	30,13	30,07	Fair.	Fair.
21	31 "	53 "	29,94	29,82	Foggy.	Fair.
22	44 "	46 "	29,73	29,76	Cloudy.	Cloudy.

Mean Temp. 39.° x.—Barometer 29,84 inches.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 25th instant, the lady of Mr. Lem. Poulin, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 23rd instant, Mrs. Louis Renaud, of a son.

DIED,

On Monday, the 25th instant, after a lingering illness of three years, Mr. Samuel Breckanridge, a native of Galloway, Scotland.

☞ The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from his brother's residence, (Rankin's Cottage, St. Antoine Street,) to the place of interment, Old Burial Ground. Friends are requested to attend, without further notice.

MONTREAL FOX HOUNDS
WILL MEET
On TUESDAY, the 26th, at the Race Course, at half-past Ten.
On THURSDAY, the 28th, at the Cross Roads, Sault-au-Recollet, at half-past Ten.
October 26. 205

THE BAR OF LOWER CANADA.
SECTION OF THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.
NOTICE.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING of the Section will take place on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of NOVEMBER next, at ELEVEN o'clock, A. M., in the ADVOCATES' ROOM, in this city.
P. R. LaFRENAYE, Secretary.
Montreal, 6th October, 1852. m tfr 205

Montreal Building Society.
THE NEXT MONTHLY, being the ANNUAL MEETING of the Society, will be held at the SECRETARY'S OFFICE, MONTREAL INSURANCE COMPANY'S BUILDINGS, No. 8, Great St James Street, on MONDAY EVENING, the FIRST NOVEMBER, at SEVEN o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Monthly Instalments.
At this Meeting the Directors will submit their ANNUAL REPORT of the affairs of the Society, after which the ELECTION of DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will take place.
By order,
JAMES COURT, Secretary and Treasurer.
Building Society's Office, Montreal, 26th October, 1852. 205

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
THE ANNUAL MEETING, for the ELECTION of OFFICE-BEARERS for the ensuing year, will be held in the ROOMS of the INSTITUTE, Great St. James Street, on MONDAY EVENING, the 1st NOVEMBER, at SEVEN, P.M.
A. MURRAY, Rec.-Secy.
Oct. 22. 202

Cow Strayed.
STRAYED, from Mr. Cunningham's Farm, Sherbrooke Street, on Saturday last, a RED MILCH COW, large size. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received at No. 8 Bonaventure Street.
October 26. m 205

FOR SALE—
64 kegs BICARBONATE OF SODA, best Newcastle manufacture.
CARTER, KERRY & CO. 136 St. Paul Street.
October 26. 205

Blank Books, &c.
JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS, from the pocket size to the largest Mercantile Books, at very low prices, to which he would invite the attention of Merchants and Bankers.
—ALSO,—
Very Superior Laid Foolscap and Post Papers, Bank Pass Books, Blank Promissory Notes for the City Banks, Large Bill Cases, &c.
For Sale by
JOHN ARMOUR, 9, Great St. James Street.
Oct. 26. 205

Harper for November.
B. DAWSON has JUST RECEIVED—Harper's New Monthly Magazine, for November
For Sale at No. 2, Place d'Armes.
October 26. 205

WAVERLY NOVELS,
(NEW AMERICAN EDITION.)
VOLUME 5, containing the Monastry & Abbot. Just received and for Sale by
H. RAMSAY, St. Francois Xavier Street.
October 26. m—205

TIN PLATES—
500 boxes Tin Plates, IC, IX, different brands
JESSE JOSEPH.
October 22. r 202

BY TELEGRAPH.

(*Reported for the Montreal Herald.*)

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Oct. 25.

This evening, upon the motion for taking up the Main Trunk Reilway Bill, Mr. Cauchon moved the postponement of the debate till Wednesday. He stated that his reasons for this motion was his intention to move a set of resolutions to the following effect:—

"That the Trunk Railway ought to comprehend all the space from the western to the eastern frontier of Canada, passing through Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal, and thence by the North Shore of the St. Lawrence to Quebec, following the line traced by Major Robinson."

"That the Grand Trunk Line is, according to our system, essentially a government measure, which ought, consequently, to originate with the Executive."

"That to reassure just fears, and to guarantee to all parts of the Province the full advantages of the existence of a Trunk Line, the whole ought to be confided to the same protection, by the same law, and at the same time throughout all parts of the line."

He stated that he was taking this course because since the government had changed their course, he had changed his on the subject.

Mr. Morin denied that the position of the government was changed upon this question, and stated that Mr. Cauchon's course would deprive the Province of railways altogether.

Mr. Boulton had heard the hon. member had resigned.

Mr. Morin had had occasion to destroy some papers in his office, and this had given occasion to some persons who saw it, to give out that he was going to clear out.

Dr. Laterriere supported Mr. Cauchon's amendment, and Mr. Christie (Gaspé) refused to follow that gentleman's lead, thinking his conduct merely factious.

Mr. Stuart had conceived, till a very short period, that the government intended to guarantee the North Shore Line. Finding that was not to be the case, he opposed their railway policy.

Mr. Hincks made a very energetic speech in opposition to the amendments, declaring that Quebec had already got the guarantee of the Province for the Richmond Road, and that if she did not intend that that should form part of the Grand Trunk, they had deceived and humbugged the public; that he would rather cross the House a hundred times, than submit to the coercion which certain gentlemen believed they could exercise; that the government could not, if they would, guarantee the North Shore line, without doing so for every railroad now projected in Upper Canada, and that to do this, would destroy the value of Provincial Debentures, and utterly prevent, not only the North Shore road, but any road going on.

Mr. Boulton moved an amendment, that the debate be adjourned till Tuesday week.

The debate was proceeding when the report left.

The Legislative Council, this day, passed the bill to authorize the town of Dundas to grant security to the Great Western Railroad, for account of the Desjardins Canal Company; and the bill to authorize the Montreal and New York Railroad, to extend their road; also the bill to provide for the appointment of Justices of the Peace, in remote parts of the Province, with amendments.

The Chronicle says 38lb of gold was found on the Chaudière. He "seed" it himself.

DEATH OF THE HON. DANIEL WEBSTER.

Boston, Oct. 24.

The Hon. Daniel Webster died at Marshfield, at twenty-two minutes to three o'clock, this morning. His last hour was quite calm, and he breathed his last so peacefully that it was with difficulty that the precise moment of his departure was perceived. Upon the sad announcement reaching this city, minute guns were fired for three hours, bells were tolled, and sadness and gloom pervaded the city. A special meeting of the Council has been called for to-morrow morning, and mesengers, conveying the sad intelligence, have been sent to Washington.

Boston, Oct. 25.

The funeral of the lamented Mr. Webster has been finally arranged for Friday next, when the body will be interred in the tomb at Marshfield. Hon. Edwd. Everett, or Rufus Choate, will pronounce the eulogy.

Washington, Oct. 25.

The Cabinet have, as yet, taken no action in the death of Mr. Webster. It is supposed he will be succeeded by Mr. Crittenden. The news of his death has created a profound sensation. It was announced from the various pulpits yesterday.

NEW YORK MARKETS,

October 25.

Ashes firm; sales 30 brls, at $4,68 for Pots, and $5,56 for Pearls.

Flour—Increased firmness and buoyancy in State, and Western; Canadian firm; [illegible] 900 brls at $4,56¼ @ $4,62½ in bond; sales of Domestic 10,000 brls at $4,50 @ $4,56 for State.

Wheat active and tending upwards; sales 8000 bush choice Michigan at $1,09; 15,000 good Ohio at $1,07@1,08; 25,000 do fair to good Canadian at 96c.

Pork easier, and unsettled; sales 150 bbls at $16,87½ @ $17 for old Mess; $15 for old Prime.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE A. 1. Ship ANNE, McGarry, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, is now loading for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to
JOHN MOLSON, Jr.
October 22. 202

To Consignees
PER "CHEVY CHASE," FROM LONDON.
THE Lighters "NORTH BRITON" and "MARIA," with goods ex "CHEVY CHASE," T. G. Hinson, Master, from London, are entered inwards at the Custom House; Consignees will please pass their Entries.
GEORGE DEMPSTER.
October 21 201

FOR GLASGOW.
THE Regular Trader Barque HOME, A 1, 480 tons register, Captain Kidston, is now loading and will have prompt dispatch. For Freight or Passage apply to
ANDREW MACFARLANE, 216 & 218 St Paul Street.
October 14. 195

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.
THE fine, A. 1. British built, Coppered and Copper-fastened Regular Trader JOHN BULL, John Duffill Commander, will be shortly ready to load for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to Capt. Duffill on board, or to
LeMESURIER, ROUTH & CO. Water Street.
October 8. 190

FOR DUNDEE OR ANY PORT ON THE EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND.
THE fine A 1 Regular Trader Bark "EARL POWIS," Henry Walker, Commander, is about ready to take in cargo for Dundee, or any Port on the East Coast of Scotland.
For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain Walker, on board, or to
LeMESURIER, ROUTH & CO., Water Street.
October 4. 186

TO CONSIGNEES.
THE "CLUNY," is ENTERED at the Custom House. Consignees will please pass their Entries.
The "Cluny" will accept a Charter for Liverpool or the Clyde.
RYAN, BROTHERS & CO., Cuvillier's Buildings.
September 29. 182

FOR GLASGOW.
THE A 1 Regular Trader CANADA, Capt. Wylie, will be ready to load in a few days, and will have despatch
For Freight or Prssage apply to
EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & CO.
October 19. m tts—199

WINDOW GLASS—
Patent Thick German Sheet Glass, all sizes
For Sale by
JESSE JOSEPH.
Oct. 26. r 205

LEADS—
Sheet Lead
Lead Pipe
For Sale,
JESSE JOSEPH.
Oct. 26. r 205

NEWCASTLE COKE—
200 chaldrons Newcastle Coke, in Store
For Sale,
JESSE JOSEPH.
Oct. 26. r 205

M'GILL COLLEGE.
THE LECTURESHIP of CLINICAL SURGERY in this College being vacant, APPLICATIONS for it will be received by the Governors, to be addressed to them through the Secretary of the Medical Faculty of the College, before the 30th instant.
By order of the Governors,
W. S. BURRAGE, Secretary *pro. tem.*, M'G. C.
Montreal, October 25, 1852. r—204

Linseed Oil and Paints.
FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
50 qr-casks Boiled Linseed Oil
Dry White Lead, Spanish Ochre
White Paint, Lamp Black, Copperas
Alum, Yellow Ochre, &c. &c.
FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.
October 16. 197