Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

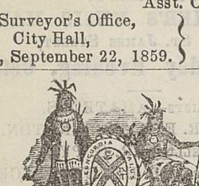
VOLUME LI. MONTREAL, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1859. NUMBER 233.

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

THE Proprietor of this Establishment begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that having ENLARGED h STOCK of PRINTING MATERIALS, STEAM PRESSES &c., he is now prepared to undertake every description of Printing, such as Books, Pamphlets, Magazines, Insurance Policies, Programmes Catalogues, Posting Bills, Hand Bills, Railway Bills, Steamboat Bills, Circulars, Invitation and Funeral Letters, Druggists and other Labels Military Forms of every description, &c., with despatch, and at the LOWEST CITY PRICES.
☞ Business Cards neatly and promptly executed.
JAMES POTTS
Jan. 26. 22

Corporation of Montreal.
ROAD DEPARTMENT.
TO CONTRACTORS.
BRICK DRAINS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Undersigned, and left at the Office of the City Clerk, will be received until TWELVE o'clock, Noon, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, for the construction of BRICK SEWERS in Mountain, Dorchester, Drummond and Belmont Streets, in the St. Antoine Ward; and in Lagauchetiere Street, in the St. Lawrence Ward; according to Plans, Sections and Specifications, which may be seen at the Office of the City Surveyor.
The Tenders (endorsed "Tenders for Brick Drains") must contain the *bona fide* signatures af two responsible persons, who are willing to become security for the due fulfilment of the Contract; and the Road Committee do not oblige themselves to accept the lowest nor any of the Tenders.
By order,
W. H. McKENZIE,
Asst. City Surveyor.
City Surveyor's Office, City Hall, Montreal, September 22, 1859. 227



CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.
LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS
IN
Notre Dame, St. Paul, St. Joseph, and Capital Streets,
Consisting in the Enlargement of said Streets.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all parties interested in the said Local Improvements that the Assessors have completed the Assessment Roll in each of the above-mentioned Streets, so as to cover in each case the cost of the said Improvements; that the determination and Assessment of the said Assessors, and their apportionment of the said assessment, have been duly returned to the City Council, at their Quarterly Meeting, held on Monday, the 12th September instant; that these returns are now deposited in the Office of the undersigned, where they are open for examination (from 10 o'clock A.M. to 3 o'clock P.M.) every day by all parties interested in the said Assessments, and that the same will, on MONDAY, the THIRD DAY of OCTOBER next, at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock P. M., be confirmed, unless objections thereto, briefly stated, shall have been previously filed with the undersigned; if no such objections are so made, the said determination and Assessment and Apportionment thereof shall be confirmed by the said Council; if objection be made, as aforesaid, any person interested may be heard before the said Council touching the matter, on the said Third Day of October next, at the hour above specified, or on such other day as the said Council shall appoint; and the said Council may, after hearing such persons, confirm such determination and Assessment and Apportionment thereof, or modify the same by reducing any part or parts thereof.
(By Order,)
CHAS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.
City Clerk's Office City Hall, Montreal, Sept. 15, 1859. n tts-220

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!

THE Subscribers have now in STOCK a large and complete assortment of IMPORTED STATIONERY and WRITING PAPERS, of the best *Scotch* and *English makers*, all purchased before the recent advance of prices in Britain, and which, irrespective of the present high tariff, will be sold at their former LOW RATES.
They have also just received, from the *Portneuf, Woodend* and *Lorette Paper Mills*, upwards of 10,000 REAMS of WRAPPING, 5000 REAMS of WRITING, and 2000 REAMS of PRINTING PAPER; also, 20 tons of SUPERIOR ROOFING FELT, all of which they are prepared to place in good hands at Low Prices and on reasonable terms. Especial attention at this time is respectfully directed to their present Stock of *Canadian Manufactured Writing Papers*, which they are SELLING OFF at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES, to make room for a SUPERIOR ARTICLE now making.
N. B.—Packages of Samples, marked in plain figures, sent free to intending purchasers on application to
CHALMERS & ROBERTSON,
224 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Sept. 6. 6w tts 212

M'MILLAN & CARSON
MERCHANT TAILORS,
CLOTHIERS
AND
IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS.
No. 66 McGill Street.

McM. & C. beg to intimate to their Customers that they have received, per S.S. *Indian*, a portion of their FALL STOCK of LONDON GOODS, consisting of:—
FANCY DOE AND TWEED TROWSERING,
FANCY COATINGS [West of England], FANCY VESTINGS,
of the very latest styles,—all from the most celebrated makers,—all of which they are prepared to make to measure in their usual superior style, and at very moderate prices, for CASH.
They beg also to invite the attention of country Merchants to their Superior Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, which has been manufactured by themselves, and with a view to the requirements of country trade.
☞ N.B.—ONE PRICE ONLY.
SCOTT, CLAYS & WILLIAMS' FASHIONS, on hand, for sale.
September 3. 210

DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE,
COMBINING ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF CITY AND COUNTRY.

THAT commodious Residence formerly occupied and built at great expense expressly for the late William Connolly, Esquire, known as LISE CARROL, situated on the proposed prolongation of Sherbrooke Street East, a little South-West of Logan's Farm, together with several Acres of a highly cultivated GARDEN.
The House is 50 feet front by 45 feet deep; the front is built of Stone, the ends and rear of Brick. There is a never failing WELL of SPRING WATER, with Pipes and Pump conducting the same into the Kitchen. There are also Wood Shed, Coach-House, Stables and other buildings, and a commodious ICE HOUSE.
The GARDEN is well supplied with Fruit Trees, Shrubs, and Flowers, &c., &c., &c.
The situation is most delightful, being on the high ridge above referred to; securing a splendid view of the Mountain, the St. Lawrence, St. Helens, and every part of the City.
For particulars as to terms, &c., which are very reasonable,
Apply to
GREENSHIELDS & JOHNSON,
Estate Agents and Accountants,
32 Little St. James' Street.
June 17. 143

FRENCH'S HOTEL
On the European Plan,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
Single Rooms 50 Cents per Day.
City Hall Square, corner of Frakfort Street, (Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say we are full.
R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
August 5. 1y-mwf-185

Notices.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.
ADJOURNED MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Company's Office, in the City of Montreal, on FRIDAY, the SEVENTH day of OCTOBER, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-nine, at TWELVE o'clock, Noon, precisely, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Directors, and for the transaction of other business. Such day and place of meeting being the day and place of meeting to which the meeting convened for the 7th September was adjourned.
By order of the Directors,
JOHN M. GRANT,
Secretary.
Head Office, Montreal, Sept. 7, 1859. 1m-214

MOLSONS BANK.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MOLSONS BANK are hereby notified that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum, has been this day declared for the current Half Year, and will be Payable at its Banking House, in this City, on and after the First Day of OCTOBER next.
The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 15th prox. to 1st October.
By Order of the Board,
WILLIAM SACHE,
Cashier.
Molsons Bank, Montreal, August 30, 1859. dddc 208

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
and will continue the Business heretofore carried on by C. F. HILL, under the Firm of C. F. HILL & CO., at the Montreal Auction Mart, Great St. James Street.
C. F. HILL,
J. L. BRONSDON.
Montreal, 1st August, 1859. 185

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC,
FROM THE MONTREAL FLOATING BATH.

HALF-SEASON TICKETS can be had from this date on board BATH.
July 19 170

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has been appointed INSPECTOR OF SOLE LEATHER, for this city, in accordance with the 2nd Clause 22nd, Vic. Chap. 26, and that he is now prepared to fulfil the duties of his office.
THOMAS HAWKINS,
No. 245 St. Paul Street.
March 16. 63

THE undersigned, Importers of LINSEED OIL, will in future, in conformity with the practice in England, Sell the same by WEIGHT, instead of Guage, computing 7½ lbs. per Gallon, as practised by makers here.
I. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & CO.
LAW, YOUNG & CO.
ED. MAITLAND, TYLEE & CO.
J. H. WINN.
D. TORRANCE & CO.
ALEX. URQUHART & CO.
May 23 121

NOTICE.

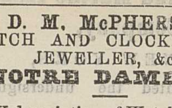
THE IRON SAFE and LOCK Warehouse, which has for the past two-and-a-half years been located on Great St. James' Street, has been REMOVED to St. Francois Xavier Street, between Post Office and Craig Street, rear of the People's Bank at the Sign of the Safe.
Fire Proof Safes, Iron Doors, Burglars Chests and Locks of a Superior Class, constantly on hand and made to order.
—Also,—
Second hand Safes of different manufactures.
The attention of all those requiring the above named articles is respectfully solicited.
J. F. MELLEN,
Agent.
May 19. 6m 118

NOTICE.

THE COLUMBIAN OIL CO. are now Manufacturing
COAL OIL,
Clear in color, more free from odour, and of a quality superior to anything ever offered for sale in Canada.
Parties who have long been annoyed by a smoking light, and an offensive effluvia arising from inferior Oil, will find great satisfaction in a trial of this article.
W. R. HIBBARD,
Agent Columbian Oil Co.,
161 St. Paul Street.
September 12. 217

NOTICE.
J & J MITCHELL
HAVE REMOVED
TO
"Joseph's Buildings,
No. 4 LEMOINE STREET.
May 16] 115

NEW YORK, JULY 1st, 1859.
A NOTICE.
THE EUREKA IMPROVED SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES, [which cannot be unraveled] using TWO THREADS, and making the LOCK STICH.
Price, $50! $50! $50!
WILL RUN, STITCH, HEM AND GATHER.
Agents wanted in every city and town in the State of
Address,
D. J. LEVY, Genl. Supt.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE 489 BROADWAY,
New York.
☞Send for Circular and Sample Work.
July 20. 3m-171

THEATRE  **ROYAL.**

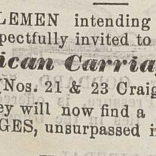
THIS elegant place of amusement, recently new Seated and Decorated in the first style of Art, to Rent by the night or any other period of time, on reasonable terms.
Apply to
J. W. HERBERT,
131 and 133 Notre Dame Street.

D. M. McPHERSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,
189 NOTRE DAME STREET

EVERY description of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Compasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments, Repaired, Adjusted, and Warranted.
CLOCKS sent for, and taken to any part of the city, free of extra charge.
May 30 127

PHOTOGRAPHIC
Views of Mount Royal Cemetery.

MR. NOTMAN, Artist, Bleury Street, having arranged to take a few Views at the Cemetery, begs to inform those who may wish any particular view taken, that while his apparatus, &c., is there they can have it taken at much less expense than if Mr. N. had to go purposely. Parties so desirous will please apply at Mr. Notman's Studio, where specimens will be shown and terms for either Stereoscopic or large Views may be ascertained.
June 20. 145



NEW CARRIAGES.
Great Reduction in Prices.

GENTLEMEN intending to purchase are respectfully invited to give a call at the
American Carriage Factory
(Nos. 21 & 23 Craig Street,)
where they will now find a superior stock of CARRIAGES, unsurpassed in style and finish, and at
Prices Unprecedently Low!!
M. & P. GAVIN
Carriage Builders.
REPAIRS, PAINTING, TRIMMING, &c., promptly attended to. *Charges Moderate.*
Sept. 20. 1m 224

CHEAP SEWING MACHINES.

THE Subscriber has just OPENED his Office at No. 32 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, for the SALE of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, manufactured by himself. These Machines are adapted to Family and Manufacturing purposes, and, in point of utility, durability, and cheapness, surpass any of the kind ever offered to the Canadian public.
Mr. NAGLE has had long experience in the construction of Singer Machines, both in Singer's Factory and in Buffalo, N. Y., in which latter place he has made over $20,000 worth, all of which have given the greatest satisfaction to the purchasers.
The following TESTIMONIALS have been received from the principal Boot and Shoe Manufacturers in this city:—

Montreal, July 23, 1859.
We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had one in use for the last two months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance ot the kind.
BROWN & CHILDS.

Montreal, 23rd July, 1859.
We have used E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machine in our Factory for the past three months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines—of which we have several in use.
CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Montreal, July 25th, 1859.
I have been using one of E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machines since the beginning of June last. It is giving full satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public.
E. THOMPSON.

Montreal, July 25, 1859.
I have been engaged in the manufacture of Boots and Shoes for a number of years, during which time I have used Machines manufactured in the States and here, but consider those manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle the best adapted to manufacturing purposes. They do coarse and fine work equally well, and I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public.
PIERRE DUFRESNE,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer 128 Notre Dame Street.

The undersigned have had in continual use, for the past three months, one of the machines manufactured by E. J. Nagle, and they do not hesitate in recommending them for general use.
L. BENJAMIN & CO.,
Clothers, 166 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
July 26, 1859.

I have used E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machines for the past two months in my Boot and Shoe Factory, and I find it to be all that the manufacturer claims for it—a *good machine.*
J. LINTON,
317 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
July 26

Notre Dame Street, Montreal, July 26, 1859.
I have two of E. J. Nagle's Machines in operation for the last three months, during which time I have thoroughly tested their working qualities, and feel satisfied they are all Mr. Nagle represented them to be—perfect Machines.
DAVID PELLETIER.

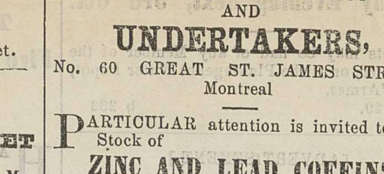
The subscribers having used the Sewing Machines of Mr. E. J. Nagle, since the spring, are well satisfied with the work done by them; and we certify that these machines go quicker than any we have used up to the present time.
A. LAPIERRE & SON.
Montreal, 26th July, 1859.

Montreal, July 20, 1859.
E. J. Nagle, Esq.
Dear Sir,—The machine which I bought of you some two months ago has given entire satisfaction. I consider it an excellent article, and I believe that nothing better can be produced.
Yours truly,
T. O'BRIEN.

All Machines purchased from the subscriber will be kept in good running order for twelve months, provided they are not damaged by accident or design.
E. J. NAGLE.
N.B.—Binders, Shuttles and Needles constantly on hand.
Factory over BARTLEY & GILBERT'S,
Canal Basin
July 29. 177

B. P. PAIGE & CO.'S
THRASHING MACHINES.

THE Subscribers are happy to inform the Public, that they now have on hand, and are manufacturing daily, a full supply of their celebrated
Patent Thrashing Machines,
which are the only Machines that will thresh all kinds of Wheat clean out of the straw, and at the same time clean it fit for the mill or market, and none of it broken or wasted. Our Machine took the prize at the World's Exhibition, at *Paris, France*, and they are acknowledged by all to have no equal for Thrashing and Cleaning Grain.
To more fully accommodate all classes of Farmers in both Canada East and West, we have, at a very heavy expense, furnished ourselves with patterns for sizes varying from one to eight horse power, which enables us to furnish Machines; and we now have on hand a full supply of each size, capable of thrashing, according to size, from fifty to five hundred bushels a day; and, as we are building twice the amount of work this season, all purchasers can depend upon their orders being answered for any sized Machine they may requir without delay.
Machines shipped on board of any Boat or Cars free of charge.
B. P. PAIGE & CO.
July 23. 175



SEALE & TEES,
CABINET-MAKERS
AND
UNDERTAKERS,
No. 60 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal

PARTICULAR attention is invited to our Stock of
ZINC AND LEAD COFFINS,
At very low Prices, and the only coffins that can be warranted Air Tight.
A large assortment of COFFINS & TRIMMINGS, Wholesale and Retail, and Funerals furnished with all required.
Office Desks of our own manufacture on hand and made to order. Shops fitted, &c.
July 22. 173

MANTEL, MONUMENTAL,
AND
GENERAL MARBLE WORKS,
Corner of CRAIG and ST. PETER STREETS, Montreal.

MAVOR & MORGAN offer their large Manufactured Stock at a small advance upon cost, consisting of
Monuments, Headstones and Chimney-Pieces,
of Italian and American Marbles, in great variety, at every price. They will also produce and execute Original and Artistic Designs, and selections from the "Necropolis," Glasgow, "Pere la Chaise," "Kensal Green," and the best U. S. Cemetaries.
Every article supplied at, or under, the cost of importation, saving purchasers all risks of breakage and delay.
May 18. 6m 11

IRON RAILING.
Fountains, Statuary and Vases,
Iron Garden Chairs and Settees,
Iron Borders for Grass Plots
ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS,
—AND—
WIRE WORK FOR BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, VINE TRAINERS, &c.
RODDEN & MEILLEUR,
71 Great St. James Street.
Aug. 13. 192

FRESH ARRIVALS.
SAVAGE & LYMAN

HAVE received a Case of FINE JEWELLERY—
GOLD BRACELETS,
BROOCHES,
EARRINGS,
CHAINS,
NECKLETS, and PINS,
Of the newest designs and most exquisite workmanship, the whole forming the most beautiful assortment of Goods they ever had the honor to submit to the inspection of their friends.
CATHEDRAL BLOCK,
Notre Dame Street, Centre.
August 20. 198

THE Subscribers have received by Steamer NORTH AMERICAN, an assortment of Fine Scissors, Netting Cases, Pocket Knives
—Also,—
Cases of Razors, Straps, and Gents' Dressing Cases.
SAVAGE & LYMAN,
Cathedral Block,
Notre Dame Street, Centre.
August 20. 198

Sewed Muslins.
THE STOCK OF
SEWED MUSLINS
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF
D. & J. McDONALD,
AMOUNTING TO FULLY £3,000
HAS BEEN
Transferred to the Subscriber
FOR SALE.

The Stock consists of the most fashionable Goods, and as orders have been given to close the entire Lot this Fall, it will be found well worthy the attention of the Trade.
A liberal discount will be allowed to buyers, according to the extent of purchases.
A. WALKER,
St. Peter Street.
August 26 203

PAPER & STATIONERY!
ANGUS & LOGAN,
(The former from Messrs. A. BUNTIN & CO.)
WHOLESALE
PAPER AND STATIONERY IMPORTERS,
206 St. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL,

WOULD respectfully intimate that they have leased the above commodious premises, and have now on hand, a LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK of
Writing, Wrapping and Printing Papers,
AND
General Stationery,
At the lowest Market Prices.
The above Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. Angus in Europe this Spring.
All sizes and qualities of Printing and Wrapping Papers made to order.
☞Particular attention paid to all orders per mail.
June 14. 140

JUST RECEIVED,
PER BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
DIRECT FROM PARIS AND LONDON,
A New and Magnificent Stock
OF
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS
ON GLASS AND PAPER,
COMPRISING:
Scenes in the Italian War,
The Costumes of all Nations,
New Views of Germany, France, Switzerland England and Ireland,
Highly interesting Classical and Comic Groupes on Glass and Paper, Illuminated.
Together with a large variety of
NEW SCENES.
The whole forming the largest, best and cheapest assortment in America.
Prices Reduced.—1 dozen fine Views in a handsome Case for One Dollar,
At
A. HOFFNUNG'S,
Jewellery and Fancy Warehouse,
170 Notre Dame Street.
113. 192

EDWARD MAITLAND, TYLEE & CO.

HAVE ON HAND and offer for Sale—
PORT WINES—Brunn, Silva & Sons', Taylor's Harris', and other Brands,
SHERRIES—Cosens', Phelps', Burden's, and other Brands.
MARSALA MADEIRA—Colli and L. P. Ingham
BURGUNDY PORT—Rancio and Tarragona.
Heidsieck's Perrier, Jouet & Co.'s, and other Brand CHAMPAGNES,
Sparkling HOCK & MOSELLE,
Chateau Margaux, Langoa, Medoc and St. Julien CLARET,
CURACOA, MARASCHINO, CHERRY BRANDY and other LIQUEURS.
BRANDIES—Hennessy's, Otard, Dupuy & Co's, Champagne Vineyard Proprietors, Gauthier Freres, and other Brands.
GIN—DeKuyper's in Hhds, Nolet's in Cases, BOOTH'S London Old Tom, in Wood and Bottle, LOWNDE'S Altona.
FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM
Abott's LONDON BROWN STOUT and PALE ALES.
Triple Clarified BORDEAUX VINEGAR.
Sept. 5. 1m-211

FOR SALE,

DUTCH and London Crushed SUGARS, White and Pale Sugar Candy
Refined Loaf SUGAR, in Hhds
OLIVE OIL in Quarter-Casks, Castor Oil in Tins
Twankay, Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson and Souchong TEAS
Patras CURRANTS, Layer, Valencia and Sultana RAISINS
PRUNES, Filberts, Walnuts and Almonds
Calabria and Sicilian LIQUORICE PASTE, in large and small Sticks
Wix's Mustard, Pickles, Sauces and Catsup
Coleman's MUSTARD in 4 lb. Jars
English CHEESE, Maccaroni & Vermicelli
Belmont Sperm CANDLES, Rice Starch
Nutmegs, Carraways, Cassia, Mace, Cloves, Ginger, Sago, Arrowroot and Tapioca
Citron, Orange and Lemon PEEL
Madras Indigo, and English Glue and Saltpetre, Beer Corks, Lump ALUM and Black Lead
SARDINES, Capers and Olives
London Brown Windsor SOAP
Plain, Ribbed, and Cut TUMBLERS and Porter Bottles
German Sheet WINDOW GLASS, assorted sizes
Boiled and Raw LINSEED OIL
White, Brown and Red PAINTS, Button Blue and Bottle Wax.
ED. MAITLAND, TYLEE & CO.
Sept. 5. 1m-211

Cosens' Celebrated Sherry.

THE Subscribers have been appointed Agents in Canada for the Sale of the above Celebrated Brand of SHERRY WINE, and have now on hand a supply of the various qualities, which they are prepared to supply to the Trade, either in Bond or Duty Paid, or will receive orders for same for direct importation.
EDW. MAITLAND, TYLEE & CO.
Sept. 5. 1m-211

SALT'S celebrated E. I. BITTER ALE, in Hhds, Barrels and Kilderkins.
For Sale by
EDW. MAITLAND, TYLEE & CO.
Sept. 5. 1m-211

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S Genuine CHAMPAGNE.
For Sale by
EDW. MAITLAND, TYLEE & CO.
Sept. 5. 1m-211

PATENT ROOFING FELT.

FOR SALE—Anderson's Patent ROOFING and SEATHING FELT,
By EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & CO.
May 3. 144

STEREOSCOPES.
Savage & Lyman

HAVE RECEIVED, per *Nova-Scotian*, a large assortment of
Stereoscopes and Views,
In great variety.
—Also,—
Gold Bracelets, Brooches and Ear-Rings, &c.
—And,—
Very Fine Jet Bracelets, Necklets,
&c, &c.
August 12. 191

CHAMPAGNE WINES.

VIN DU PRINCE IMPERIAL
GRAND VIN ROYAL.
DE VENOGE & CO., Eperney.

THE Subscriber, Agent for Canada, for the Sale of the above celebrated Brands of Champagne Wines, is prepared to receive orders for same for direct importation.
Now in Store, cases VIN DU PRINCE IMPERIAL, in quarts, pints and half pints, and GRAND VIN ROYAL, in quarts.
AUSTIN CUVILLIER, Agent.
38 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Sept. 1, 1859. 6m-208

KEMP & CO.,
212 NOTRE DAME ST.,
[Second Door East of the French Cathedral,]
HAVE RECEIVED PER
"HUNGARIAN,"
A well selected assortment of
BALMORAL and TARTAN HOSE
L WOOL SHIRTS and PANTS
DRIVING GLOVES
GAUNTLET GLOVES
TUBULAR TIES, &c., &c.
We have also a Large Stock of Fancy Flannel, Dress and Regatta Shirts, always on hand. These Goods having been purchased for Cash in the best Markets, we are enabled to offer them at such prices as will give satisfaction to those who will favor us with a call.
KEMP & CO.
N.B.—Goods marked in Plain Figures, and Only One Price.
August 30, 1859. 206

O'HEIR'S
WHOLESALE CLOTHING
AND
Outfitting Establishment
68 M'GILL STREET,
MONTREAL.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his Customers, that he has now ready an extensive assortment of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, which he will dispose of at Very Reduced Prices. Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock and judge for themselves.
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER at short notice. All Orders punctually attended to.
J. O'HEIR,
68 McGill Street,
Montreal.
September 14. 219

NEW LACES.

C. HEALY has just opened out a large and elegant assortment of NEW LACES, &c.;
—AND,—
A supply of the newest and most fashionable styles in HEAD DRESSES, Chenille Hair Nets, and Embroidered Goods.
C. HEALY, Laceman,
219 Notre Dame Street.
September 12. 217

THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to supply Families and others with their
Superior ALES and PORTER,
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July 5. 158

American Account of the Battle of Pei-ho.

Abridged from the New York "Journal of Commerce."

U. S. FLAG SHIP POWHATAN,
Gulf of Pechele, China, July 3, 1859.

My last letter, dated from Shanghae, was in dited in the most exultant expectations. We had received our new Minister, Hon. Mr. Ward, whose vigorous intellect, manly character, and ready sympathies, united with the absence of all arrogance and hauteur of position, together with his fine colloquial powers, while they secured universal respect, served to enliven and dignify our dull society in the prison-life of a man-of-war. He had been most kindly and honorably received by the two Imperial Commissioners, as I reported at length in a former communication; no vexed or vexatious questions needed adjustment, or lay in the horizon of probability. Every kind wish was expressed by the Commissioners, and every assurance given of the most friendly intentions and faithful conduct. No opposition was made to Mr. Ward's going to Pekin, and he carried with him a document from them authorizing it, and directing the local authorities at Tien-tsin to make all needed preparations for his reception and also for his conveyance. The skies were serene and the air bland; and the road being fairly opened, and all the auspices most favorable, I hoped and indeed fully expected to date my present missive to the *Journal of Commerce* from the mysterious capital of the "Son of Heaven." It is quite a different thing to date it on board ship, anchored off the mouth of the Pei-ho, in the Gulf of Pechele, though Pekin is only 120 miles distant. But it is no nearer than it was just a year ago, when we lay for a month in these same waters, and witnessed almost the same scenes. We had arrived here after a pleasant four days' passage from Shanghae; instantly every trunk was packed. The selected party were ready to step into the *Toey-wan* steamer at an hour's notice, and start for Pekin. What hope may not be blasted! What may not a day bring forth! An event occurred that very day, which not only blasted our hopes, but may affect the future condition of this immense empire, and even the condition of the world, as my simple narrative will show.

Upon returning to Hong Kong from Penang and the Straits of Malacca, Mr. Ward chartered a small steamer called the *Toey-wan*, which as I understand is the name given by the Chinese to the island of *Formosa*, whose light draft adapted her to the navigation of the Pei-ho or any other river which it might be necessary for him to travel in fulfilling his mission in China. Reaching Shanghae May 25th, he at once informed the Imperial Commissioners whom he found there, and who had been there from the beginning of the year in order to meet the foreign ministers who were expected, of his arrival and desire at once to unite with them in exchanging the ratifications of the treaty negotiated by Mr. Reed and themselves. The Commissioners, in reply, were quite courteous and respectful. But they said that at Lord Elgin's request when he went to Canton, they had remained here all the while in expectation of his return in six weeks, but had learnt he had gone to England, and a new minister been appointed in his place who was then on his way, and was soon expected in Shanghae, by whom and themselves important questions were to be discussed and settled before proceeding to Pekin. If they were to set out for Pekin at once, travelling, as they must, upon chairs borne on the shoulders of men, they could not reach there under sixty days; and if Mr. Ward should now proceed to Tien-tsin, a large town on the Pei-ho river, and on the route to Pekin, he would be obliged to wait there till they themselves had gone to Pekin and come down from there to Tien-tsin, where the summer heat would be oppressive, and sickness at that season often prevailed, besides other annoyances which must be experienced by Mr. Ward. They advised him, therefore, to remain in Shanghae a while, and in the meantime invited him to an interview, when a plan for the journey could be devised more agreeable and safe.

Mr. Ward not satisfied with the reasons they assigned for delay, told them he wished to exchange the ratifications on or before the 18th of June, the period to which they were limitep, and which was near at hand. Mr. Ward also wished to escape all complications, and the charge of subserviency and crouching to other foreign ministers sent on the same mission to China, and soon to appear there. Wishing to stand independent and free, he desired to reach Pekin and exchange the ratifications before any chance for entanglements could arise. Besides, to avoid the objection of the long time required for a land-route journey to Pekin, Mr. Ward suggested that the Imperial Commissioners could take one of the Chinese steamers lying in the harbor, and in 8 or 10 days at most be in Pekin. But the Commissioners objected, because *travelling by land* was according to the universal usage of the country for men of their position, while travelling by sea was contrary to the Emperor's express commands. They said the French and English ministers would soon be here, with whom Mr. Ward could unite, and all proceed in one party. They also assured him that if the ratifications were not exchanged within the time specified, it should make no difference; for they should be conceded to have the same validity. They also said that as the right of the American minister to go to Pekin was secured through the English treaty, by "the most favoured-nation" clause inserted in our own, it was proper for the English minister to go first. The Commissioners said that if Mr. Ward insisted upon going to Pekin he must conform to the provisions of the U. S. treaty, which allowed him to "go *where important business* made it necessary," as the treaty specified, of which the *Emperor*, and not the *minister*, must be the judge. The intention of the minister must first be communicated to the Emperor, and his consent obtained: and obviously between the caprice, the pride, and the self-interest of the Emperor, and the delays necessary or invented, there could not be any prospect that Mr Ward or or any other American minister would ever see the inside or outside of the capital of the "Son of Heaven." When Mr Ward asked them if he must wait till the ratifications of the English treaty, they said the exchange of ratifications of his treaty must be in *Shanghae*, should it be done before; to which Mr. Ward replied, that he was directed by the President of the United States to do it in *Pekin*, at the same time delivering his autograph letter to the Emperor. He also asked them if the ratifications should be exchanged in Shanghae whether he should then have the right to go to Pekin with the other ministers: to which they replied, that he could *if he had important business*. Mr. Ward retorted, that he would not have the nature and importance of his business inquired into and decided by any one; and he would go to Pekin with the first minister of any nation who went, and with as much courtsey and honor, or he would refuse to exchange ratifications and return home. They replied that all the treaties were deposited in the archives at Pekin, and the ratification of some of them could be made within the specified time, and all must be together.

At length Mr. Ward assented to their request that he would remain in Shanghae for a time, and go up in company with the French and English ministers, making the following stipulations, however, which were embodied in a document signed by the Commissioners:—1. They must acknowledge he was here within the specified time, and ready to exchange ratifications; and therefore no blame could rest on him. 2. That he should go to Pekin with the first minister of any nation who went. 3. That the treaty was confessedly valid. In all the proceedings, intercourse, and communications, our minister showed the utmost discretion, united with firmness and independence, resolved to make himself and his government respected by the Imperial Commissioners, and at the same time acting with patience and humanity towards the Chinese, considering the inveteracy of their prejudices, and the stereotyped character of their institutions. All things were most happily conducted to this point, and full of promise for the future. A few days later Messrs. Bruce and Bourdoulou, the English and French ministers, arrived at Shanghae. Mr. Bruce refused, as it is reported currently, to remain any time in the place to dispose of the question left unsettled by Lord Elgin, and which he promised to return from Canton and settle. He would submit to no delay, but hurry on to Pekin, and deliver the Queen's letter to the Emperor, despite all difficulties and obstructions. He did not even call upon the Imperial Commissioners, nor ask for an interview, nor consent to one when it was asked by the Commissioners. He wished them to hurry away, saying that Admiral Hope had already started for Tien-tsin, charged to inform the local authoritie that he himself would soon be there, and requesting preparations for his reception. The Commissioners replied that, as he would go, they had written to the Emperor to request him to appoint some one to repair to Tien-tsin to receive him.

Things being thus arranged, on the 13th of June the Imperial Commissioners started for Pekin by the overland route, carried in chairs, and the French and English fleets sailed about the same time, while we left two or three days later. I have been thus minute and prosaic in the details which I have given, having collected them with a good deal of labor and care, and confident of their being essentially correct, since it is important that our Minister's true position should be understood at home, and since, moreover, great events may be connected with the movements I have related. Certain it is, we have not yet reached Pekin, and equally certain a bloody battle has been fought at the mouth of the Pei-ho, and before our eyes, in which the English have sustained such a signal and complete defeat as has never befallen their arms since they became a power in the East.—But the battle-scene and its concomitants are enough for a separate communication.

BATTLE OF THE PEI-HO.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP POWHATAN,
Gulf Pechele, China, July 4th, 1859.

Steaming away from Shanghae, we crossed the Yellow Sea, into which the great peninsula of *Shantung* projects off on the North, as though intent on cutting off communication with all beyond. This peninsula is also one of the eighteen Provinces of China, and contains a population equal to that of the whole United States.

Arriving at the mouth of Pei-ho, after a four days' passage, June 21st; the French and English fleets were seen at anchor, the large vessels outside of the bar of the river, and some of the gun-boats on the other side. The coast is low, and the water on it shallow in all directions, while the bar, which is about a mile across, is covered with only two or three feet of water at low tide and eleven at high tide. Over the bar the tide opens in a sort of "cul de sac," being an expansion of about 400 yards in width, with a sufficient depth for ships of a respectable size, but soon contracting to a hundred yards between the ports; while on each spreads out flats of mud from half a mile to a mile wide on each hand, which are overflowed at high tide, and like a morass when the tide is out. Three forts stood upon one side of the river at its entrance, and five on the other, made of mud, at least in the outside part of the walls, but full fifty feet if not sixty high and twenty wide. They were surmounted by bastions and turrets, and pierced with a single line of port holes for the guns about half way from top to bottom, four, five, and six guns being also mounted and worked in the bastions. A heavy breast work, also armed with cannon, was thrown up twenty-five feet high, which joined fort to fort. The length of the five forts and breastworks on one side of the river, as ascertained by Capt. Taylor, of our marine corps, is full a mile. Besides this, three wide and deep ditches were dug at intervals between the shore and the forts, all of them filled with mud and water, and the one next to the forts with sharp spikes to pierce the feet which trod upon them. These forts and breastworks had been erected since the last year, when the old ones were stormed and destroyed by the allied fleet, and whose existence was not known, though rumored and suspected at Shanghae, but contradicted elsewhere. The number of guns mounted on all the forts and breastworks could not be accurately ascertained, as all were masked by mats before the commencement of the action, and could not be seen afterwards through the columns of smoke. None estimated them atless than130, some of which as judged from their reports, must have been very heavy, for they literally made both the sea and the dry land tremble. The allied fleet consisted of 21 ships, of all sizes, the Chesapeake, of 51 guns; the Magicienne, 16; the Cruiser, 17; and the Highflyer, 21. Three others carried 6 guns each; one was a transport ship; and the remaining English steamers carried only 3 and 4 guns each, but of the great calibre of 8 and 10 inches. The French had sent but two vessels, the *Duchayla* frigate of 16 guns, and a small steamer carrying 3 or 4 guns. Owing to the shallowness of the water on the bar, only 13 of these small steamers or gun-boats, as they usually are called, could enter the river and take a part in the action, the whole of which did not carry above 50 guns. The whole force of the fleet was about 2,000 men, of whom six hundred were reserved, on board some junks anchored out of the range of the fire, for storming the forts, while 700 only were left to man the thirteen gun-boats, or about 52 to each. Admiral Hope commanded the English fleet, an officer of the most manly appearance, being about six feet in height, and very thick and muscular, but well-proportioned, of a benignant countenance, and the most gentlemanly manners, who repeatedly visited our Commodore, on board his ship, and always to be admired; and who has distinguished himself heretofore, and now has done it again, but in a manner never dreamt of. His age is about 52 years. Mr. Bruce, the new Minister, a brother of the Earl Elgin, the late Minister, is a little under 50 years, but is quite gray, looking older than he is. He was, at the time of his appointment, Consul-General in Egypt. Baron De Bourboulon is the French Minister, also about 50 years old, quite gray, low in stature, and withal quite lame. He carries a pleasant face, but not intellectually striking. I know nothing of hi history.

Such were the defences, and such the forces just arrived to assail them when we reached the mouth of this river.

For two or three days after our arrival, the sea was rough and did not permit Mr. Ward to attempt to go into the river in his little steamer, the Toey-wan. Admiral Hope, however, called upon Mr. Ward, saying that he had gone into the river and found it obstructed by heavy piles driven into the bed of the river, by a barrier constructed of logs spiked and bound together, and making a platform about 30 feet wide, and a chain above the other two, placed about 20 yards from each other. He had ordered them to be removed within a certain time, as he was taking the English minister up to Tien-tsin, and unless the Chinese removed them in the time specified, he would proceed to do it. The reply was sent back to him, that these obstructions were placed there not to prevent the French and English ministers from going up to Pekin, but to protect the neighboring villages from the incursions of the rebels. They also stated that this was not the Pei-ho, but that the mouth of that river was 10 or 12 miles to the North, and that the ministers must go by that route to Pekin. This river had not been heard of by any one on board the men-of-war here, and its existence was doubted, it being thought that the Chinese were only playing a *ruse* to deceive, perplex and get rid of disagreeable visitors. Mr. Ward frankly stated to the Admiral, that his position was quite unlike to that of the French and English ministers, whose predecessors had made treaties, under the pressure of war, and if these treaties were violated, they could do nothing less than enforce them by a resort to arms; while the United States never were at war with China, and the late treaty was made in a time of peace.—If the American treaty should be violated, all that remained to him to do was to refer the matter to the Government at home; that he was instructed to go to Pekin, and go he would, if it was possible. He also informed the Admiral that on the next day, Friday, July 1st, he and Commodore Tatnall would cross the bar, and proceed till fired upon, or in some way stopped by superior force.

Accordingly, on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock Mr. Ward and Commodore Tatnall, accompanied by Flag-Lieutenant Trenchard, the Secretary of the Legation, his private Secretary, and two interpreters, crossed the bar and went into the channel of the river between the forts, in the steamer Toey-wan. As no officer on board had ever crossed the bar, and gone into the river, no one could understand the channel, and therefore the steamer ran aground when near the forts, and when the tide was rapidly falling. Admiral Hope was alarmed for them, and sent his flag-lieutenant, with the invitation to Com. Tatnall to transfer his flag to one of the Admiral's vessels, and place it at the peak, while he kept his own at the mizzen, as he every moment expected the forts would open fire upon the Commodore's steamer; and besides, when the tide went down, she would of necessity keel over. The courteous offer was declined, but the Commodore consented to accept the aid of the English steamer to drag his own off. The attempt was made, but without success, and the steamer returned to her position in the line. This occurred about two o'clock P.M.

Soon after, the Flag-Lieutenant and interpreters were sent ashore to inform the Chinese officials that Mr. Ward was on board his steamer on his way to Pekin and requesting an interview or communication. Though the forts and breastworks looked formidable, the silence of death prevailed, and a church could not have been more void of the living. Not a human being could be seen on the river banks, or in the grounds around the forts, or in the forts, till at last, observed by unseen ones in the forts, a small party came out, most meanly dressed, and pretending to be extremely ignorant, not knowing how to read or write, but who said there was no officer of any rank there, and they could receive no communication whatever. They heard, however, that the Emperor had ordered the Governor General to meet the several Ministers at the mouth of the Northern branch of the river, some 10 or 12 miles only distant, who would probably be there that same day or the following, upon which the party returned on board. At 8 o'clock in the morning the boat was got off without injury, by the rising of the tide.

Commodore Tatnall, fearing that a light moving about his steamboat in the night might be taken for a signal of the Admiral's fleet, and thus draw upon it the fire of the forts, ordered that she should drop below the line of the fleet, and anchor near the junks which had received the reserved force and marines and storming party. True to his threatened warning, at 12 o'clock an explosion indicated that the Admiral had blown up the first barrier, which was followed by the discharge of two guns of the nearest fort, though nothing else occurred to disturb the quiet of the night. But the sun was to introduce such a day as never dawned here, and no one, whether he saw it close or not, ever dreamed of. From the position of the ships it was evident that a serious fracas was at hand. But no one feared it; no one cared for it; rather all were impatient to rush into it, as though it would be a pastime and a change. And to how many, what a change!

We were sitting down to dinner at a quarter before 3, June 25th, when the roar of three discharges of cannon in rapid succession told us too well that the fracas had begun. Knives and forks instantly dropping from the hands of all, they rushed upon the deck, where they beheld a scene as painful as it was impressive and sublime; for danger and disaster are often the grounds of the perception and emotions of the sublime. We had heard of battles, and we had read of them, but now we saw one. The battles of the Nile and Trafalgar were fearful in the exhibition of heroic courage and feats, in the destruction of ships, and in the loss of human life, but could not be compared with the one on which our eyes were fixed, whose flashes blazed before us, whose thunders stunned us, whose clouds of smoke obscured the sky, and under which both sea and land trembled, if regard be had to the number of men engaged in all, and the number of killed and wounded in all. We could only sit and gaze in solemn silence, occupied with the thoughts and emotions which so strange and tragical a scene awakened. Two of the magazines soon blew up, sending tall columns of smoke into the sky and shaking earth and sea like an earthquake, while the reports of all the guns, in the ships and in the forts, estimated at least at 100 in the whole,—though I cannot say how many were worked at the same time in the conflict,—seemed not the product of many cannon, but of one, as if the reports had all been been blended in one and consolidated, and then struggling; squeezing, grating, crunching, was poured forth from one immense iron throat, as a groan or a moan, such as only the infernal world could utter. Hardly was there a moment's cessation of the roar, as if not men but a thousand demons worked the guns. And yet the men were falling fast and thick around them, whose places were instantly supplied by reserves who came forward to fight and die. In one vessel of 41 men, all but three were killed or wounded; the captain having his head cut off by a ball early in the action; in another instant one ball having killed two men and cut off a leg from six others who happened to be standing in a line. Another had his leg badly mangled by a ball as he was working the gun, and soon was obliged to be carried away to undergo amputation, but he declared he would not go till he had his revenge, and, mangled and suffering as he was, stuck to his gun till he had fire thirteen rounds more.

The Chinese had made great progress in the art of war since the last year, having learnt much from their experience of the French and English in the last war, while many suspected they had been under the drill of *Russian officers*; and some French soldiers who unwillingly spent a night under the walls of a fort, undiscovered by the Chinese, affirmed they heard two men use the Russian words meaning "Bring powder," which they had often heard used in the Crimean war. They also saw the caps which they wore, coming up high above the ears, as the Russian cap does. All this, however, is doubtful, though it cannot be questioned that Russia would be most happy to do almost anything to repress English influence and English "annexation" in the direction of China. More natural and probable is the statement, made by some of the Chinese with whom we have come in contact, that a famous Mantchu general, who rejoices in the euphonious and significant name, *Sung-kup-lien-Sung*, who distinguished himself by defeating and expelling the "rebels" in 1850, when they invaded their province, and who is the terror of the Emperor lest his talent and popularity should enable him to seize the throne, is in command of the forces here, by whose military science these forts had been erected, and their guns worked with admirable precision as well as fatal effect. Commodore Tatnall, who has enjoyed the best opportunity for observation, often remarked that he had never seen more perfect gunnery.

Admiral Hope, a man of the most daring heroism, as I have already remarked, would consent to nothing but taking the post of danger, after he had taken the highest post of honor, hoisted his flag on the foremost vessel and dashed into the battle. A passage had been blown away the preceding night in the *first* barrier, which the Chinese filled up again as soon as the English gun-boat retired which had affected it. The Admiral approached to open the passage again, and then proceeded to remove the other obstructions, when the forts opened fire upon him, which was instantly returned by all the fleet. The balls fell about him as thick as hail stones, nor was a much better fate reserved for the rest of the vessels. It became soon evident that the English were suffering more than their enemies, the steamers being riddled so rapidly in their hulls that the men had hardly time to nail pieces of board upon them before other shocking gaps we made, while the English guns only disfigured the mud forts by plowing ugly holes into them, which were soon filled with baskets of sand, without inflicting any serious injury. It is a singular fact that, in all the storm of balls which fell upon the vessels, not one mast or one spar even was shot away, the Chinese aiming simply at the *hull*. About 5 o'clock a young man came from the Admiral to Commodore Tatnall exhausted with the effort he had made, and his face covered with blood, who said that the Admiral was lying on the deck dangerously wounded; that the Captain had been killed, and only three men remained capable of doing duty; that the Admiral had sent to the junks for reinforcements, but that the wind and tide were both so strongly against him, that it was impossible to get the junks up bringing the reinforcements, without the aid of steam, in time to be of any use. The messenger also added that he had had two boats shot to pieces on his way to the Commodore's steamer, and succeeded in reaching him only in the third. He requested the Commodore, therefore, not to go into the fight, nor land any men, but simply to aid him against the wind and tide by towing up the boats. By this time the tide was rapidly falling and two gun-boats had grounded where the Toey-wan had the day before and were being cut to pieces by the torrents of balls which were poured upon it. It was a matter demanding discretion as well as humanity, and the Commodore consulted with Mr. Ward upon his duty. As a neutral, Mr. Ward replied that we had no right to interfere or render the smallest assistance. But strictly we were not neutrals, since we were in company with the English; not of choice, however, since he had left Hong Kong hastily, in order to escape complications with other powers, but by force of circumstances. Besides, the Chinese Commissioners had insisted upon his waiting for the French and English ministers, and then proceeding in company with them to this place and Pekin. We had also been constantly receiving acts of kindness inseparable from such a position, which demanded a recognition; and while we had no right to fire a gun or give a man for the aid of the French and English, it *was right* to accede to the Admiral's request, and it received his entire approbation. The Commodore, however, insisted that Mr. Ward should leave the little steamer, and go aboard a junk lying near, as a steamer towing up a line of boats filled with English reinforcements was not his place. Feeling the delicacy of his situation, Mr. Ward consented. It was his wish to be on board the *Powhatan*, but having come into the river for the purpose of having an interview with the local authorities, or at least of holding correspondence with them, he had been arrested by the battle, and could not escape. In a short time, therefore, he returned to the Toey-wan, saying to Commodore Tatnall that it was his home, and as the boat was going under fire with his consent, he should go with it. The commodore reluctantly consented to his remaining on board, but, as he insisted upon it, the Toey-wan proceeded to tow up the boats, after which she was anchored near the squadron, that aid might be rendered to the wounded during the night; and in the morning as soon as the tide turned, he went back to the Powhatan.

An act of chivalry occurred about this time, as honorable to the navy and the country as to the gallant and kind-hearted individual who performed it. Commodore Tatnall's name is not ignored in the naval records of our country. He bears the honored marks of his heroism, while all who know him will admit that his generosity and sympathy are fully equal to his intrepidity. As soon as he heard of Admiral Hope's misfortune in the dangerous wound he had received, taking his open barge, he went through the hottest fire which vomited from the guns of the forts. When he came alongside of the Admiral's, which he visited simply from sympathy for a brave and honorable brother-officer, and not to render any assistance in the fight, a ball struck the side of the barge which passed between him and Mr. Trenchard, his flag-lieutenant, tearing the clothes and slightly grazing the side of Mr. Trenchard, and killing John Hart, the cockswain, who was sitting just behind them. The Commodore had a narrow escape, for the ball tore away the bench from which he had just removed his feet. Poor John Hart belonged to Greenport, Long Island, where it is said he left a wife and children. He was a favorite of the Commodore, and was beloved by all.

Nor did others escape dangers, though in Heaven's mercy they escaped death. As Mr. Ward and Capt. Pearson were walking on the deck of the Toey-wan, a cannon ball flew between the deck and the awning, passing only a few feet from them both.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, 600 marines and others were landed to storm one of the forts, which, large and strong as it was, had hardly fired a gun during the action, nor could a gun or cannon be seen. As soon, however, as the men approached the shore and began to land, wading through the water, and then sinking in the deep mud, the guns of the fort were unmasked, and poured a deadly fire upon the advancing column, Minie rifles, as the men affirmed, taking the place of the old and almost useless matchlocks and gingalls, and mingling their deadly fire with that of cannon. One hundred of the six hundred soon fell; a handful only succeeded in passing the last ditch, and only two scaling ladders were they able to carry thus far. They were compelled to turn their backs and attempt their way back, over the moats and through the mud, when the balls mowed them down like unresisting sheep. The night-scene was most sublime: so many cannons roaring, and one always above them all, hoarse, muttering, growling, and groaning, as if it would annihilate all other sounds as well as all the English boats and men; while the fuses of the shells, which the English threw into the forts, streamed through the sky, and the rockets, thrown by the Chinese to discover the position of the ships and the men sent to storm the fort, hung and trembled a long time like meteors in the sky. At 10 o'clock the English ceased to reply, some of their steamers were so riddled, and half a dozen sunk or run aground, and so many men had been killed and wounded. On an average, each gun-boat fired four hundred rounds! The forts, however, kept up the dismal dirge throughout the night, and continued it with little interruption till Tuesday afternoon, designing to destroy the vessels which had grounded or been so injured as to be unmanageable. The English, however, succeeded in getting all off but three, which they blew up. That demon-gun kept up its fire and groans till July 4, when the English were all clear of the river.

Nothing could be cooler and braver than English courage and heroism on this occasion. Wounds, dismemberment and death seemed to be nothing. It was thus in the officers, and it was thus in the men; but in none more conspicuously than in the Admiral and the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Huelett, who had seen the hard fights in the Crimea and wore a medal, and also went into the actions the last year in Canton. I had before the pleasure of his acquaintance, he is about 40 years old, and wears a beard which would do honor to a Turk. Still, warrior and Turk as he is, he is a fine gentleman and a humble, zealous Christian, though a little eccentric. He proposed accompanying the storming party, but was dissuaded. Still he would go, saying that where his men were, there his duties lay. Taking an umbrella only, he advanced in the front rank, where soon a ball dangerously wounded him in the groin, and he fell. A soldier offered to take him in his arms, and carry him to the boats. "No," said he, "you are needed here, and I can hobble back." And he did, under showers of balls and bullets. Admiral Hope, early in the engagement, received a wound in his thigh, making a fearful gash and carrying away a large piece of flesh. Still when the wound was bound up, not surgically treated, he refused to leave the ship, or even his post on the hurricane deck, where his glass made him a marked object. In his weakness, leaning upon a rope, another ball cut it instantly off, and he fell headlong upon the deck, receiving a more serious injury in his head than he had before in his thigh. He was carried to the hospital ship, but would return, and *three times* his vessels were so disabled that he was obliged to remove his flag from one to another! But he would not quit the scene till July 4th, when he had blown up or extricated every vessel he had taken over the bar.

The English loss is astounding. English officers tell us that *nearly one half* of their force was killed or wounded. Eight officers were killed, among whom were the Captain, who fell at the side of the Admiral; and the Captain of Marines, and twenty-four were wounded, among whom, besides the Admiral, were two Captains, who had a leg shot away. The loss of the Chinese could not be ascertained or even conjectured; but two Frenchmen, who belonged to the storming party, and concealed themselves under the walls during the night, and amidst infinite peril from pursuing balls when they fled at daylight, said they saw the bodies of the Chinese *piled up in heaps* as they were thrown over the walls.

Every expression of gratitude has been received, by Mr. Ward and the Commodore for their generous and perilous humanity, from the English officers, leading them to admit that, while it was impossible for us to engage in the war, there was no want of courage and kind feeling. It was certainly a high gratification to be able to render any kind offices of humanity to men so brave but so unfortunate.

The Chinese had spoken of another river, or the mouth of another branch of this river, where the Ministers were expected to be received by the officials sent down from Pekin, and on that route be conducted up the capital. They also said it was about 10 miles to the north of the mouth of the branch before which we are now anchored. A Chinese chart was obtained, and the river was found to be laid down upon it. Our Minister, to ascertain its real existence and character, on Wednesday, June 29, sent the Toey-wan with his brother and the Rev. Mr. Martin, one of the interpreters, in search of it, together with a letter to the governor of the place, couched in respectful and courteous terms, and requesting an interview or correspondence, informing him of his character and the document of the Imperial Commissioners authorizing his proceeding to Pekin. The river was found, as stated and laid down on the Chinese chart. There was a considerable town and innumerable villages with a strong fort near the mouth of the river, with crowds drawn up on the shore, of poor, kind, and ignorant people, among whom it was difficult to find one able to read or write. At length one was found, who promised to carry the letter to the Governor, who was then absent from the place. A large body of Tartar horsemen was seen at some distance, estimated at 5,000, who have a deadly hostility to all foreigners, and receive a reward upon carrying a head upon a spear to Pekin. The kind-hearted peasants saw the horsemen rushing down to the beach, and warned our friends of their danger, who therefore took to their heels, having nearly half a mile to run before reaching the water. Then they dashed into the water, the horsemen stopping on the beach, except two, who drove into the water, following our friends as far as they could, who fortunately succeeded in reaching the Toey-wan and returning to our ship. Let our countrymen be humble! These people were ignorant that there was an America or Americans!

It was exceedingly doubtful what reception Mr. Ward's letter would meet with, but very judiciously we resolved to try to find both the mouth of the never-heard-of river, and the equally unheard-of Governor. Three days after, however, two good-looking junks were seen approaching our ship in the morning, which, when they got near, seemed to hesitate, since the hour had not arrived for running up the flag. The Commodore, observing this, ordered the flag to to be run up at once, when the junks came to our bow, and an officer came on board with the following letter:—

To His Excellency the American Minister.—
June 30, 1858.

"SENT SUN, Intendent of the Circuit Department of Tien Tsin and Hoken, in the Province of Chili, herewith sends a communication. On the 29th instant, a dispatch was received from the American minister, by the way of the Northern passage of the river, addressed to the Governor General, from which it is understood that the ship bearing his Excellency has entered the Pei-ho [or Tien-Tsin river, as it is called in this letter] The commands of his Imperial Majesty have already been received, directing the Governor General and Treasurer of the Province to receive him at the Northern entrance, and conduct him to Pekin, there to exchange the ratifications of the treaty I now send a small present, which I respectfully request him to accept on board his ship."

The "small present" embraced the following articles: 20 sheep, 20 hogs, 300 chickens and ducks, 30 bags of rice and 30 of flour, 4 baskets of apricots, and 4 of peaches, with a heap of garden vegetables. A large part of the articles was sent to the English ships for the benefit of the wounded, and were most thankfully received. We are now waiting for another communication from the Chinese intendant, and cherish the hope that our minister may yet enter the Imperial City, and some others with him.

On the morning of the battle, a junk came to the English Minister's ship, having on board three Mandarins from the town at the mouth of the "northern passage," who requested him to go there and await the arrival of the Imperial Commissioner Kweiliang, who, as they were informed from Pekin, would be sent there to receive him and conduct him to Pekin. It would seem from what yet appears, that the Chinese authorities are willing the English Ministers should proceed to Pekin, but not with an armed force. Besides, the Pei-ho was not opened by treaty, and Mr. Bruce had no right, therefore, to insist upon that passage, exclusively, which the Chinese have so strongly fortified and obstructed, from the fear that foreign forces may ascend the river and attack the capital.

What will come of these strange and unfortunate events, remains to be seen. It would not be strange if the English returned in strong force, and pressed on at all hazards and any loss, till the next treaty shall be concluded in the Imperial city. But it must be deferred till anoth-

er year, the present season is so far advanced. In the meantime, the French and English fleets are retiring, and in a few days a foreign sail will not be seen on these waters.

It will be a high gratification to you to know that Americans and American interests are in no wise compromised by these occurrences, through the judicious course pursued by our minister.

☞ Every description of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING executed by JAMES POTTS, at the *Herald* Buildings, Notre Dame Street.

ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO. OVID.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1859.

☞SEE FIRST PAGE for "WAR IN CHINA."

State of the Thermometer in the shade, at the door of Mr. Macpherson, watch-maker and jeweller, opposite the Seminary:—

Sept. 29—9 A.M. 52 Farenheit.
2 P.M. 65 "
5 P.M. 59 "

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY J. G. SHIPWAY.
Herrings, &c., alongside "Mary Flora," at Nine o'clock.
Liquors, &c., immediately after above Sale.

BY C. F. HILL & CO.
Household Furniture, at their Auction Rooms, at Eleven o'clock.
Crockery, &c., at their Rooms, at Seven o'clock.

BY JOHN LEEMING & CO.
Bulbous Roots, at their stores, at Three o'clock.

BY HENRY J. SHAW.
Fancy Goods, &c., at store No. 247 Notre Dame Street, at half-past Seven o'clock.

BY BROWN & CO.
Fancy Goods, &c., at his Sale Rooms, at Seven o'clock.

BY J. B. PARDELLIAN.
Dry Goods, &c., at his stores, at Seven o'clock.

ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.

Sept. 29.

OTTAWA HOTEL.

Thos H Rayson, Cumberland, England; Jno Smith, L L Smith, Cambridge, Vt; Jno Golna, Ottawa; R R Stephens, wife and child, Malone; W Flowers, St Johns; J J Johnston, West Farnham; W J Lenthall and daughter, Chatham; E Terrill, Lachine; D W Miller, Portland; C W Easton, Buckingham; M Burnham and lady, Montepellier; E B Gustin and wife, Stanstead; A W Thompson, Portland, D M Mann, Lanark; F Maxwell, Dickinson Landing; Revd Prof King and lady, Halifax, N S; D Williams: Toronto; Jas A Wallis, Montreal; W C Fay, Wm Parker, Geo A Meacham, Boston; H H, Fonda and lady, Saratoga Springs; A E Cuming, Ogdensburgh; A Dallas, Toronto; A S Perley, Sarnia; C P Briggs, W Hick, Appleton, Wis; J C Lantier, St Polycarp; C Bradfield, Peterboro; F Bradfield, Morrisburgh, N Laurie, Port Dalhousie; Thos Whitehead, Brampton; C C Davis and wife, Concord; Mrs L Bogart, Miss Holton, Malone; A S H Peterson, Glasgow; R W Bradley, Portland.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

J Henderson, P H Langin, Toronto; L G Arnold, Boston; W H Closson, Newport; Mr Laird, W Laird, Mr Fitspatrick, Mr Van Camp, Mr Gunn, Quebec; Chas Perry, Kingston; W G Sheppard, Mr Sinclair, Quebec; G P Eddy, Lewiston; B P Cooke, Kingston; R Wingate, Brockville; C Deering, Philipsburg, C W; J Wadling, R Hawley, lady and nurse, Detroit, Mich; T S Pope, Brooklyn; R H Montgomery, New Richmond; W Montgomery, Reshgouello; Miss Cowper, New York; W C Willis, Montreal; Mr and Mrs Hendekoper, Miss Hendekoper, Meadville, Penn; G Watt, Brantford; W S Rogers and lady, Baltimore; J Lindsay, W H Miller, Quebec; H F Macdonald, Toronto; Josh Azarian and lady, Boston; D Kerr, jr, Perth; R W Clarke, lady and child, Ohio; A F C Rollo, Three Rivers; J Nichols, Miss Nichols, Battle Creek, Mich.

COLEMAN'S MONTREAL HOUSE.

F Finnin, Esq., A Weaver, J W Neilson, London, England; Mr Wade and wife, Ottawa; S M Currier and wife, Haverhill, Mass; Miss Browne, Toronto; M Gemlers and boy, Miss Ware, N York; E L Kelsey, Quebec; C Hatch, Boston, Mass; Judge Van Sickler and lady, E Sickar, F J Hruelee, Mr Walker, Burlington; W Carrie, Miss Thomson, Scotland; A Haysman, H H Bellowes, G Henderson, Brooklyn; Miss M Gilman, Toronto; H Tripp, A Tripp, Fairhaven, Mass; C Robertson, Beaverton, C W; J Brown and lady, Sherbrooke; E W Abbott, Lennoxville; C Gordon, Sherbrooke; Miss M Young.

THE NEW CHINESE WAR.—We avail ourselves this morning of an extremely interesting and graphic account of the recent events in China, by a correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, who was not only an eye-witness of the battle at the mouth of the Pei-ho, but who, according to our New York contemporary, had rare opportunities of learning all the diplomatic movements of the American Embassy. The *Journal of Commerce* says, and, spite of the ill-natured sneers of the *London Times*, in our opinion, very justly says:—

The American people have reason to be proud of the conduct of their Commissioner, Mr. Ward, who probably effected his peaceful entrance into Pekin soon after the date of these letters, without giving any just ground of offence to the allied forces. On the contrary, with his concurrence and approval, Commodore Tatnall did all that he possibly could to befriend the allied commanders, without positively engaging in the conflict, having, at the imminent peril of his life, visited Admiral Hope in the thickest of the fight on hearing that he was badly wounded, and having also, at the request of the Admiral, towed into the engagement, against a strong tide, the allied reserve. When the battle was over, the Am. Commodore received many of the wounded on board of his vessels, and afforded them every comfort in his power. He imparted liberally to the allied fleet of the fresh meat and vegetables which had been presented to him by the Chinese Commissioners, and in short he did everything for them which was in his power, consistent with his position and that of Commissioner Ward, as the representatives of a neutral power. A letter in the Ceylon Observer, dated "Off the Pei-ho," says:—

"The Americans assisted us considerably, by means of a small steamer, with which they towed up several of our boats into action from the large ships, and also after the action, by taking out to their respective ships a number of our men, to whom they showed every kindness. They were loud in their praises of the daring our men showed, and have sent large presents of fresh meat and vegetables for the benefit of our wounded."

There are intimations, adds our contemporary, in foreign journals and mercantile correspondence, that this unfortunate collision is attributable largely to the "indiscretion or hasty and ill-advised" proceedings of the British Minister. Had he consented to enter that mouth of the river which the Chinese government had designated, and especially had he and the French Minister done so with only a moderate force, it is quite probable they would have found ready access to the Celestial capital. Messrs. Olyphant & Co's Shanghae Circular of July 14th has the following:—

"The English squadron with the English minister the French corvette and gun-boat with the French minister, and the American steamer Powhatan and the steamer tender Toey-wan with the American minister, arrived off the Pei-ho about the 20th. Admiral Hope, finding the channel barricated as above, demanded that it should be cleared of all obstructions in a given time. The Chinese replied that the ships-of-war were prohibited from entering the river, but that the minister could proceed through another entrance to the Pei-ho, which entrance was ten miles distant, or from that entrance they could proceed to Pekin by land. This reply was deemed an evasion, and Admiral Hope informed the Chinese that if the obstructions were not removed in the time specified he would have them removed, and the Chinese gave notice that any such attempt would be resisted. On the 24th, the American minister with Commodore Tatnall and others, proceeded in the Toey-wan to a position near the forts, when the interpreters of the American Legation went on shore and had an interview with an officer, who informed them that the Governor-General and Provincial Treasurer, who had just arrived from Tient-sin, were at the Northern entrance, and if they proceeded thither they would meet them.—These officers had been appointed by the Emperor to receive and conduct all the ministers to Pekin, and they were advised to go up there and see them, as they could not get on at that place. This reply was reported to Admiral Hope, but he decided to attempt the force the passage."

And again:

"It is understood that subsequent to the above engagement, the American minister received communications from the Governor-General of the Province, announcing the appointment of officers to conduct him to Pekin. The course of that minister would depend upon the means of conveyance offered him, and the escort sent to acccompany him, concerning which we may expect to hear more in a few days."

The following remarks upon the affair are from the correspondence of the *Ceylon Observer*:—

It is a most melancholy story. Without accusing the Admiral of any greivous error as yet, we may at least express our belief that the two portions of the assault were singularly misplaced, and that each was ill-managed. Had the forts been carried, the removal of the booms, stakes and barriers had been a harmless and bloodless operation. The attack by sea was too late—the landing singularly injudicious both as to time and place. Scarcely had the ships been engaged when they were deprived of half the benefit of reserves, reinforcements and boats by the ebbing tide. Any officer who had been a week in a Chinese river should have foreseen that there would be mud-banks on the shores at ebb-tide.—In all operations of war barbarians will fight well if they are attacked as they expect attacks Place them under cover, advance straight on their guns, and the Chinese will not flinch to load, point, and fire them. Had these splendid sailors and marines been landed early in the day, at the top of the tide, well covered by the fire of the flotilla, and directed to make a wide sweep towards the rear of the forts, we should probably have had to record a bloodless victory, instead of a bloody repulse. When the fire of the gunboats is almost silenced we land a force late in the afternoon to march right up to the guns of an enemy confident of an unmistakable success. We hurl them pell mell at the works. Mud and water fight against us. There are no pontoons, no ladders, and the beaten force retreats to its beaten ships. To say the least, the combination of the attacks was injudicious. The termination has undoubtedly been a calamitous; but the triumph of the war party in China will be but short. Every one of our ships must be rebuilt by Chinese silver. It remains to be seen what compensation we shall exact for the loss of so many gallant men. France has given a most gratifying proof of her friendly feeling in the alacrity with which she offers to co-operate with us in bringing the Mantchoo aristocracy to reason, and, if we are unable to aid her by more men from England, we can at least repeat the service our mercantile navy rendered to her troops in the Crimean war.

The numbers killed and wounded are as follows:—Killed and missing, 81; wounded—dangerous, 70; severe, 131; slight, 144; total wounded, 345;—total killed and wounded, 426; died since, 8.

French force—Four men killed, and two officers and eight men wounded.

THE BILL STICKING WAR.—Our Paste Pot contemporary returns to the charge in the bill-sticking war. It seems that its editor having gone round with the ladder and brushes knew exactly where the yellow placards were stuck up, and, of course, was dreadfully outraged—in fact flabbergasted—when he witnessed that staunch Protestant and Conservative colour hidden by our blue. We can understand the mortification of our contemporary, to see that splendid enterprize—cost $2,50—obscured and almost eclipsed by the mere mechanical and uncostly application of a coat of paste. But if he will take our word of honour for it, we assure him we did not, like him, stick up our own bills, nor see it done, nor direct how it was to be done, but so far as known were wrapped in gentle and peaceful slumbers while that atrocious deed of darkness was being perpetrated. We were, therefore, in most blessed, blissful, and innocent unconsciousness of the great wrong done him till we saw the fact in his irate and indignant columns. We should not have slept so soundly if we had known how near we were to prosecution, and can only thank Providence—as the *Gazette* says that might have been our fate in New York or England—that our lot has been cast under a milder criminal code. To be hanged or even transported for a paste-pot villainy would have been singularly ignominious. Our contemporary's reproaches on our inefficiency as a cricket critic are, we admit, with humiliation, only too just. We acknowledge that the beautiful scientific technology of the cricket field is to a certain extent an unknown tongue to our illiterate ear—nay, we grieve to say that we believe we have lost for ever the friendship of a distinguished cricket critic, by calling a "cut" a "hit." Our only consolation is that even the vast outlay of our contemporary—two dollars and fifty cents—has not succeeded in securing that perfect accuracy which the stupendous importance of the occasion demanded. Having thus sympathised with our contemporary's feelings and confessed our own faults we will offer him the best reparation in our power. We have a little enterprize of our own afloat, which the world will hear of in due time—perhaps it will cost $2,50c., perhaps more. Now, when the town bill-sticker has *affiche* our announcements in due course, we will give the editors of our contemporary leave to take their own particular paste-pot and the express editorial ladder, and cover our blue with the most strongly alumned decoction that can be made to fasten up their yellow. If this will not do we are prepared to pay another two dollars and a half to a literary party for a treatise upon the "Lay of the White Squirrel" and the recent startling narrative of the travels of an editor, with the episode of Mrs. Bowser and Mantalini Minor. After this trumpet of truce we hope there will be a treaty of Villafranca, so that our contemporary may restore peace to the world by a general disarmament—that is to say, by putting the ladder in one corner of his sanctum, washing out the brush, and dismantling the paste-pot. Internal reform should now be his motto.

SIR WILLIAM EYRE.—We copy the following account of our late gallant and universally respected Commander-in-Chief's services from an English paper:—

Sir William Eyre entered the army in 1823, and after serving in the 73rd Regiment in Canada, of which regiment he was Major, he proceeded with that gallant corps to the Cape of Good Hope, and while there greatly distinguished himself in both the Caffre wars as Lieut. Colonel. In acknowledgment of his eminent services in the last and previous war, he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, promoted to be Colonel in the army, and appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. On the military force being sent out to the East the deceased was appointed to a brigade of the Third Division of the army, which he ultimately commanded, with the local and temporary rank of Lieut. Colonel. He was present at the battle of the Alma, the battle of Inkermann; commanded the troops in the trenches during the battle of Inkermann, and remained in the Crimea until after the fall of Sebastopol, for which he received a medal and clasps. In 1855 he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, was made a Commander of the Legion of Honor, a Knight of the Imperial order of the Medjidie of the 2nd class, and was among the General officers of the army who received the Sardinian war medal. After his return home in June, 1855, he was selected by the Commander-in-Chief to command the troops in Canada. His commission bore date as follows:—Ensign, 17th April, 1823; Lieutenant, 5th November, 1825; Captain, 20th May, 1827; Major, 19th July, 1839; Lieutenant Colonel, 12th November, 1847; Colonel, 28th May, 1853; Major General, December 12th, 1854. The late General was one of the field officers in the receipt of rewards for distinguished or meritorious services. Sir William was second son of the late Vice-Admiral Geo. Eyre, K.C.B., by the third daughter of Sir George Cooke, Bart., of Wheatley. He married in 1841 Miss Bridgeman Simpson, third daughter of the late Hon. John Bridgeman Simpson.

FINE ARTS.—A good painting is on view at Messrs. Dawson & Sons. The subject is the interior of a Scotch Cotter's humble dwelling with several figures, the principal one being a pedlar, no doubt in the fancy hardware line from the contents of his basket. He has just effected the sale of a looking-glass, and with open hand he is waiting to receive the ready for it, his finer feelings are evidently called into play while watching the act of brotherly love manifested by the eldest boy who is showing his young sister her face in the new glass. The guid wife's face is full of quiet expression and calculation, and her youngest child, a chubby boy, having got along side the pedlar's basket and being musically inclined is doing a little business on his own account. All the figures seem full of life and feeling, even the dog, who is cautiously making up to the pedlar is in true character.

This picture, a local production, has been supposed to be a copy, but it is really an original from the easel of W. Raphael, an Artist from the Berlin Academy, at present at Mr. Notman's Studio.

THEATRE ROYAL.—In our advertising columns will be found full particulars of the entertainments submitted to our playgoers for the complimentary benefit tendered to Mr. Buckland, which will take place to-morrow evening.

INCENDIARYISM.—The last *Canada Gazette* announces that a reward of $100 will be paid by the Government for the apprehension of the incendiary, who set fire to the barn of Ira Taylor, Clarenceville, on the 11th August last.

EXTRA LECTURES.—The real head-quarters in Montreal, at present, seem to be at Professor Fowler's Phrenological Rooms, in Mechanics' Hall. The numerous portaits of distinguished characters from among all nations and tribes, exhibited, are among the attractions; while the interesting delineations of the characters of our citizens, constantly going on during the day, renders the place so inviting.

The success of Prof. Fowler's first course of lectures has induced him to give two extra lectures in the same hall. The subject of the lecture to-night will be "The Analysis of the Faculties," including pride, dignity ambition, will, ingenuity, imitation, immagination, &c., &c., and to-morrow night, the real mission of the science of mind in teaching the world how to live, in order to accomplish the greatest good, and to elevate man to the position for which his Creator designed him. Each lecture to close with public examinations.

At two o'clock this (Friday) afternoon Prof. Fowler gives a Free Lecture for the benefit of parents, teachers, and children, in the Mechanics' Hall.

We direct the attention of the trade, and merchants from a distance, to the auction sale of Herrings, Sugar and Molasses, to take place this morning at half past nine o'clock on the wharf, opposite the stores of Messrs. H. Routh & Co. The Herrings, particularly, comprising "Hart's" and other well-known brands, are the finest that have been offered to public competition this season.

THE TOSS UP MATCH BETWEEN THE UNITED ENGLAND AND THE ALL ENGLAND CLUBS, WITH FIVE LOWER CANADIAN PLAYERS ON EACH SIDE.

The rain on Wednesday having unavoidably postponed this match, it was resumed yesterday with weather of remarkable beauty. The wickets, by way of atoning for lost time, were pitched, as our French friends say, *de bonne heure*, and the game commenced with great spirit, the men who had remained in on Wednesday being still, of course, at the wickets. We shall not attempt to-day any detailed accounts of the several events of this match. The principal noteworthy facts connected with it are the general deductions to be made from the various scores. Let us take, for instance, the first innings of the United England. It stands thus:—

United.		First Innings.
Caffyn	b Jackson	13
Grundy	l b w b Parrr	0
Carpenter	b Hayward	32
Webber Smith, Esq.	b Jackson	0
Lockyer	l b w b Hayward	8
Pickering, Esq.	b Jackson	0
John Lillywhite	b Jackson	53
Wisden	c Parr b Stevenson	43
Fisher, Esq.	not out	14
Morgan, Esq.	b Stevenson	2
Bacon, Esq.	b Parr	7
	B 9, l-b 3, w 4,	16
	Total	188

It will hence be seen that six English players made one hundred and forty-nine runs besides byes, leg byes and wides in one innings, whereas the Eleven men made only one hundred and seventeen in the first innings of the match against Lower Canada. When it is considered that the larger score was made against English professional players, it must appear that the play in the first match was for some reason considerably below the best performance of our visitors from the other side of the Atlantic. The fact is, that there was a great deal more spirit exhibited throughout the latter game. This will be farther seen from the following scores of some of the players. For instance—Caffyn, 23233—not one single in the entire innings. Carpenter again made the following: 2211312233223212122,—only five singles in nineteen hits for runs. Out of the fifty-three scored by Lillywhite only six were singles; eight were trebles, and one counted four.

If, as is reported, a good deal of money is being invested on the New York match, these facts may be profitably kept in view by persons anxious to make books. The analysis of the bowling on this innings, shows the following totals:—Wides, 4; Balls, 483; Maiden Overs, 40; Runs, 172; Wickets taken 10.

The All England players came in about one o'clock, but did not make quite so good a score as their opponents. It was follows:—

All England.		First Innings.
Daly, Esq.	c Grundy b Caffyn	0
Caesar	c Carpenter b Caffyn	14
Haward	c Carpenter b Grundy	18
Hardinge, Esq.	c Carpenter b Caffyn	0
Diver	not out	5
Swettenham, Esq.	c Parr b Caffyn	3
Parr	c Lockyer b Caffyn	0
J U Smith, Esq.		
F Fourdrinier		
Jackson		
H H Stephenson		
	Total	40

In spite of the fineness of the day there was an evident falling off in the interest felt by the public. It was not till the afternoon that any considerable number of visitors appeared upon the ground, and probably at the hour when the largest number was present there could not have been more than half that of Tuesday afternoon. The game will be resumed at 10 o'clock to-morrow. The English players are engaged to play at New York on Monday, and must leave on Saturday morning at least.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION AT KINGSTON.

(From our own Reporter.)

KINGSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

From an early hour on Wednesday morning, everything was bustle and excitement in the City of Kingston. Groups were to be seen at every hotel door, lamenting their disappointment in not securing accommodation, and for once, perhaps, during a long interval, the clamorous entreaties of the runners were not to be heard. Every nook and corner was filled, and even the steamer "Mayflower," now idle at the wharf, and temporarily made to do service as a hotel, had every stateroom filled with two inmates—and even civic dignity itself was glad to accept the less than medium accommodation thus afforded.

The morning was dull, and threatened rain; but notwithstanding this circumstance, crowds began, from about eight o'clock, to wend their way to the Exhibition Grounds. For such as had no desire to go on foot vehicles were procurable at a rate which would make a Montreal cabman irate enough almost to commit a breach of the peace—namely, a distance of about two English miles for a York shilling.

On arriving near the Grounds, the road on each side was literally studded with extemporized shanties, dignified with the name of hotels and places of refreshment, and the road was almost totally impeded by vehicles coming and returning.

The Grounds on which the Exhibition is held are very spacious, and well suited to the objects for which they were intended. The Exhibition Hall is a fine commanding structure, and all of glass except the roof; it is also well arranged as regards its architecture, and pleasingly lightsome and commodious. On entering the building, the eye was at once arrested by the spectacle its interior presented. The walls were gracefully draped with appropriate banners, and in the centre there hung, suspended from the ceiling, a painting of St. Patrick; on its right another of William, Prince of Orange, and on the left one of Her Majesty the Queen. About the middle of the building there is a beautiful *jet d'eau*, from which a shower of spray, ascending through the agency of a Naiad, disseminates a very pleasing feeling of freshness and coolness over the whole building.

It would be impossible to detail all the articles exposed for view in the Exhibition—they are so various and so beautiful. In the department in which the ladies "most did congregate," there was an endless variety of shawls of all patterns, silks, dresses, &c. There were were also attractive devices in crochet, painting, engraving, cut flowers, vases, &c. There were also birds and seeds, canaries in cages, smoking caps, shoes, &c., and variegated glass globules. Nor were the sewing machines missing—in fact, as might naturally be expected, for more reasons than one, this department was one of the most attractive in the building.

It was gratifying also to observe such a collection of Canadian art, enterprise and ingenuity in one place, where there was exhibited one of the most complete collections of scientific and scholastic apparatus we have ever had the good fortune to witness. There was one gigantic globe, not unworthy to be accounted a relation of the globe of Leicester Square; there were mathematical instruments, as well as optical, mechanical, astronomical and scientific ones, in workmanship so exquisite, that the spectator was naturally led to believe they had been fabricated in London, till he was agreeably disappointed by observing, in large letters, above his head, "School Apparatus Manufactured in Canada."

The tables running the whole building were groaning beneath the weight of the valuable and, in some cases, novel articles which they bore. Here was to be seen the arrangement of the pipes of an organ, standing all bare, like a skeleton of sound; and a little to the one side was a complete organ, itself so easily controlled, that a child was able to bring forth its thunder tones. The only pieces of statuary to be observed were three busts, two of which bore no name, but under the third was the name "Ryerson." Passing down the building, was to be seen a motive power hand loom, a very ingenious invention, and the constructor exhibited to the spectators the process of weaving. Nearing a portion of the building in the direction of the door, a cunning artizan had a false arm and leg, dangling to gratify the curiosity of the spectators; and so well was the latter member imitated, that the credulous Amsterdam merchant, who bought the peripatetic cork leg, would have given half his fortune to be its possessor. Amidst a host of other attractions, which cajoled the curiosity and admiration of the spectators, there was one which appealed most forcibly to his olfactory and palatal organs—the variety of the fruit and flower departments. The apples exhibited, considering the somewhat unpropitious season for a good yield, were fine specimens of their kind. The peaches looked voluptuously tempting. The grapes were in such quantities, that it would seem that they really had "in Bacchanal profusion reeled to earth;" and the pears also looked very plump and ripe. As regards the products of the garden, there was a fine collection of cauliflowers, and the tomatoes also looked well, as well as the carrots, onions, &c.

In the floral department, Mr. Lunn's and Mr. Shepherd's collections were much and justly admired.

The set of double harness by Messrs. J. & R. Irwine, also of Montreal, were regarded with much satisfaction by all who had an opportunity of seeing them.

The excellence of the travelling portmanteau, by Messrs. Wallace & Owler, was also much praised.

The saddlery of Mr. McLaren was beautifully finished, and much admired, and the same can be said of that manufactured by the Messrs. Irwine.

The specimen of dentistry exhibited by Mr. Bazin excited not a little curiosity and admiration.

The specimens of gold and silversmith's work exhibited by Messrs. Savage & Lyman were, throughout the day, the objects of general observation and encomium. The same may be said of their articles of plated ware. In fact, all that experienced workmanship could effect, as the result of taste and skill, was fully accorded to the manufacturers by every one who examined the productions exhibited by the firm.

The specimens of book-binding, plain and ornamental, and the letter-press specimens of Mr. John Lovell, were highly praised, and every one was struck with the perfection to which this gentleman has brought these branches of his art.

The piano exhibited by Mr. S. T. Pearce was justly praised, and its fine workmanship often admired.

MANUFACTURES AND FARM PRODUCE.

In a building, a little to the left of the Exhibition, there was a splendid collection of mechanical and farming apparatus.

There was a pair of improved bellows, for which Mr. D. Browne and another has taken out a patent. There is considerable mechanical skill displayed in the improvement, and the blast propelled is sufficient for the purposes of four forges.

Messrs. Wm. Rodden & Co. displayed a stove, which they have called the "Queen's Choice," and which will, no doubt, be the choice of many of Her Majesty's loyal subjects. It is of handsome proportions; takes up but little space in the ratio of the heat it throws out; and, besides being useful, is also ornamental. The cooking apparatus is of copper, and has been manufactured by Messrs. Prowse & McFarlane, with their usual taste.

Messrs. Kershaw & Co., St. Franoois Xavier Street, exhibited three sales of different sizes. As specimens of their kind they attracted much attention, being so securely constructed, that a robber, to force one of them open, would require the strength of Sampson and the skill of Hobbs.

Mr. E. Atwater exhibited some varnish of Canadian manufacture. Those competent to judge expressed their opinion that it was equal to any of the same kind manufactured out of this Province.

There was also exhibited a churn, patented a short time ago, by Messrs. Perry & Hawkins, of Dundas, which has some marks of peculiarity. It is about the size of a wash-hand stand; the cream is emptied into an aperture like the hopper of a mill; at the same time the hand turns a wheel on the outside; this causes two iron rollers in the hopper to be in constant contact as they go round; the butter is thus forced out of the cream and falls below, where it is caught on something like a wooden fan, also made to revolve.

FARM PRODUCE.

In the same building there was a capital assortment of farm produce in the shape of honey, bees-wax, flour, meal, rye, corn, wheat, and some fine specimens of flax.

POULTRY.

The show of poultry was considered to be of a very gratifying character.

CATTLE.

The specimens of Devons, Ayrshires and Durhams, though good, were but few. The same may be said with regard to horses.

There were some fine specimens of long-woolled Leicester sheep, as well as of Cheviots and Cotswolds; and, in this instance, there were more entries than in the other cases.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

There was a fair supply of potatoes, turnips, mangel wurtzel, sugar beet, pumpkins, parsnips and carrots. There was a squash exhibited, belonging to Mr. Burger, of Toronto, weighing the enormous weight of 335 lbs.

FIRE ENGINES, ETC.

Mr. Wm. Perry exhibited two beautiful incline, direct-acting fire engines; also, 50 feet of well manufactured engine hose and joints. Mr. Wm. Marks, Toronto, also exhibited a fine fire engine.

There was a good show of vehicles in the shape of carriages. A great many reaping, mowing and threshing machines; and, also, some improved washing machines were on the ground.

A triangular machine, for extracting stumps of trees by screw lever power, was also exhibited—price, $100.

Altogether, the Exhibition does infinite credit to the enterprise, the skill and the perseverance of the people of the Province, and is but another evidence to show that the more they rely upon themselves, the more every succeeding Exhibition will see them advance in everything which makes a nation prosperous and happy. In my next I will send the list of prizes.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

(Reported for the MONTREAL HERALD.*)*

Before the Hon. Justice AYLWIN.

THURSDAY, Sept. 29.

The Court opened this morning, at ten o'clock.

LARCENY.

Two persons, named John Brown and Joseph Denis, were placed at the bar, charged with the crime of larceny. John Brown pleaded guilty, but exculpated the boy, Denis, from any blame in the matter. A Jury was empanelled to try the prisoner Dennis, who pleaded not guilty.

The Jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Another charge of larceny was preferred against Denis, but he was found innocent and discharged.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

André Denis was put forward, charged with having received stolen goods. The prisoner resided in St. Eustache. A quantity of linen was found in his house on the 15th September last, the property of Francois Gaudon. Before the magistrate at St. Eustache, it appeared he had acknowledged the offence. He now pleaded not guilty. Several witnesses appeared to confirm the charge, and the jury found the prisoner guilty.

Another charge of concealing stolen goods was preferred against Denis, and confirmed by the constable of the district and other witnesses. The Judge addressed the jury, who then found a verdict of guilty.

LARCENY.

Joseph Goodbout was brought up on two charges of larceny. The prisoner pleaded guilty to both. He had committed the thefts in the hotels of Messrs. Soucier and Irish, and formerly pleaded not guilty. The circumstances of this case were noticed at a previous time.

LARCENY.

Francois Lucas was charged with stealing a large number of boots and shoss from the firm of Messrs. Scholes, Childs & Ames.

By Mr. Johnson.—Edward Fisher Ames—Was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Scholes & Childs; Detectives O'Leary and Nicholl came and told him in June last that their goods were in possession of a person to whom they did not lawfully belong; he was asked if he missed the goods, and answered that he thought he had; the names of the firm were marked on the boxes; the detectives said they would arrest the individual, so that they might have an opportunity of examining them; during the absence of the police, he found, after searching, that some goods were missing; he went to the Station House then, and identified the goods; it was from the back stores he missed the case of goods; found three cases in the Station House—[identified in the Court the three boxes of goods]; declared the goods were the property of the firm; swears the cases in question were not sold, but were taken without his consent; the goods were valued at $250; some of the goods were taken out of two of the boxes; was not aware of the loss till he was apprised of it by the policemen.

Cross-examined by Mr. Archambault.—The prisoner at the bar was unknown to him before the loss of the goods; did not believe that any other party had shoes like those stolen from the firm; the workers in that firm ceased labor generally at 6 o'clock, P. M.; the part of the store from which the goods were taken was entered often by other individuals; could not tell how the store was entered on the night the goods were stolen, as the doors were locked.

John O'Leary, detective, deposed, that, on the 4th June last, witness and comrade received information of the prisoner having goods supposed to be stolen; received a description of the stolen goods, and asked at the firm of Messrs. Scholes & Childs were any goods missing; found the goods at the house of Mr. Charpentier, at which place the prisoner then was; called the prisoner and asked him where he got the goods; the prisoner stated he purchased them; that he paid some money and gave his note for the rest; prisoner pointed out to witness a house in which he said he bought them; inquired in the house, which is situated at the corner of Dorchester and St. Charles Barromee Streets; the inmate of the house, named Mitchell, said he knew nothing about the prisoner; a sack was with the prisoner containing about as many shoes as would be required to fill the deficiency in the boxes; brought them to Messrs. Childs & Co., and they knew them at once; there were some other persons in the house when the prisoner was arrested, but nobody claimed the goods but prisoner.

Bridget Corcoran examined.—Lived in the house with Mr. Charpentier in St. Mary Street; on the 3rd of June last prisoner came to her and desired her to allow three boxes of shoes to remain in the yard till Saturday, next day; it was about 9 o'clock in the morning when the goods were brought to her.

This closed the case for the Crown.

Mr. Archambault then addressed the jury for the prisoner.

Louise Lamothe, on behalf of the prisoner, was examined. She stated that he had expended a good deal of money in purchasing boots and shoes; did not know if he had bought any in the month of June last.

The Judge then summed up the evidence in his address to the jury, who returned a verdict of "Guilty."

Another charge of larceny was preferred against the same prisoner for stealing a case of brandy, some wine glasses, and a drum of figs from the store of Messrs. Leslie & Co., in May last. At the commencement of the examination of the first witness for the prosecution, the prisoner withdrew his plea of "Not Guilty," and the case then closed.

After the Petit Jury were discharged,

The Grand Jury having entered into Court, returned True Bills against the following prisoners, who were arraigned at the bar. Their pleas and the days of their trial are as follows:—

Joseph Gendron, larceny; plea, Not Guilty. Trial fixed for Saturday.

Joseph Phelan and John Carey, larceny; plea, Not Guilty. Trial for Friday.

Charles Doherty, cutting and wounding with intent; plea, Not Guilty. Trial for Friday.

Joseph Neale, receiving stolen goods; plea, Not Guilty. Trial for Monday.

Samuel Poole, arson; plea, Not Guilty. Trial for Friday.

The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-day, [Friday.]

Trade and Commerce.

PUBLIC SALES.

Sale of Groceries and Sugars yesterday, 29th inst., for account of Messrs. James Torrance & Co.; Cuvillier & Co., auctioneers.

20 brls round herrings, 16s 6d; 30 do do, 15s 3d; 65 do do, 15s; 35 do No. 1 split herrings, 24s 6d; 180 do do, 24s 3d; 160 do do, 23s 9d; 25 do do, 24s 6d; 65 hf-brls do, 13s 9d; 10 do do, 14s; 12 hf-brls trout, $5; 26 do eels, 5s 3d; 10 do, halibut, 8s 6d; 8 kits spiced salmon, 8s 9d; 3 do do, 8s 6d; 2 do do do, 8s; 9 do do, 7s 6d; 4 do do [soused], 3s 9d; 28 do do do, 3s 6d; 10 bxs codfish 20s 9d; 14 do Digby herrings, 5s; 10 do do, 5s 3d; 20 brls round herrings 9s; 10 do do, 8s 6d; 5 hhds Cuba sugar, $7,10; 11 do Porto Rico sugar, $7,15; 13 brls do, $7,35; 4 do do $7; 5 do do, $6,80; 4 do syrup, 35c; 5 do do, 34½c; 10 do do, 34c; 20 bags stoved salt, 86c; 10 do do, 84c; 10 do do, 81c; 30 do do, 80c; 100 do do, 79c; 100 do Liverpool coarse salt, 61 cents; 825 bags Liverpool coarse salt, 60 cents.

Sale of Groceries, Sugars, &c., yesterday, at the stores of D. Masson & Co. J. G. Shipway, Auctioneer.

5 cses blacking, 24c: 4 do do, 23c; 3 do do, No 2, 27c; 1 cs playing cards, 77½c; 120 dozens do, 75c; 20 do English playing cards, 5s 6d; 25 pkgs twine, 20c; 3½ bales cotton wick, 15c; 25 do do, 20c; 12 do do, 22c; 2 cses matches, 32c; 2 do telegraph matches, 61c; 2 do British lustre, 8c; 6 do do do, 7½c; 4 do do do, 7¼c; 10 boxes button blue, 7½c; 10 do do, 7c; 40 do do, 7¼c; 10 bxs white starch, 8c; 10 do do, 7¾c; 30 do do, 7½; 55 do silver white starch, 9¾c; 10 do silver gloss starch, 10½c; 10 do corn starch, 10c; 32 do transparent soap, 85c; 32 do do, small size, 20c; 36 tins sardines, ¼ lbs, 13½c; 25 do do, ½ lbs, 20 cents; 10 bags black pepper, 11 cents; 1 bale cloves, 11 cents; 10 tins mustard, 4 lbs, 18½ cents; 60 do do, 4 lb, 17½ c.; 50 do do do 16 c.; 5 lbs mace 55 cents; 5 bags roasted coffee, 15½ c.; 5 do do 15 cts.; 5 do do, Cape, 16 c.; 3 do green Java, 16c; 5 do mocha coffee, 18 cents; 20 brls green copperas $1,15c.; 2 tierces alum, $2,40 @$2,45c; 3 kegs roll brimstone, $2,85c; 2 brls pickles, $2,50c; 6 do do mixed, $2,50c; 25 kegs bi-carbonate soda $6; 2 bags carraway seeds, 11 c.; 25 lbs indigo, 64 cts.; 25 boxes MR raisins, $2,20c.; 10 do layer raisins, $2,75c; 35 do do $2,80c.; 2 brls currants, 6½ cts; 5 boxes tobacco 17½ cts.; 10 do do 16 cts.; 13 do do Clays 13 c.; 40 do smoking tobacco, $1,10; 10 do Uncle Sam, $1; 1 bag Languedoc almonds, 15 cents; 25 lbs indigo, 66 cents; 1 case liquorice, 20 cts.; 1 hhd Dekuypers gin, 4s 10d; 30 cases gin, $2,70c; 1 pipe p'rtwine, 3s; 2 do do, 2s 10d; 2 do 2s 9d; 3 qr-casks port wine, 2s 6d; 15 cases salad oil, in pints, $4; 3 cases castor oil, 18c, 2 do do, 17½c; 10 qr-casks boiled linseed oil, 75c; 20 boxes twankay tea 32½@33½c; 5 do gunpowder, 41c; 5 do do, 43c; 5 do hyson twankay, 37c; 10 do old hyson, 39c; 15 catties gunpowder [Ariel] 48c; 10 do young hyson, 48c; 3 puns molasses 25½c; 5 tierces do, 27½c; 5 do do, 28c; 10 barrels do, 30c; 3 hhds Porto Rico sugar, $7,40; 7 do do, $7.

Sale of Buffalo Robes, on account of John Dougall, Esq. Messrs. Benning & Barsalou, Auctioneers:—

4 bales containing 40 robes, each small common, $3½@$3⅝; 12 bales containing 60 robes, each large common, $4¼@$4⅝; 1 bale containing 26 small prime and 43 large common, $4⅝; 1 bale containing 18 large prime, 30 small and 4 small common, $4¾; 1 bale containing 50 robes, small prime, $4⅝; 6 bales containing 240 robes, large prime, $5⅝@$5¼; 12 bales containing 675 robes, large, small prime and common, $4⅜@$4⅞; 8 bales containing 443 robes, large and small prime and large common, $4⅞@$5; 8 lots, 36 robes each, large prime, small prime and large common, $4⅞@$5; 60 robes, large common, $4⅝; 40 do, small common, $3⅝.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Arranged by a Committee of Brokers expressly for the "Montreal Herald"—John G. Dinning, Secretary.

MONTREAL, Sept. 29, 1859.

PRODUCE.

		$		$
ASHES—Pot	⅌ cwt.	5 65	@	5 70
Pearl		5 60	@	0 00
FLOUR—Canada Fine	⅌ bbl. 196 lbs.	3 50	@	4 00
Superfine No. 2		4 25	@	4 50
Superfine No. 1 United States		4 70	@	4 80
Superfine No. 1 Canadian		4 70	@	4 80
Fancy		4 90	@	5 00
Extra Super		5 15	@	5 40
Double Extra		5 50	@	5 75
Rye Flour		0 00	@	0 00
French Double Extra		6 00	@	7 00
INDIAN MEAL	⅌ 196 lbs.	None.		
WHEAT—⅌ 60 lb.				
Wheat (U. C. and U. S. White)		0 00	@	0 00
U. C. Spring		0 93	@	0 96
Red Winter		0 00	@	0 00
Milwaukie Club		0 95	@	0 97½
Chicago Spring, No. 1		0 95	@	0 97½
BARLEY	⅌ minot	0 70	@	0 73
OATS	⅌ minot	0 35	@	0 37½
PEAS—White	⅌ minot	0 72½	@	0 80
INDIAN CORN	⅌ 56 lbs.	0 00	@	0 00
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess	⅌ bbl.	00 00	@	0 00
Prime Mess		00 00	@	00 00
Prime		0 00	@	0 00
Cargo		0 00	@	0 00
PORK—Mess	⅌ bbl.	17 00	@	18 00
Prime Mess		14 00	@	14 50
Prime		13 00	@	13 50
Cargo		None.		
BUTTER—Inspected No. 1	⅌ lb.	None.		
Inspected No. 2		None.		
Uninspected		0 12½	@	0 16

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

	Up to Sept 29, 1859.	Up to Oct 2, 1858.	Up to Oct 3, 1857.	Up to Oct 4, 1856.
Ashes, brls	29627	21882	21645	17391
Flour, brls	347921	495987	418272	397123
Wheat, bush	331061	1344340	1067953	980102
Indian Corn, bsh	71424	29688	264697	399433
Pork, brls	13518	11699	11629	26935
Barley, bush	9579	15177	11003	15634
Peas, bush	16442	71751	6546	48481
Butter, kegs	12815	9462	5773	6143
Lard, kegs	473	2371	1500	8101
Beef, brls	316	605	18	381
Oatmeal, brls	570	1400	555	5831
Oats, bush	31301	106109	5257	38037
Copper Ore, t'ns	—	—	245	235½

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE BY SEA.

	Up to Sept 29, 1859.	Up to Oct 2, 1858.	Up to Oct 3, 1857.	Up to Oct 4, 1856.
Ashes, brls	23515	19165	20661	12795
Flour, brls	47188	164247	152652	146030
Wheat, bush	1576	660939	488557	535685
Indian Corn, bsh	3015	14967	28631	144295
Pork, brls	840	203	313	1459
Barley, bush	—	300	4	57
Peas, bush	64466	146087	115965	154386
Butter, kegs	6115	4321	2346	3405
Lard, kegs	13	173	43	1622
Beef, brls	115	37	78	632
Oatmeal, brls	297	1308	144	4503
Oats, bush	—	32160	30	672
Copper Ore, t'ns	—	—	250	236½

EXCHANGE.

Bank, 60 days on London	10½ per cent. prem
Private, 60 days on London	9½ @ do
Bank, on demand, New York	½ @ do
Private on demand N. York	½ dis. to par.

FREIGHTS.

To London, Flour, per barrel,	Stg.	-	0 0 @ 0 0
To Liverpool, do do	Stg.	-	2 6 @ 3 0
To Clyde, do do	Stg.	-	2 6 @ 3 0
To London, Pot Ashes, per ton,	Stg.	-	0 0 @ 0 0
To Liverpool, do do	Stg.	-	20 0 @ 25 0
To Clyde, do do	Stg.	-	20 0 @ 25 0
To London, Grain, per quarter,	Stg.	-	0 0 @ 0 0
To Liverpool, do do	Stg.	-	6 0 @ 6 6
To Clyde, do do	Stg.	-	0 0 @ 0 0

STOCKS.

DESCRIPTION.	Shares.	Paid Up	Dividend Last Six Months.	Buyers.	Seller.
Bank of Montreal	$ 200 00	whole.	4 per cent.	115	115½
Do New Stock	200 00	90 per cent.	4 per cent.	None.	None
Commercial Bank of Canada	100 00	do	4 per cent.	113	None.
City Bank	80 00	40 p. c.	3 per cent.	110	110¾
Bank of Upper Canada	50 00	whole.	4 percent.	86	87
People's Bank	50 00	do		107	107½
Molson's Bank	50 00	40 per cent.	4 per cent.	112	None.
Montreal Mining Company's Consols	20 00	$15 10	None.	$2 50	$3 00
Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Co.	8 00	4 10	......	None.	None.
Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Co.	5 00	0 75	......	None.	None.
Canada Mining Company	5 00	0 90	......	None.	None.
Huron Copper Bay Mining Company	4 00	0 25		0.32	0.35
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company	200 00	whole.	None.	None.	15
Grand Trunk Railroad Company	100 00	whole.	6 per cent. per annum.	32½	None.
Great Western of Canada	100 00	whole.	3 per cent. per annum.	None.	None.
Montreal Telegraph Company	40 00	whole.	4 per cent., 6 mos.	113	114
Montreal City Gas Company	40 00	whole.	4 per cent., 6 mos	110	112
Government Debentures, 20 years	....	....	6 per cent. per annum.	102½	None.
Con. M. L. F. Debentures	....	....	6 per cent. per annum.	93	94
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Bonds	....	....	7 per cent. per annum.	None.	70
Montreal Exchange	400 00	whole.	7 per cent. per annum.	82	90
Montreal Harbour Bonds	....	....	8 per cent. per annum	104	105
Do. Water-Works bonds	....	....	6 per cent. per annum.	93	93

Review of the Montreal Produce and Stock Market.

[Prepared by the Board of Brokers for the MONTREAL HERALD.]

BOARD ROOM, EXCHANGE,
MONTREAL, Thursday, September 29, 1859.

FLOUR.—There is an improved demand; and sales to a fair amount have been made through the week at our quotations. Extra has been sold at from $5,20, to $5,45, Fancy at $4,95, to $5, and Super. No. 1 at $4,70, to $4,80. For delivery, nothing has been done. The receipts show an increase upon the week, as compared with last year, of 3,806 brls., but a decrease on the year of 148,066 brls.

WHEAT.—The arrivals are moderate. About 10,000 bushels U. C. Spring were placed at equal to 93 cents at the Grand Trunk terminus, and 96 cents at the wharf. For a shipping lot of Milwaukie Club 96 cents has been offered and refused: it is held at 97½ cents. Increase on week, 47,338 bushels; on the year, a decrease of 1,013,279 bushels.

CORN.—No transactions to report.

BARLEY.—Is coming in very sparingly: it is rather cheaper.

OATS.—No change to note.

RYE.—None.

PEAS.—No sales of shipping parcels, 72½ cents is offered for small lots, and 75 for shipping parcels, without leading to transactions.

PROVISIONS.—Mess has advanced 50 cents, whilst Prime Mess has fallen off 50 cents; Prime is held at $13. Increase on the week, 551 brls; on the year, 1,819 brls., as compared with same period last season.

ASHES.—The demand for both sorts has been steady at our quotations.

FREIGHTS.—For Flour to Liverpool or the Clyde, 3s. 6d. to 3s. per brl is asked; and for Grain, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per quarter. Ashes, 20s. to 25s.

STOCKS.

Stocks in general are without animation, and the amount of business doing is unusually small.

BANK OF MONTREAL.—Very little stock in market; still, the supply it quite equal to the demand, and there is very little done at our quotations.

DO. NEW STOCK.—None in market.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—None offering.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.—Nominally 113

CITY BANK.—But little doing; nominally 110 to 110½.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—Offering at 87; 86 being offered for large amounts.

PEOPLES BANK.—enquired for at 107.

MOLSONS BANK.—No late transactions. Transfer Books closed.

MONTREAL MINING COMPANY CONSOLS.—Nominal. Last sales at $2,75.

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.—Nothing whatever doing.

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD—Asked for at 32½.

GREAT WESTERN OF CANADA—None in market.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY STOCK.—Commands 113.

MONTREAL CITY GAS COMPANY.—Holders firm at 112.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.—Asked for but none in market.

CONSOLIDATED MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND DEBENTURES.—In fair demand. No large amounts being offered.

IN OTHER STOCKS.—Nothing to report.

EXCHANGE.—As quoted, but with only a limited amount of business doing.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 21st.—Brigte Leander' Sydney, C. B., September 9th, W. D. B. Janes, coal.
" 21st.—Schr. Virginia, Labrador, September 10th, To Order, herrings.
" 23d.—S. Ship Nova Scotian, Liverpool September 7th, Edmonstone Allan & co, general cargo.
" 26th.—Brigte. Zillah, Boston, U.S., August 26th. Joseph Tiffiin & Co, sugar, &c.
" 26th.—Brigte. Minna, Sydney, C. B., September 5th, H. Barthe, Coal & Flour.
" 26th.—Schr. Marie Flora, Straits of Canso, September 7th, D Vass Fish & Oil,
" 26th.—Ship Queen of the Lakes, Liverpool, Augnst 17th, Andrew Shaw, general cargo.
" 26th.—Barque Dedota, Antwerp, July 13th Buchanan, Harriss & Co., general cargo.
" 26th.—S. Ship North American, Liverpool September 14th. Edmonstone Allan & Co, general cargo.
" 26th.—Schr Ocean Star, Halifax. September 7th, Jas. Torrance & Co, Fish.
" 26th.—Schr Masillon, Liverpool, August 11th, Captain, general cargo.
" 26th.—Schr Mackarel, Magdalen Isladds, September 12th, A Painchaud, fish and oil.
" 26th.—Barque Agnes, London, July 14th Gillespie, Moffat & Co., general cargo.
" 29th.—Schr Bolerma, Canso, September 11th, Joseph Tiffin fish and oil.

SAILED.

Sept. 24th.—Mary, Mingan, Hudson Bay Do.—60 brls Flour, 6 brls Pork, 4 kegs Butter, 2 brls Lard, 4 brls High-wines.
" 27th.—St Roch, Miramichi.—696 brls Flour, 1g kegs Butter.
" 37th.—S. S. Nova Scotian, Liverpool, Edmonstone, Allan & Co.—195 brls Pot Ashes, 194 brls Pearl Ashes, 1,508 brls Flour, 491 kegs Butter, 128 brls and 3,976 minots Peas, 1,401 minots Wheat, 223 cases I. R. Goods, 2,600 Pun. Staves.
" 29th.—City, Quebec, Noad Bros., Agents.—1,100 brls Flour.
" Virginie, Miramichi, Noad Bros.—607 brls Flour.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—Sept. 26.

Ship John Fielden, Bradley,——Montevideo, G B Symes & Co, ballast.

Sept. 28.

Steamship John Bell, Creighton, 10th Sept, Glasgow, R Shaw & Co, general cargo.—pass.

Brig Falcon, Campbell, 6th Aug, Queenstown order, ballast.

MARRIED,

In this city, on the 28th instant, by the Rev. J. B. Bonar, Mr. Joseph Monds, of Winona, Minn., to Miss Laura E., eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Brewster, of this city.

By Telegraph.

BY MONTREAL LINE.
Office, St. Sacrament Street.

Reported for the Montreal Herald.

NEW YORK MARKETS—Sept. 28.

Flour—Receipts moderate; State and Western opened at 5 @ 10 cents better, and closed rateer quiet; sales Western 13,000 bbls; superfine State $4,70 @ $4,75; Extra $4,85 @ $5,00; round hoop $5,50@$5,50; common to good extra Western $4,86@$5,15. Southern shade better; sales 1600 bbls; $5,25@$5,50 for mixed to good; $5,55@$7 for fancy and extra.

Canadian Flour quiet.

Wheat dull and declining; sales 7,000 bush; Milwaukie Club at $1,01; Red State, at $1,10; Western White, at $1,28 @ $1,30

Corn dull and sales trifling; mixed western held at 92@93 cents with buyers at 90.

Oats steady; Southern and Jersey 36c@39c; Northern and Western 41@44c.

Pork quiet; sales 500 bbls; Mess at $15,90, and Prime $10,50.

Lard firm; sales of 150 packages at $10¾ @ $11¼ per bbls.

Stocks are variable with a fair business doing, closing meak and dull.

Money and Exchange are without any new features.

Groceries are unchanged.

Molasses quiet.

DIEU ET MON DROIT

THEATRE ROYAL.

Benefit of Mr. HARRY THOMPSON, AND LAST NIGHT OF THE REGULAR SEASON.

To-Night, Friday, Sept. 30,

The Entertainments will commence with Mr. Brougham's capital Drama of

TEMPTATION.

After which, the Farce of

FORTUNE'S FROLIC.

To conclude with the Farce of the

Yankee Pedler.

Prices of Admission: Private Boxes, $4; Dress Circle, 75 cts; Family Circle, 37½ cts; Pit, 25 cents.

Seats and Private Boxes can be secured at Herbert's Music Store, 131 and 133 Notre Dame Street.

Doors open at Half-past 7; Curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.

Sept. 30. 233

THEATRE ROYAL.

EXTRA NIGHT.

THE COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO Mr. Buckland,

On which occasion the entire Company, members of the Orchestra, and Attaches of the Theatre, have volunteered their services, will take place

On SATURDAY, October 1, 1859,

Under the distinguished patronage of Lieut. Colonel GORDON and the OFFICERS of the 17th Regiment; and by permission, the Band of the 17th Regiment will attend. The entertainments will commence with the fine Comedy, never acted in this Theatre, of the

WONDER, OR A Woman Keeps a Secret,

In which MRS. BUCKLAND Will have the honor of appearing.

To be followed by

LA SŒUR DE JOCRISSE!

This splendid piece will be acted by the Gentlemen French Amateurs,

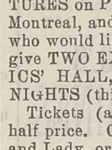
Who have, in the handsomest manner, tendered their most valuable aid.

The performances will conclude with the admirable Farce of

Hunting a Turtle.

☞Seats can be secured at HERBERT'S Music Store.

September 30. 233



EXTRA LECTURES.

☞PRICE REDUCED!

THE growing interest manifested in PROF. FOWLER'S LECTURES on PHRENOLOGY by the Citizens of Montreal, and to accommodate large numbers who would like to attend, he has concluded to give TWO EXTRA LECTURES, in MECHANICS' HALL, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS (this week).

Tickets (at the door) 25 cents; Children half price. One Ticket will admit a Gentleman and Lady, or *two* Ladies. Doors open at Half-past 7 o clock; Lectures commence at EIGHT, and close with Public Examinations of persons selected by the audience.

PRIVATE EXAMINATIONS.—Professional Delineations, with Charts and full written Descriptions of Character, and advice in regard to the most appropriate Occupations or Pursuits in Life; Faults, how to correct them; Health, how to secure and retain it; the Management of Children; Self-Improvement, Marriage, &c., given daily by PROF. FOWLER, at his Private Rooms in MECHANICS' HALL.

Persons desiring the services of Prof. Fowler should call soon, as his stay in Montreal will be short, and another like opportunity may not occur again.

Sept. 30. u-233

MONTREAL FOX HOUNDS.

ON SATURDAY, 1st OCTOBER, at ELMWOOD, at ELEVEN.

Sept. 27. 230

HOWARD DIVISION.

SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE COMMITTEE hereby inform the MEMBERS of the DIVISION and their friends, that the

ENTERTAINMENTS

Will be Re-Commenced at

MECHANICS' HALL,

ON

Monday Evening next, 3rd Oct.

Tickets may be had of any Member of the Committee, or at the Plantagenet Water Depot, Place d'Armes.

Sept. 29. b 232

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

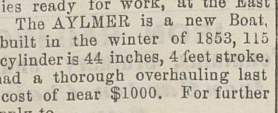
GRAY BROTHERS,

69 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HYDE'S quick adjusting Screw Wrench, adapted so as to hold Pipes equally as well as Square Nuts and Bolts; also Gray's new Door and Gate Spring, with their graduating Bracket, which so simplifies the putting on that a child can accomplish it, and still no Wrench or Key is required, which was so liable to get lost just when it was wanted. The Trade supplied promptly by sending their orders to above Address.

September 30. 233



Steamer for Sale by Auction.

BY Auction, will be Sold, on MONDAY, 3rd OCTOBER next, the Steamer AYLMER, as she now lies ready for work, at the East India Wharf. The AYLMER is a new Boat, having been built in the winter of 1853, 115 feet keel, her cylinder is 44 inches, 4 feet stroke. Her Boilers had a thorough overhauling last winter at a cost of near $1000. For further particulars, apply to

ARTHUR H. MURPHY, India Wharf.
A. J. MAXHAM & CO., A. & B.

Sale to take place at TWO P.M., at the Office of A. Jno. Maxham, A. & B.

Quebec, Sept. 28, 1859. 233

COOK WANTED.

Apply at the Herald Office.

Sept 30. r 233

SPECIAL NOTICE.

AUGUST.—*Health and Comfort.*—The late sudden changes in the temperature, and the incautious use of fruit and vegetables, have for some time past engendered, in many cases, derangement of the stomach and bowels. Thence interruption to the comfort of the rich and the labor of the poor. The cure is easily and cheaply obtainable. A mere quart of Plantagenet Water, price 5 cents, will cure those complaints at the beginning; and a gallon, price 20 cents, at any stage. Persons indulging in luxurious diet, and those who commit excess in drinking, are curable on the same easy terms. Even, in the absence of sickness, Plantagenet Water, taken on an empty stomach early in the morning, secures ease to the stomach, clearness to the head, and comfort to the feelings for the rest of the day. As clear thought and calm feeling are important to the judicious transaction of business, a fortune may be gained or lost by the use or non-use of Plantagenet Water. M. D.

Montreal, Aug. 11, 1859. 190

Business Notices.

BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID

is the best article for the hair in use. The following speaks for itself. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Chapman, Sandwich, Mass., late of the "Olive Branch."

BOSTON, April 6, 1846.

MR. BOGLE—SIR:—I consider it a duty I owe you as well as to those who may be troubled with their head and hair as I have been, to acknowledge the efficacy of your Hyperion Fluid, by the use of which I have derived so much benefit. For twelve years I was troubled with a disease on the head, the skin of which was covered with a thick coat of scaly humour, (or dandruff in its worst form,) which entirely covered the pores of the skin, caused severe headache, and entirely unfitted me for study; my hair also grew dry and dead, and at last begun to turn bald and grey; to cure which I tried all the advertised articles of the day, [and their name is legion] without deriving any benefit. I heard of your Hyperion Fluid, and although it was highly praised by those who had used it, yet I was afraid it was but another humbug of the day, but was induced by you to give it a trial upon the system of no cure no pay; and I am glad to say it has entirely succeeded. The skin of my head is now clear from humor or dandruff, my hair is daily growing thicker, and is in a fine healthy state. It is, therefore, with the utmost confidence I recommend your Hyperion Fluid to be all you represent it.

I am, yours truly,
SAMUEL CHAPMAN.

Sold by all Druggists.

Sept. 28. DC r-231

BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD.—This is rather strong language, yet Bogle's electric Hair Dye, [recently improved] was *proven* to be so by the judges at the late Mechanics' Fair held in Boston [among whom was Dr Hayes, the eminent chemist and State assayer,] who awarded it the *Prize Medal and Diploma*, over the choicest hair dyes on exhibition from all parts of the Union. Its unparalled superiority consists in, 1st. The ingredients are nourishing to the hair, not destructive, as others are. 2d. Does not stain nor hurt the skin. 3d. Is easily applied, and dyes the hair any color required, from a delicate brown to a deep black, so natural as to appear marvelous. Manufactured, sold and applied by Wm. Bogle, 227 Washington St., Boston, and may be had of Druggists everywhere.

Sept. 27. DC-r-231

PAIN KILLER.

I have used the medicine known as Perry Davis's Pain Killer in my family for the last twelve months, and have great pleasure in testifying in favor of its very valuable properties. I would not on any account be without it. During the existence of the cholera last year, I used no medicine of any sort but the Pain Killer, although myself and several members of my family were attacked by it severely, and I am happy to say that the Pain Killer was equal to every emergency—it was both a preventive and a certain cure. I consider I should not be doing my duty to the community did I not say this much. If I were attacked by the cholera to-day the Pain Killer should be the only remedy I would use. I have thoroughly tested it and know it can be relied on.

F. E. BERGINCEND, Galena, Ill.

Sept. 19. r-DC-223

CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

THE subscriber has in course of construction a number of FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, the same as Wheeler & Wilson's patent, which he intends to sell cheaper than any that have been sold heretofore in Canada. All who intend to supply themselves with a good cheap Machine, will find it to their advantage to defer their purchases for a few weeks until these Machines are completed. In price and quality they will have no parallel, *as the subscriber intends to be governed by quick sales and light profits.*

WAIT FOR THE BARGAINS.

E. J. NAGLE,
Sewing Machine Manufacturer,
32 St. Francois Xavier Street.

Sept. 19. 223

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

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

To be had of the inventor WM. BOGLE, an agents throughout the world.

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

Extra Split and Round

HERRINGS, TABLE CODFISH. OILS,

&c., &c., &c.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, 1ST OCTOBER,

WILL BE OFFERED,

For Account of

Joseph Tiffin, Esquire,

THE CARGO OF THE

BALERMA,

Lying at the Island Wharf,

Consisting of

Barrels } "Scott's" Extra Split Herrings
Half-do }
Barrels } No. 1 Split Labrador Herrings
Half-do }
Barrels } Gibbed Labrador & Canso Herrings
Half-do }
Boxes Large Table Codfish
Bundles do do do
Barrels Cod Oil
Barrels Porpoise Oil

—Also,—

Hhds Bright Muscovado Sugar
Hhds and barrels Molasses
&c., &c., &c.

233 Sale at Half-past NINE o'clock.

THE HOMESTEAD

Fire and Inland Marine Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK,

HAVE appointed the undersigned as

AGENTS

FOR THE

City and District of Montreal,

And are prepared to grant

Policies of Insurance

On as FAVORABLE TERMS as other responsible Companies.

O. B. SANSUM & CO.,
No. 21 St. Francois Xavier Street.

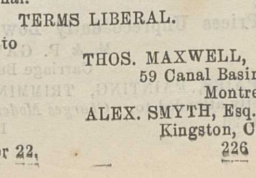
Sept. 28. 231

NOTICE.

NO BUSINESS will be transacted at M. OLLENDORFF'S SOAP and CANDLE FACTORY, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY and SATURDAY; also on SATURDAY, the 8th October, on account of Holydays.

September 28. 231

Steam Tug GODDARD FOR SALE.



THE Steam Tug GODDARD, 75 horse power, High Pressure, is offered FOR SALE, as she now lies in the Upper Basin, Lachine Canal.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply to THOS. MAXWELL, 59 Canal Basin, Montreal;
Or to ALEX. SMYTH, Esq., Kingston, C.W.

September 22. 226

Auction Sales.

BY JAMES GORDON & CO.

BRIGHT SUGARS,

MOLASSES, SYRUPS,

Rice, Teas, Fish, Oil,

SALT.

The Subscribers are instructed

TO SELL,

On Saturday, the 1st of October,

ON THE

ISLAND WHARF,

60 hhds Bright Muscovado Sugar
100 brls Refined do
100 brls Yellow do do
90 brls Refined Syrups
50 puns Muscovado Molasses
500 boxes Liverpool Soap
200 do Twankay Teas
100 kegs Bi-carb Soda
150 bundles Table Codfish
200 brls Prime No. 1 Herrings
50 brls Prime Cod Oil
500 bags Stoved Salt

AND OTHER GOODS.

Sale at NINE o'clock.

232 JAMES GORDON & CO.

Advances.

THE Subscribers continue to make liberal Advances on all description of Merchandise consigned for Sale, and to Cash all Sales entrusted to them.

They are also prepared to negotiate advances on Warehouse Receipts, and to do the business of General Brokers as heretofore.

JAMES GORDON & CO.

August 16. 193

MR. F. H. TORRINGTON

Has the honor to announce

AN EVENING CONCERT,

UNDER MASONIC PATRONAGE,

To be held at

NORDHEIMER'S MUSIC HALL,

GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

On Wednesday Evening, Oct. 5.

VOCALISTS—AMATEURS.
VIOLIN—MR. F. H. TORRINGTON.
VIOLINCELLO—MR. G. PYLE.
SOLO CORNET—MR. HENRY PRINCE.
SOLO PIANO—Messrs. EGLAUGH & G. SMITH.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1—Allegro—(Trio No. 4), Piano, Violin and Violincello—Reissiger—Messrs. Eglaugh, Torrington and Pyle.
2—Vocal Trio, "Yes, 'tis the Indian Drum"—Bishop—Amateurs.
3—Solo Piano—"Roséans"—Grand Valse de Concert—composed and executed by G. Smith.
4—Song, "'Tis true we parted"—W. H. Weiss—Amateur.
5—Solo Cornet—Selection from "Il Trovatore"—Arban—Mr. H. Prince.
6—Solo and Chorus—"The Chough and Crow"—Bishop—Amateurs.
7—Violincello Solo from "Robert le Diable"—Batta—Mr. G. Pyle.

PART II.

1—Slow Movement (Trio No. 4), Piano, Violin and Violincello—Reissiger.
2—Part Song—"Departure"—Mendelssohn—Amateurs.
3—Pianoforte Sonata—Beethoven—Mr. Eglaugh
4—Song, "Afloat on the Ocean"—E. J. Loder—Amateur.
5—Violin Solo—"La Fille du Regiment"—Sainton—Mr. F. H. Torrington.
6—Glee, "Hark, the Curfew's solemn sound"—Attwood—Amateurs.
7—Finale (Trio No. 4), Piano, Violin and Violincello—Reissiger.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Tickets—Reserved Seats, 2s 6d; Unreserved, 1s 10½d—to be obtained at the Music Stores, News Depots, and at Doors on Evening of Concert.

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

September 27. 230

Chief Agency of Scovel & Goodell's

$40

Family Sewing Machines.

GRAND TRUNK BUILDINGS,
73 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

SOMETHING NEW.

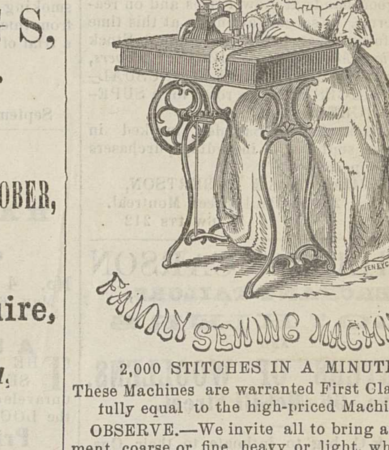
COMPLETE WITH TABLE,

AND

Sewing with Two Threads

From Common Spools.

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY USE



2,000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE.

These Machines are warranted First Class, and fully equal to the high-priced Machines.

OBSERVE.—We invite all to bring any garment, coarse or fine, heavy or light, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our machines—the only low-priced Machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads, and

GUARANTEED NO HUMBUG!

A FIRST CLASS Family Sewing Machine at this reduced price, is something heretofore unheard of, yet we warrant them to be constructed of the best metals that money will buy, and the facilities of our manufactory are equal to the furnishing of one hundred machines per day.

Having for some time been solicited to open a branch of our business in Montreal, we have now complied by taking the elegant and spacious Store under the Grand Trunk Offices, opposite the Ottawa Hotel. In opening so extensive an establishment here, we but repeat the requirements of our business in other cities, and we trust we may be encouraged to place in the household of every family one of our Sewing Machines. We know by actual experience that no family can afford to be without one. The difficulty of managing other and more complicated Sewing Machines has heretofore prevented their general use in Canada: WE GUARANTEE the management of this Machine as simple as the common Coffee Mill. Three thousand Families in the States who have purchased and used our invention during the past year, attest the truth of all we here assert, for not one machine has been returned to us, yet we wish it, and will return the money if it does not give entire satisfaction.

ALL INSTRUCTIONS FREE at your Residence or at our Establishment. Servants taught at our Rooms.

We Hem any width without previous basting; Stich, Fell, Gather, Tuck, Sew in cord; likewise Embroider with the lightest or heaviest silk or French working cotton. You may complete your entire Fall and Winter Sewing in a few days by taking a few lessons and using one of our Sewing Machines.

Indigent persons and Charitable Societies furnished almost upon their own terms.

Understand us, we will sew the coarsest Bagging or the finest Silk, Satin, or Lawn upon one and the same Machine. We work from two common spools of Thread or Silk, just as you get them from the shops.

Agents wanted throughout the Canadas.

SCOVEL & GOODELL.

September 22. 226

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,
Montreal, Sept. 28, 1859.

PROFESSOR DEGRATH, PHILADELPHIA.—SIR,—Having suffered a great deal from a severe rheumatic pain in my arm, I was advised to use your Electric Oil, and am glad to testify that, after one application, it entirely relieved me, and I have not had any return of it since.

I am,
Yours respectfully,
H. HOGAN.

Agents, S. J. LYMAN & CO., LYMAN, SAVAGE & CO., JOHNSON BEERS & CO.

Sept. 29. DmCc -232