Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME XLIV. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1852. NUMBER 146.

REMOVALS.

Removal.

A. LAURIE & CO. have REMOVED their Wholesale Store to No. 203 St. Paul Street, a few Doors east of St. Peter Street.
June 16. 92

Removal.

THE undersigned has REMOVED to No. 87 St. Paul Street, next door to Messrs. HALDIMAND & BROTHERS, where he will carry on his business, as hithereto.
HYACINTHE BUSSEAU,
Leather Merchant,
St. Paul Street.
June 16. 92

NOTICE.

TYRE, COLQUHOUN & CO. have REMOVED to No. 4, Nuns' Buildings, St. Joseph Street.
June 15. 91

JOHN ALLO'S CHEAP LEATHER STORE IS REMOVED

TO the BUILDING formerly occupied by the ITALIAN MUSEUM, No. 107 Saint Paul Street.
June 9. 86

Removal.

THE undersigned has REMOVED his business to the Banking House so long and favorably known and occupied by La Banque du Peuple, an more recently by the Montreal City and District Savings' Bank, in St. François Xavier Street.
C. DORWIN.
May 10, 1852. 60

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have REMOVED to their Stores, No. 5 Little St. Joseph Street, opposite the French Cathedral, where they will continue their Summer and Fall Business.
OGILVY, WOOD & CO.
July 2. 106

Removal.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, has REMOVED to No. 10 St. Sacrament Street.
May 8. 59

Removal.

MR. F. BENNETT has REMOVED from Saint Urbain Street, to No. 26 Saint François Xavier Street.
May 6. 57

NOTICE.

W. E. HOLMES, Esquire, Advocate, has REMOVED his Office to the Building of HUGH TAYLOR, Esquire, St. Gabriel Street, facing Little St. James' Street.
May 6. 57

Removal.

WILLIAM B. LAMBE,
Advocate,
No. 49, Little Saint James Street.
May 3. 54

THE Subscriber takes leave to notify his Customers, that he will resume his former business in the course of a few weeks. Due notice of which will be given, so soon as he is prepared to re-open his Establishment.
ERNEST IDLER.
July 14. 116

A CARD.

THE MESSRS. MOLSON beg to return their thanks to their Friends and the Firemen and Citizens, who assisted in saving their Foundry, Distillery, &c., from destruction on Thursday and Friday last.
Montreal, July 14, 1852. 116

Card of Thanks.

DR. GODFREY returns his sincere thanks to several kind friends for assistance rendered him, by which he was enabled to remove a portion of his Goods.
July 12. 114

DR. GODFREY HAS REMOVED,

In consequence of the late Fire, to
NO. 3 GREAT ST. JAMES' STREET.
July 12. 114

Card of Thanks.

THE Undersigned begs leave to return thanks to her Friends and Fellow-Citizens, for the assistance afforded her in saving her House and Furniture during the late Fire.
MRS. HALDIMAND.
July 12. 114

Card.

MR. JOHN MOLSON, Jr., begs to return his most sincere thanks to his numerous friends and also the Fire Companies, for their great assistance so efficiently rendered, in arresting the fire and saving his property, during his absence from the city, on the night of the 1st instant.
July 8. 111

Card of Thanks.

THE undersigned return sincere thanks for the kind and efficient assistance and untiring exertions of their friends, in their favor, during the late fire.
OGILVY, WOOD & CO.
June 12. 89

Ryan Brothers & Co.

RETURN their best thanks to the Friends by whose efficient aid their Books and Papers were rescued from the fire which consumed their Premises on the 6th instant.
St. Sacrament Street,
June 9, 1852. 86

NOTICE.

CLERK'S OFFICE, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, Quebec, 16th July, 1852.

THE time fixed by the Rules of the House. for receiving Petitions for Private or Local Bills, will expire on the SECOND SEPTEMBER, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.
W. B. LINDSAY,
121 Clerk Assembly.

BOILER PLATES (best)
COIL CHAIN
TIN PLATES (Charcoal)
SHEET LEAD
For Sale by
THOMAS PECK & CO.
No. 153 St. Paul Street.
July 17. 119

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMERY.

LUBIN'S PERFUMERY; RIMMEL'S do Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, Farina's Eau de Cologne.
HAIR OILS—Palma Christi, Vegetable, and Sweet Almond, &c. &c.
Hamel's Eau Lustrale Hair Restorative.
Fancy Soaps, W. Clayton & Co.'s Pine Apple Soap, Clayton's Rypophagon for Shaving, Gosnell's Fancy Soaps for Washing and Shaving; Jules Hauel's Saponaceous Shaving Compound.
Hair, Nail, Tooth, Cloth & Shaving BRUSHES, Rodger's RAZOR'S, Warranted; Razor Strops, Writing PAPER, Note Paper,
Porte-Monnaies, Buffalo Combs,
Tooth Powder, Bay Water.
For Sale by JOHN PALMER,
HAIR DRESSER,
St. Gabriel Street,
First door from Notre Dame Street.
June 14. 90

Anchors and Chain Cables.

FOR SALE, by the Subscribers, a large and Complete Assortment.
FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.
February 21 23

Disinfectants.

CONCENTRATED CHLORIDE of ZINC, commonly called Sir William Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid.
LEDOYEN'S DISINFECTING FLUID
TENNANT'S DISINFECTING CHLORIDE OF LIME.
The above in bottles, with directions for use—for Sale, wholesale and retail, by
ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.
Chemists, &c., next the Court House.
August 7. 137

WILLIAM B. HUNTER,
Commission Merchant & Agent,
For the Purchase and Sale of Merchandise and Produce,
No. 131, Water Street, (Near Wall Street,)
NEW YORK.
April 13. 6m 71—45

WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced BOOK-KEEPER Apply to "Scotia", Post Office.
August 15. e 144

WANTED—An Experienced BOOK-KEEPER. Apply at this Office.
August 11. 140

WANTED for an Intelligent Lad, 18 years of age—A SITUATION in a respectable Wholesale or Retail Establishment. He writes a good hand, is familar with accounts, speaks both languages, and will make himself generally useful. Undoubted references can be given, with security, if required. Enquire at this Office.
August 10. 139

WANTED—An APPRENTICE—A smart Lad, 14 or 15 years of age, of Protestant parents, for the Tanning and Currying Business. Apply at this Office.
July 31. 131

WANTED for a Wholesale Dry Goods Establishment in this City, an EXPERIENCED SALESMAN—one speaking the French and English would preferred. Address X. Y., at the office of this paper.
Montreal, July 26. 126

WANTED—A Person to take charge of a Grocery Store, at some distance from Moutreal. Salary liberal. Apply at the Office of this Paper.
July 16. 118

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Three or four BRASS FINISHERS, a BRASS FOUNDER and a PLUMBER, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given. None need apply except they perfectly understand their business.
CHARLES GARTH,
No. 50 Craig Street.
June 1. 79

To Tanners, Furniture Makers, Machinists, &c.

AT the UPTON STATION, on the Richmond Railroad, 2½ hours from Montreal, an opportunity offers for establishing the above lines of Business. There is a good Water Power at the spot where the Railroad crosses the White River, with a plentiful supply of water all the year round.

For particulars, apply to CAPT. SKENE, Upton Station.

There is a good Saw-Mill 400 yards from the place where the Railroad crosses. Inspection is invited. None need apply, unless prepared with good security for the fulfilment of terms that may be agreed on.
May 24. 72

To Blacksmiths.

AN opportunity offers for establishing a Business at the UPTON STATION of the Richmond Railway. There is as much work as one shop could do, and none yet established, and a village is growing up at the place.

For particulars, apply to CAPT. SKENE, Upton Station.

None need apply unless prepared to establish the Business entirely at their own charge. Enquiry is invited.
May 24. 72

LOST, MISSING, &c.

Lost,

IN Notre Dame Street, yesterday forenoon, a BLUE SILK PURSE with gilt rings and tassels, containing between Twenty and Twenty-five Pounds, in ten and five dollar bills. The finder, by bringing it to this Office, will be suitably rewarded.
July 16. 118

$50 REWARD.

LOST, at the late fire, a PACKAGE containing several SILK DRESSES, two Gold and one Silver MEDAL, and a number of other articles.—The finder will receive the above Reward by bringing the lost goods to this Office, or to
DR. GODFREY,
Great St. James Street.
July 15. 117

Lost.

ON WEDNESDAY the 30th June last, at the Jewish Synagogue—a BLACK VELVET BRACELET with Cape Diamond Clasp. The finder by returning it to the office of this paper shall be suitably rewarded.
July 3. 107

Lost,

ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, between Notre Dame Street and the Montreal and Lachine Railway Depot, a large round CAMEO BROOCH, set in Gold. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this Office.
June 1. 79

BOARD, &c.

BOARD in a respectable French Canadian Family, for two or three Single Gentlemen, at No. 18, St. Joseph Street, opposite St. George's Church.
August 5. 135

Board in a French Canadian Family.

TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated in a Private Canadian Family. Enquire at No. 51, Sanguinete Street.
May 17. 66

NOTICE.

MRS. STANLEY will have a couple of Rooms vacant, after the first of May.
Lagauchetiere Street,
28th April. 52

Boarding House.

MRS. KILLOCH has Vacancies for a few respectable BOARDERS, No. 61½ Craig Street, opposite the Mayor's residence.
June 1. 79

H. TRUMAN,
UNITED STATES & CANADIAN
Shipping, Forwarding, Custom-House,
AND
General Commission Agent,
ROUSE'S POINT, N.Y.

REFERENCES.

Otis Kimball, Esq., 108 State Street, Boston.
Seymour, Rice & Co., Boston.
Hill, Sears & Co., Boston.
C. Seymour, Esq., Montreal.
A. Gundlack, Esq., Montreal.
Robert Shaw, Quebec.
J. S. Maynard, Esq., 33, Coenties Slip, N. York.
R. J. Cummings, Esq., 167, Broadway, do.
M. Canfield, Esq., 91½, Coenties Slip, N. York.
A. D. Ladd, Esq., 29, Coenties Slip, New York.
Stark, Hill & Co., Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
Messrs. Travis & Co., Whitehall.
Bascom, Vaughan & Co., Whitehall.
Messrs. J. C. Peirce & Son, St. Johns.
G. V. Hoyle, Esq., Rouse's Point.
O. A. Burton, Pres't Cham. Trans. Co.

Many of the inconveniences and delays at this Port, hitherto experienced by Canadian Importers of Merchandise from, and exporters of Produce to the United States, will be obviated by arrangements made by this Agency, which will ensure the safe and speedy transportation of property at all seasons of the year, at uniform and moderate charges.

☞ Will attend personally to Debenture and Custom-House Business, pay duties and freight on Property consigned to my care.
July 5. 108

GREAT BARGAINS
NOW TO BE HAD AT THE
NEW GROCERY STORE,
104, *Notre Dame Street,*

OF every article usually kept in a Wholesale or Retail Grocery Establishment, including CHAMPAGNE, WINES, FRENCH LIQUEURS, &c., of choice brands.

N. B.—All Orders punctually attended to, packed with care, and delivered, free of charge, to any part of the city.

A well-assorted STOCK for the COUNTRY TRADE.
WM. ARMSTRONG & CO.,
104 Notre Dame Street.
July 28. 128

WILLIAM J. NEWTON,
Custom House Broker,
Shipping and Forwarding Agent,
QUEBEC.

Transhipment of Goods in transit for Montreal or any Western Port, attended to at moderate charges.
May 12. mwf—62

RAMSAY & McARTHUR,
PAINT AND GLASS STORES,
58 *AND* 60, *McGILL STREET.*

GROUND and DRY PAINTS
PATENT DRYERS
VARNISHES
CHINA GLOSS
OHIO FIRE-PROOF PAINT
Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Gold Leaf and Bronzes
Artists' Tools and Colors
Glass, Putty, &c. &c.
July 27. 127

AUSTRALIAN MONTHLY LINE OF PACKETS.

"CLIPPER LINE."

Only Regular Packet

The A 1, entirely new "Clipper Ship"
WILLIAM FROTHINGHAM,
1,600 tons burthen,
F. Z. TUCKER, Commander,

WILL succeed the "Magnolia", in line, and sail on WEDNESDAY, 25th AUGUST, from NEW YORK to PORT PHILIP and SYDNEY.

The splendid "clipper," built during the last year, for the California trade, and recently purchased by the owners of the Clipper Line, at a large outlay, for the benefit of those who wish a quick and rapid passage to the "Gold Regions of Australia." Her accommodations are superior to any ship in port, and it is confidently expected that she will make the run in 75 days.

An experienced Surgeon goes in this Ship.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
1st Cabin Passage .....$175 to $300
2nd do do .....$120 to $130
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ELLIOTT ARKELL & CO.,
Australian Packet Office,
146 Pearl Street.
Or to MACPHERSON, CRANE & CO.,
Montreal.

P. S.—The clipper ship "Ascutna" will succeed the "William Frothingham."
July 27. 127

AUSTRALIA AND THE GOLD REGIONS!

The Fast-Sailing, Copper-Fastened, and Coppered
SHIP "CONCORDIA",
1,200 tons burthen,
LEVI PRATT, Esq., Commander, (who is well acquainted with the trade,)

WILL be despatched from BOSTON on MONDAY, AUG. 18th, 1852, for SYDNEY, and will carry a limited number of first and second class passengers. This ship is well ventilated, and a most desirable conveyance for persons intending to visit this promising country, where such golden harvests are being reaped by all. She has a full poop, and her state rooms are large and airy. The between decks are seven feet, and are fitted up in the most comfortable style. An experienced surgeon will be attached to the Ship; her dietary list will be found liberal and complete; and every possible comfort provided to make the voyage a pleasant one.

It is confidently expected from the superior sailing qualities of this Ship, that she will reach her destination the 1st to 10th of November.—Every information as to Goods best suited to the market (which can be perchased better in Boston than any other port) can be had on application to the owners.

GODDARD & PRICHARD,
5 Central Wharf, or
THOMAS E. LOVETT,
18 City Wharf.

Apply here, where every information can be had, and passages secured at the lowest rates, to
SHERLOCK, FOLEY & CO.,
Agents,
191, St. Paul Street.
July 12. 114

NEW YORK, HALIFAX, AND QUEBEC
LINE OF STEAMSHIPS,

BI-MONTHLY,

Touching at Halifax and Picton, Nova Scotia, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Shediac and Miramichi, New Brunswick and Gaspe, Lower Canada. (Under Contract with the British Government for the Intercolonial Route.)
The new and fast Steam-ship
"ALBATROSS,"
(1,100 tons burthen and 280 horse power,)
——, Commanding, with first class accommodation for 120 cabin passengers, and 450 tons freight, will sail from New York, Bi-Monthly, for Halifax and Quebec, touching at the intermediate ports in the British Provinces.

Passage by this unrivalled route for tourists and commercial men, will recommend itself as the first direct communication by steamships from New York to Quebec, visiting the chief ports in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Lower Canada.

Passage from New York to Halifax.....$16
Do. do Quebec.....40
Do. Halifax to Picton.....4
Do. do Prince Edward Island.....5
Do. do Miramichi.....12
Do. do Quebec.....30

A few family Cabins can be secured on early application.

Great care and despatch will be guaranteed in receiving and discharging freight at the various ports.

For Freight or passage, apply to the Agents,
SIMEON DRAPER, No. 46, Pine street, New York.
WM. ELLIOTT & CO., 11, Doane street, Boston.
W. M. HARRINGTON, Halifax.
Capt. SLEIGH, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
GIBBS & CO., 60, Commissioner Street, Montreal, where a plan of the Boat and her accommodation, may be seen.
July 12. 114

MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER

HAVE the pleasure of announcing to the Musical public of Montreal and vicinity, that they have in addition to their Establishment in Toronto, OPENED a
PIANO FORTE WARE-ROOM,
IN
GREAT ST. JAMES' STREET,
under the ODD FELLOWS' HALL, for the Sale of these so favorably known
PIANOS
OF
J. CHICKERING, BOSTON,
AND
STODDARD & DUNHAM, NEW YORK.

Their assortment will always consist of every description made by these *Celebrated Makers*, at prices ranging from £60 to £200

Parties desirious of purchasing one of these *SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS*, may depend on obtaining it at the *Lowest Manufacturer's Prices*, and most satisfactory terms. A variety of PIANOS by other Makers constantly kept for Sale or Hire, and a *liberal allowance* made for old Pianos in exchange.

☞ PIANOS REPAIRED and TUNED.

Orders (containing a description of the Piano required) from and part of the Province, sent to them, either in Montreal or Toronto, will receive their best attention.
June 2. 80

NEW GROCERIES
AND
American Dry Goods.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that he has REMOVED to those extensive Premises in St. Paul Street, lately occupied by MEAD, BROTHERS & Co., where he will keep a large and varied assortment of
GROCERIES
of every description, as well as an extensive assortment of American Manufactured DRY GOODS, which will be Sold to the Trade at low prices.
LOUIS MARCHAND.
May 1. 53

Surgical Instruments.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received per "Lord George Bentinck," their usual assortment of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, consisting of those kinds in usual demand, as well as several newly invented.
S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Chemists,
Place d'Armes.
June 17. 93

Safety from Fire.

OHIO FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

THE only effective FIRE-PROOF COVERING for Shingled Roofs, Clap-boarding, Fences, &c. It dries in 24 hours, and in four weeks becomes as hard as slate.
Wholesale and Retail at
RAMSAY & McARTHUR'S
Oil and Color Stores,
58 and 60 McGill Street.
July 21. 122

PAPER HANGING.

THE Subscriber (newly arrived from Scotland) solicits the patronage of the citizens of Montreal in the above line.

Those who may honor him with their countenance, may rely upon being served with accuracy and despatch.

N. B.—Orders left at Mr. David Bansley's, Hair Dresser and Perfumer, 112 Notre Dame Street, punctually attended to.
WILLIAM SKINNER.
July 17. 119

Surgical Instruments, from Paris.

THE Subscribers have just received an assortment of Superior Finished SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, from the celebrated establishment of "Charriere," comprising in part, Pocket Cases, Amputating and Dissecting Instruments, Forceps, Lancets, &c.
WILLIAM LYMAN & CO,
194 & 196 St. Paul Street,
July 31. 131

HOTELS, &c.

LAMB'S HOTEL,
AND
BOARDING HOUSE,
SAINT JOHN STREET, UPPER TOWN,
QUEBEC.
May 21, 1852. 70

Restaurant.

SAMUEL McCONKEY begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal and its vicinity, that he has made alterations on his premises, for the purpose of opening a RESTAURANT on an extensive scale, and that he will in future be always able to serve
SOUPS, STEAKS, CHOPS, COFFEE, &c.,
on the shortest notice. Orders will be received and executed for supplying private parties at their residences. His Cook is an experienced one, having served an apprenticeship to Mr. Tayr—besides, having a thorough knowlege of Confectionary in general.

S. McC. returns his sincere thanks for the patronage he has so long enjoyed; and assures his friends that every effort will be made to deserve its continuance.
May 11. 61

ATTRACTION AT COTE DE NEIGES.

Bellevue House
AND
PLEASURE GROUNDS

ARE NOW OPEN to the Travelling community and the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, where may be seen many thousands of TULIPS of every hue and rare quality, in full Bloom, with a variety of choice Exotic and other Flowers.

REFRESHMENTS, ICE CREAMS, &c., at all times, with CIGARS of the first brand.

Two or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING.
GOOD STABLING.
EDWARD WORTH.
Cote de Neiges,
24th May, 1852. 74

CANADA HOTEL.

HELLUIN & GUILMIT,
PROPRIETORS,
ST. GABRIEL STREET.

THE undersigned have the honor to announce to the public and to their friends, that they have completed their arrangements by furnishing their Hotel in a new and comfortable style.

The House is already advantageously known to travellers and country merchants, and it would be superfluous to enter into long details to prove the excellence of its central position and the comfort of the establishment.

The Culinary department has been considerably improved, in such a manner as to make it rival that of the best Hotels in Montreal.

The Table will be always furnished with the finest and most delicate dishes.

Prices moderate.
HELLUIN & GUILMIT.
July 21. 122

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
BY
M. P. RYAN & CO.

THIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT HOUSE, is situated on King and William Streets, and from its close proximity to the Banks, the Post Office and the Wharves, and its neighborhood to the different Railroad Termini, makes it a desirable Residence for Men of Business, as well as of pleasure.

THE FURNITURE
is entirely new, and of superior quality.
THE TABLE
will be at all times supplied with the Choicest Delicacies the markets can afford.

HORSES and CARRIAGES will be in readiness at the Steamboats and Railway, to carry Passengers to and from the same, free of charge

THE HOUSE will be OPENED to the Public, on MONDAY, the 10th instant.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous Friends, for the patronage bestowed on him during the past three years, and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.
M. P. RYAN.
Montreal, May 6, 1852. 57

The Albion,
NO. 231 ST. PAUL STREET
MONTREAL
BY NELSON VOSBURGH.

THE Subscriber having leased those commodious premises, (formerly known as FELLERS' HOTEL, and recently as RYAN'S HOTEL, St. Paul Street,) begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that no exertions on his part will be wanting to make it comfortable for all who may favour him with their patronage.

The house will be ready for the reception of visitors on and after the 1st day of May next.
NELSON VOSBURGH,
(Late Western House.)

N. B.—Superior Stabling and covered Yard connected with the premises.
Montreal, April 22, 1852. 49

Grant's Hotel,
ST. HENRY STREET.

THE Proprietor of this long-established and well-known HOTEL, begs to remind his Old Friends (for whose past favors he begs to return his thanks,) and the Public generally, that his HOUSE is still OPEN for their reception.

The extent of his ACCOMMODATIONS is GREATER THAN EVER, and his zeal in the discharge of his duties to the public no whit abated.

The HOUSE is LARGE, COMMODIOUS, WELL FURNISHED, and COMFORTABLE; his
TABLE
is supplied with the best that the Market affords; and his STABLES are as good as any in the city

CARRIAGES are always in attendance to CONVEY PASSENGERS to and from the different RAILWAY STATIONS and STEAMBOAT LANDINGS.
Montreal, June 14, 1852. DC 4m mwf—90

TETU'S HOTEL
AND
BOARDING HOUSE,
(44 *Notre Dame Street,*)
MONTREAL.
July 2. 106

BLACK TEA.

THE Commissioners appointed by our Most Gracious Sovereign the Queen, to conduct a chemical analysis of articles used for food, have fully demonstrated the healthful tendency of
BLACK TEAS,
of SOUCHONG and CONGOU characters, over every other description imported (vide London Lancet), and, in consequence, the consumption has immensely increased.

To *our* fair dispensers of the Beverage, (which "cheers, but not inebriates") who are now becoming sensibly alive to this subject, the Subscriber has the pleasure to announce that he has succeeded, by personal inspection, and the services of Tasters of the highest reputation, in procuring a Stock of
BLACK TEAS
from the English and American Markets, hitherto unequalled in this Metropolis, and not to be surpassed in quality and prices by the first dealers in the United Kingdom.
S. COCHRAN
CANTON HOUSE,
Tea and Coffee Store,
109 Notre Dame Street.
June 4. 82

JEWELLERY.

L. P. BOIVIN has just added to his Stock, a great variety of articles of the most fashionable style, such as WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER PLATE, PAPIER MACHE, &c.

Every thing which can please the most varied tastes in his branch of trade, is to be found at M. Boivin's. Orders will be executed with the strictest punctuality, and at the ordinary prices.

Notre Dame Street, corner of Saint Vincent Street, opposite the new Court House.
April 29. 52

J. STAFFORD,
Ottawa Clothing Store,
NO. 30½, McGILL STREET,

HAS on hand a Large and Superior Assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHES, consisting of COATS, PANTS, and VESTS, of all Qualities and Patterns, and made up in the most Fashionable Style; also, GLOVES, POCKET and NECK HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, CARPET BAGS, &c., all of which he is prepared to sell as low as any House in the city, for CASH only.
Montreal, July 16th, 1852. 118

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned at Montreal, as WINE MERCHANTS, under the firm of TORRY, CLARKE & CO., has been this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent, and that JAMES TORRY alone is authorized to wind up and settle the late Co-partnership business.
JAMES TORRY,
GEORGE A. CLARKE.
Montreal, 13th July, 1852. 116

WITH reference to the above, the business, with increased facilities, will be carried on by the undersigned, on his own account, in the same premises, St. Eloi Street, under the name and firm of JAMES TORRY & COMPANY.
JAMES TORRY.
Montreal, 13th July, 1852. 116

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP, which has heretofore existed between the Undersigned, is now DISSOLVED, and E. BENOIT, Esquire, or EDOUARD BENOIT, are authorized to settle all the debts due to the said Co-Partnership.
L. VADEBONCOEUR,
E. BENOIT.
Montreal, July 20, 1852. 1m—123

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES having claims against the late Firm of TORRY, CLARKE & CO., are requested to send the same to the Undersigned, on or before the 30th instant.
JAMES TORRY,
No. 3, St. Eloi Street.
July 21. 122

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Co-Partner hip heretofore existing between JAMES SHEPSTONE and JOHN BRINSDEN, of Mont St. Hilaire, was DISSOLVED, by mutual consent, on the sixth day of May, 1852. JAMES SHEPSTONE remains in the business on the premises, and will receive and liquidate the debts of the Firm.
July 22. 1m—123

NOTICE.

THE Business of the late Mr. JAMES R. ORR, of this city will be carried on as formerly by the undersigned on his own account under the Firm of JAMES R. ORR & CO.
NEIL MACKINTOSH.
Montreal, May 1, 1852. 87

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are prepared to make ADVANCES on PROPERTY consigned to their House, JOHN MITCHELL & CO., TORONTO, C.W. Also, offer their services for the Purchase of Produce, &c.
J. & J. MITCHELL,
2, LeMoine Street.
Montreal, April 10, 1852. 44

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, grateful to their numerous patrons and friends for the kind and liberal support they have received as CARRIAGE MAKERS in this city, since their commencement, beg to intimate to them that, having entered into extensive contracts for building Railroad Carriages, they have retired from the above business in favor of Messrs. DWYER & TOLLAND, who will continue the same in all its branches.

Messrs. DWYER & TOLLAND having been in our employment for several years, we can with confidence recommend them, and beg to solicit for them a continuation of the patronage heretofore bestowed upon ourselves.
McLEAN & WRIGHT.
Craig Street,
Montreal, 13th April, 1852. 48

IN connection with the above, the Subscribers beg to solicit a continuance of the patronage bestowed upon the firm of McLEAN & WRIGHT.

They will be prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with the utmost promptitude, and an endeavour to give satisfaction. They have on hand and in progress, a number of Light SUMMER VEHICLES, to which they invite the inspection of parties intending to purchase.

REPAIRS and JOBBING attended to with all despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.
DWYER & TOLLAND.
Craig Street,
Montreal, 13th April, 1852. 48

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the late LAWRENCE G. BROWN, Esq., are requested to send them, without delay, to the undersigned, at Beauharnois.
ANNE BROWN.
Beauharnois, 1st March, 1852. 28

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP which has heretofore existed between the undersigned, is now DISSOLVED, and M. A. PRIMEAU, Esq., is authorised to settle all the Debts due to the said Co-partnership.
M. A. PRIMEAU,
A. A. TROTTIER.
Ste. Martine, 30th Jan., 1852. 20

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP which has heretofore existed between the undersigned, is this day DISSOLVED, by mutual consent. Each of them are authorized to settle accounts, and all outstanding debts will be settled immediately, on presenting the accounts.
JAMES ILSLEY,
WILLIAM SAYER.
Montreal, July 28, 1852. 130

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the succession of the late W. O. DUNN, in his lifetime Physician at Coteau du Lac, are requested to settle immediately; and all Claims against the said succession, should be presented to the undersigned.
G. BEAUDET,
Tutor.
January 31, 1852. 16

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP, heretofore existing between the undersigned, as Rope-Makers, in this city, under the Firm of LOCKHART & COYLE, has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

All Outstanding Accounts will be settled by EDWARD COYLE.
ARCHIBALD LOCKHART.
EDWARD COYLE
Montreal, 31st Dec., 1851. 1

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above, the Subscriber will continue the Business in his own name and on his own account.
EDWARD COYLE.
Montreal, 31st Dec., 1851. 1

GLORIOUS NEWS!!!

The most important discovery yet Made!

PHILLIPS'
PATENT LIQUID GLUE,
FOR
Carpenters, Brush Makers, Book Binders, Cabinet Makers, Housekeepers, Druggists, &c.

THIS being a Patent Glue, in a Liquid state, always ready for use, requires no fire; it is free from smell, and will keep liquid in any climate; it also acts as CEMENT for Wood, Stone, China, Glass, Iron, Marble, Paper, or any substance; as a Paste or Gum it stands unequaled; its reputation, wherever it has been introduced, is of the first order; as a saving to Mechanics, is observable at first sight. We offer liberal inducements to Hardware men, Stationers, Druggists, &c., and guarantee it to cost less, by 20 ☞ cent., than common ordinary Glue We are making extensive arrangements for this Fall Trade, and country merchants will do well to attend to this immediately. We are establishing sole Agents in all populous towns throughout the United States. Sold in Bottles of three sizes, and also by the gallon. Small samples sent to any part of the United States, *carriage free.*

—ALSO—

The BRITISH FURNITURE POLISH, in bottles of three sizes. Country Merchants, attend to the above. *Apply early.*
PHILLIPS & CO.,
4 Cedar Street, near Pearl, New York.
August 3. 1m—133

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

DYE HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public, that he continues his DYE ESTABLISHMENT in his city, where he will Dye Silks and Woollens of every description, at moderate rates.
JOSEPH BOESE, (late of Berlin,)
No. 25, College Street.
May 29. 6m mwf—77

Board of Underwriters,
NEW YORK.
HENRY M'KAY, AGENT,
32 St. François Xavier Street.
February 5. 7ts—16

FOR SALE.

ADOLPHUS BOURNE
Has just received by the Ship
"*ANDROMACHE,*"
Ninety Crates of Earthenware,

WELL ASSORTED for the COUNTRY TRADE, which he offers at VERY LOW PRICES. They are all
ENGLISH MANUFACTURE,
and superior in pattern and quality, than any low-priced goods ever offered

N.B.—In addition to the above, the Subscriber has a LARGE STOCK on hand, which he received early in the Spring by the "*ST. LAWRENCE,*" "*ST. ANDREW,*" and "*ANNE,*" all of which will be disposed of at Very Low Prices.
ADOLPHUS BOURNE,
120, St. Paul, and Corner St. Gabriel Street.
July 3. 107

Champagne, &c.

JUST RECEIVED—A fresh supply of "BOUZY", (Dinet, Peuvrel & Fils)
"GRAND VIN D'AY" same house.
For Sale in bond or duty paid.
—ALSO—
A complete assortment of WINES, comprising BURGUNDY,
BORDEAUX,
RHINE and MOSELLE,
PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA,
&c. &c. &c.
G. LAMOTHE,
No. 11 St. Frs. Xavier Street.
June 23. 98

"MUMM'S".

THIS highly celebrated CHAMPAGNE, direct from the Proprietors.
—ALSO,—
Hennessy's and Martell's BRANDIES of old Vintages—for sale by
THOS. KAY & CO.
St. Eloi Street.
June 16. 92

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
Liverpool Salt, Fine and Coarse
Liverpool Soap, "Steele's"
Montreal do and Fancy Soaps
Imperial Stout
E I Pale Ale
Castor Oil in bottles
Waterford Blue, in 14lb bxs
Lescher's Starch, in bulk and boxes
Sperm, Wax, Crystalline and Composite Candles
Cotton Wick
Batty's Sauces, Mustard and Marmalade
Copperas, Epsom Salts
English Writing and Foolscap Papers
Do Playing Cards and Address Cards
Cassia, Ground Ginger in kegs
Teas, Tobacco Pipes
And other Articles.
A. CUVILLIER & CO.
June 28. 102

Laths.

BLIND and PLASTER LATHS
FENCE BOARDS, 5, 3, 1
For Sale by
COLIN CAMPBELL,
Brewster's Basin.
July 10. 113

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

Now Used in the Royal Laundry.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to call the attention of Merchants to the "GLENFIELD PATENT DOUBLE-REFINED POWDER STARCH", the superiority of which, over every other article of the kind, is now fully proved by the great and increasing demand.
Sole Agent for Canada,
ALEXANDER WALKER,
226½, St. Paul Street.
July 7. 3m—110

SODA ASH, ST. ROLLOX:—120 casks Just Received. For Sale by
G. D. WATSON.
May 12. 62

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

NEW SPRING GOODS,
WHOLESALE.

R. CAMPBELL & CO., are now receiving FROM EUROPE and the UNITED STATES, their usual Extensive assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, to which they invite the attention of the Trade.

The entire Stock has been selected with the greatest care in the best Markets, and will be Sold on the most favourable terms.

Carpet Warehouse.

Their Assortment of CARPETING being now complete, R. C. & Co. are enabled to offer to their friends a selection from the most extensive Stock in Canada, the greatest portion of which has been made expressly to their order, by the most celebrated Makers in Britain.

Floor Oil Cloths,
in great variety, and to any size.

These Cloths are from the well-known makers, J. Hare & Co., who took the Large GOLD MEDAL at the GREAT EXHIBITION in London, for their superior manufacture.
May 21. 70

HICKORY BILLOTS for Sale—a superior lot Apply to
JAMES R. ORR & CO.
June 26. 101

FOR SALE by the Subscriber—
150,000 feet SQUARE PINE
100,000 do FLAT do
3,000 do SQUARE ELM
N. B. DESMARTEAU,
98, St. Paul Street.
April 10. 44

HATS.

Extra Light Ventilating Gossamer Satin Hats.

THE Subscriber has just received from London, his usual supply of ELLWOOD & SONS celebrated VELVET NAPP'D SATIN HATS.
GEO. McIVER,
135, Notre Dame Street.
Montreal, May 25, 1852. 73

Fire Engine & Conducting Hose.

AGENCY OF THE BOSTON BELTING CO.

THE Subscribers have in Store, and are constantly receiving, large supplies of VULCANIZED RUBBER HOSE, of all sizes, from ½ to 2¾ inch. The quality of the Hose manufactured by the Boston Belting Co. is admitted, by the best judges, to be superior to all other descriptions. Also, COUPLINGS, BRANCH PIPES, &c., are constantly on hand.
HIBBARD & CO.,
Agents Boston Belting Co.
July 23. 124

FOR SALE—
50 hhds very bright Porto Rico Sugar
—ALSO—
10 tierces Loaf Sugar
50 barrels London Crushed Loaf
RYAN, BROTHERS & CO.
August 4. 134

200 PACKING CASES, quite new, 15 x 18 inch, and 16 x 22.
For Sale by
G. LAMOTHE,
11 St. Francois Xavier Street
Aug. 5. 135

THE LATE FIRE!

H. PEACOCK, No. 96½ Notre Dame Street

POETRY.

GIVE ME A FAITHFUL HEART.

I do not crave bright gems of earth,
Nor gold of dazzling hue ;
But ask for something of more worth—
A heart that's pure and true.

Though earth may yield her costly gems,
That look so fair to view ;
I ask not for such diadems,
But for a heart that's true.

A heart that glows with noble deeds,
For this I e'er will sue ;
A guileless heart from envy freed—
A heart that's pure and true.

A heart like this is real worth—
It, nothing can outshine ;
'Tis all I ask for here on earth—
A heart that's pure and kind.

SING TO ME, LOVE.

Sing to me, love! I'm sad to night,
A weight of grief is on my breast,
And thy sweet voice alone can charm,
My spirit to its wonted rest.
There's music in the song of birds,
Oft times they make rich melody,
But music from thy lips, my love,
Is sweeter than all else to me.

Sing to me, love, and let thy voice
Rise sweetly in some favorite strain,
For music has a holy power
To charm my spirit from its pain.
And when the stars begin to glow,
How sweet the quiet hymn of eve!
It whispers of some far off land,
Where we at last shall cease to grieve.

THE GHOST-RAISER.

My Uncle Beagley, who commenced his commercial career very early in the present century as a bagman, *will* tell stories. Among them, he tells his Single Ghost story so often, that I am heartily tired of it. In self-defence, therefore, I publish the tale in order that when next the good kind old-gentleman offers to bore us with it, every body may say they know it. I remember every word of it.

One fine autumn evening, about forty years ago, I was travelling on horseback from Shrewsbury to Chester. I felt tolerably tired, and was beginning to look out for some snug way side inn, where I might pass the night, when a sudden and violent thunder storm came on. My horse, terrified by the lightning, fairly took the bridle between his teeth, and started off with me at full gallop through lanes and cross roads, until at length I managed to pull him up just near the door of a neat looking country inn.

"Well," thought I, "there was wit in your madness, old boy, since it brought us to this comfortable refuge." And alighting, I gave him in charge to the stout farmer's boy who acted ostler. The inn kitchen, which was also the guest-room, was large, clean, neat and comfortable; very like the pleasant hostrely described by Izaak Walton. There were several travellers already in the room—probably, like myself, driven there for shelter—and they were all warming themselves by the blazing fire while waiting for supper. I joined the party. Presently, being summoned by the hostess, we all sat down twelve in number, to a smoking repast of bacon and eggs, corned beef and carrots, and stewed hare.

The conversation turned naturally on the mishaps occasioned by the storm, of which every one seemed to have had his full share. One had been thrown off his horse; another, had been driving in a gig, had been upset into a muddy dyke; all had got a thorough wetting, and agreed unanimously that it was dreadful weather—a regular witches' sabbath!

"Witches and ghosts prefer for their sabbath a fine moonlight night to such weather as this." These words were uttered in a solemn tone, and with strange emphasis, by one of the company. He was a tall, dark-looking man, and I had set him down in my own mind as a travelling merchant or peddler. My next neighbor was a gay, well-looking, fashionably-dressed young man, who, bursting into a peal of laughter, said:—

"You must know the manners and customs of ghosts very well, to be able to tell that they dislike getting wet or muddy."

The first speaker giving him a dark, fierce look, said:—

"Young man, speak not so lightly of things above your comprehension."

"Do you mean to imply that there are such things as ghosts?"

"Perhaps there are, if you had courage to look at them."

"The young man stood up, flushed with anger. But presently resuming his seat, he said calmly:—

"That taunt should cost you dear if it were not such a foolish one."

"A foolish one!" exclaimed the merchant, throwing on the table a heavy leathern purse.—"There are fifty guineas. I am content to lose them, if before the hour is ended, I do not succeed in showing you, who are so obstinately prejudiced, the form of any one of your deceased friends; and if, after you have recognized him, your allow him to kiss your lips."

We all looked at each other, but my young neighbour, still in the same mocking manner, replied:—

"You will do that will you?"

"Yes," said the other—"I will stake these fifty guineas, on condition that you will pay a similar sum if you lose."

After a short silence, the young man said gayly:—

"Fifty guineas, my worthy sorcerer, are more than a poor college sizer ever possessed; but here are five, which, if you are satisfied, I shall be most willing to wager."

The other took up his purse, saying, in a contemptuous tone:—

"Young gentleman, you wish to draw back!"

"I draw back!" exclaimed the student. "Well! if I had the fifty guineas, you should see whether I wish to draw back!"

"Here," said I, "are four guineas, which I will stake on your wager."

No sooner had I made this proposition than the rest of the company, attracted by the singularity of the affair, came forward to lay down their money; and in a minute or two the fifty guineas was subscribed. The merchant appeared so sure of winning, that he placed all the stakes in the students hands, and prepared for his experiment. We selected for the purpose a small summer-house in the garden, perfectly isolated, and having no means of exit but a window and door, which we carefully fastened, after placing the young man within. We put writing materials on a small table in the summer-house, and took away the candles. We remained outside, with the peddler amongst us. In a low, solemn voice he began to chant the following lines:—

"What riseth slow from the ocean caves
And the stormy surf?
The phantom pale sets his blackened foot
On the fresh green turf?"

Then raising his voice solemnly, he said:—

"You asked to see your friend, Francis Villiers, who was drowned, three years ago, off the coast of South America—what do you see?"

"I see," replied the student, "a white light arising near the window; but it has no form; it is like an uncertain cloud."

We—the spectators—remained profoundly silent.

"Are you afraid?" asked the merchant in a loud voice

"I am not," replied the student, firmly.

After a moment's silence, the peddler stamped three times on the ground, and sang:—

"And the phantom white whose chief-cold face
Was once so fair,
Dries with his shroud his clinging vest
And his sea-tossed hair!"

Once more the solemn question:—

"You, who would see revealed the mysteries of the tomb—what do you see now?"

The student answered in a calm voice, but like that of a man describing things as they pass before him:—

"I see the cloud taking the form of a phantom; its head is covered with a long veil—it stands still!"

"Are you afraid?"

"I am not!"

We looked at each other in horror-stricken silence, while the merchant, raising his arms above his head, chanted in a sepulchral voice:—

"And the phantom said, as he rose from the wave,
He shall know me in sooth?
I will go to my friend, gay, smiling and fond
As in our first youth!"

"What do you see?" said he.

"I see the phantom advance; he lifts his veil—'tis Francis Villiers! he approaches the table—he writes!—'tis his signature!"

"Are you afraid?"

A fearful moment of silence ensued; then the student replied, but in an altered voice:—

"I am not."

With strange and frantic gestures the merchant then sang:—

"And the phantom said to the mocking seer,
I come from the South;
Put thy hand on my hand—thy heart on my heart—
Thy mouth on my mouth!"

"What do you see?"

"He comes—He approaches—he pursues me—he is stretching out his arms—he will have me! Help! help! Save me!"

"Are you afraid, *now?*" asked the merchant in a mocking voice.

A piercing cry, and then a stifled groan, were the only reply to this terrible question.

"Help that rash youth!" said the merchant, bitterly. "I have, I think, won the wager; but it is sufficient for me to have given him a lesson. Let him keep his money and be wiser for the future."

He walked rapidly away. We opened the door of the summer house and found the student in convulsions. A paper, signed with the name "Francis Villiers," was on the table. As soon as the student's senses were restored, he asked vehemently where was the vile scorcerer who had subjected him to such a horrible ordeal—he would kill him! He sought him throughout the inn in vain; then, with the speed of a madman, he dashed off across the fields in pursuit of him—and we never saw either of them again.

That, children, is my Ghost Story!

"And how is it, good uncle, that after that, you don't believe in ghosts?" said I, the first time I heard it.

"Because, my boy," replied my uncle, "neither the student or the merchant ever returned; and the forty-five guineas, belonging to me and the, other travelers continued equally invisible two swindlers carried them off, after having acted a farce, which we, like ninnies, believed to be real.

COPIES OF THE
DAILY HERALD
FOR SALE AT
MESSRS. WEIR & DUNN'S,
Great St. James Street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

MESSRS. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.
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AND
122, Nassau Street, New York,
Agents for the *Montreal Herald* in those Cities.

ARIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO. OVID.
THE MONTREAL HERALD.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1852.

FREE SOIL CONVENTION IN THE UNITED STATES.—The American journals contain an account of the meeting of the third party in that country—the Free Soilers—who, following the example of the two more orthodox sects, have duly assembled and duly appointed their candidate for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency. With the nominations the Conventions are accustomed to enunciate a set of principles, and the Free Soilers have not departed from the established rule. It is unnecessary to go into particular detail of the several resolutions in which they have comprised their creed. For the majority of Canadian readers, it is more interesting to explain the difference of the ground assumed by them, and by the older parties in the state. The latter hold that the constitution, by its recognition of slavery within certain States, bound the whole nation—the entire population of the Union—to respect the property in human flesh as it respects any other description of property. From this view follows the duty of its active conservation. It is not sufficient that the national authority should refrain from interference with the slavery of the Slave States. It is held that effect must be given to their legal holding, even after the property has passed into States, where the holding is no longer legal. Formerly this conservation of slave property could only be effected by following fugitives into the Free States, with the officers and the legal instruments of the Slave States. These had a certain authority in the North, by which they were enabled to recapture unfortunate blackies who fell into their clutches, without the active aid either of the Courts or Officers of the Free State where the recapture was effected, or of the Courts and Officers of the General Government. Theoretically, the Free States looked on passively, while the master repossessed himself of his property. Practically, however, it was found that the dislike of slavery induced the population of the North to be less quiescent than this theory supposed. They brought legal machinery to bear for the relief of the fugitives—they gave every aid in their power to jilt and deceive the pursuing officer. Under these circumstances, the South called for that redress which was afforded in the shape of the Fugitive Slave Law, by which the Government of the United States took upon itself the pursuit of the runaways. The nation was thus made a partaker in the crime which had hitherto been peculiar to certain States. The Free Soilers, though they take their name from another branch of the question, are just now most loudly protesting against the law. Their creed is, that the constitution did not recognize slavery in the sense of approving of it, but merely permitted it to exist, upheld by State laws and State authorities—they desire to give no national aid to what they consider the crime of only a part of the community, and would confine legislation against freedom within the limits to which the authority of the Legislatures of the Slave States extends. Another branch of the subject, less prominent than it once was, relates to the new territories acquired by the Republic. The general doctrine seems to be that these territories, being acquired for the whole Union, should be free for the exploitation of the whole, so that each citizen should be enabled to employ, on the new ground, the capital and property which he possessed in the old. The Free Soilers hold, on the contrary, that what belongs to the United States is essentially Free Soil, and being Free Soil, that no authority exists to give a right to hold slaves—in fact that slavery is altogether an exceptional institution adverse to the genius of the American constitution, permitted to continue only as an evil which could not be suppressed and by no means to be extended farther. These are the points on which the Free Soilers differ from the other politicians of the United States, and these they have fully enunciated in their platform. Their candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency are respectively J. P. Hale and Geo. W. Julien; but the idea of either of them being successful was never for a moment entertained. If there were any serious design at all in the nomination beside a mere peg on which to hang fresh expositions of their principles it must have been confined to the hope of giving embodiment to their party with a view to the future. We observe, however, that Mr. Hale has declined the nomination, while he strongly urges the Free Soilers not to give up their position. He says both the old parties are alike under the influence of the slave power; but while the Whigs were induced to yield to what they considered a necessity, the Democrats chose to place themselves where they are.

MR. PAPINEAU'S ADDRESS AT THE BONSECOURS MARKET.—We find it impossible to prepare a report of this address for our issue of this day. It was delivered to the largest audience which we have ever seen assembled, on any occasion, to listen to any political discussion in Montreal, and was in itself manly, dignified, conciliatory and argumentative; breathing good-will to all—a good-will not of affectation; but arising out of a sense of the sympathy which naturally exist amongst all who inhabit the same country, and who, being subject to the same laws, have a common interest. His allusion to the recent calamity in this city was in the happiest taste, recalling, as he did, to the minds of his fellow-countrymen, the fact, that the sufferers had received not only the sympathy, but the material and financial aid of all classes and all creeds of their fellow-citizens, from which he naturally drew the conclusion, that charity and good-will ought universally to prevail. We observe that his allusion to this topic has been laid hold of by a journal, which evidently has no intention of letting its readers see what Mr. Papineau did say, in order to accuse him of want of pecuniary liberality. The *Pilot* insinuates that Mr. Papineau gave nothing to the relief fund. Now, we have no intention to enter on any discussion, as to what any gentleman gives or withholds in charity. No one has any right to enter into the conscience of another, to judge of his circumstances, and to decide whether he has, or has not, given according to his means. Such discussions are the recourse of blackguards, who, having nothing to say with respect to the fair topics of discussion, resort to attacks upon public men, for their conduct in what relates solely to their private life, and for which they are answerable to no earthly tribunal. In point of fact, however, Mr. Papineau gave a sum, which may, for all we know, have been magnificent, or may have been mean, according to his means, and the demands of his family upon him; but what we do know is, that it was one fourth part of what was given by a public functionary who receives from this country nearly £7000 per annum. We judge neither the one or the other. We repudiate the right of any man to enter into judgment on our disposal of our own means, and we will never sanction it in another. But before the *Pilot* criticises the conduct of private gentlemen, who derive their property from their ancestors or their industry and talents, let him analyze and judge those public men, who in addition to private means derive exorbitant revenues from the public of the Province. With these remarks we publish to-day merely the resolutions passed at the meeting on Monday night.

1. That this meeting expresses the pleasure with which it learns of the election of the Hon. L. J. Papineau for the County of Two Mountains, and his determination to re-enter into public life.

2. That this meeting cannot but admire the patriotism with which the electors of the County of Two Mountains, of all origins and creeds, have united their efforts to return as their representative a man so well known as the energetic defender of the liberties of the people.

3. That this meeting profits by this occasion to express what it sees approaching, with a great interest to the country at large—the opening of Parliament—and where it dares to hope that the wishes of the people will be attended to, with integrity and independence, putting aside the spirit of party and the corrupt influence the Government may exercise by the aid of the immense patronage which appertains to it, and that we shall go on boldly in the pursuit of those social and constitutional reforms which the country needs.

4. That the citizens of Montreal sincerely thank the Hon. Louis Joseph Papineau for having accepted the invitation which had been made for him to assist at this meeting.

An address was presented to Mr. Papineau at Three Rivers, on his passage to Quebec, yesterday. His reception was enthusiastic.

An address was presented to him by a part of his constituents, at Carillon, on Friday last, when on his way to Montreal.

We have not yet heard of his reception at Quebec.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—For the information of parties about to emigrate to Australia, we publish the following items, which, though somewhat condensed, appear to be more frank and candid that those previously received:—

The tide of emigration has not as yet experienced an ebb; it continues to flow in one continuous flood towards the shores of New South Wales. Although the magnitude of the movement might lead to the supposition that the thousands leaving their native country, for one so far distant and to them unknown, are possessed by an indescribable mania, the information received from time to time, from persons of character and respectability who have been resident in Australia many years, convince the most cautious that the emigrants are actuated by the most rational views of improving their condition, rather than impelled by a wild spirit of adventure impossible of realization. One singular feature in the Australia emigration is that it has not checked in any appreciable degree the emigration to America; it is true the numbers leaving this country for America at the present time are not so great as they were a few weeks since; but this is incidental to the season, there being a periodical check in American emigration during the harvest in England; and it is expected that at its close the transatlantic exodus will be renewed with its former activity. During the past week, three vessels have left the government depot with emigrants who have gone out assisted by the Emigration Commissioners. They are: the Flora, 302 adults; the John Davies, 400 adults; and the Chance, 400 adults. These are not the full number of human beings, as the aggregate of children is reduced by a scale to diminished number, and reckoned as adults. Four government vessels will leave next week; the Grey Ticonderago, Blanche, and Ontario, by which a greater average of emigrants will be taken than have left by the vessels first named. The private vessel which have sailed during the week are the Progress to the Orillia, Governanter, Cambridge, and, we believe, some others, each averaging about 300 passengers. The City of Lincoln went into the river yesterday.

The ship Georgiana sailed from Greenock, on Tuesday evening for Australia, with 300 emigrants from the Isle of Skye. The emigrants all talk Gaelic, and very few of them understand English.

The following is an extract from the letter of a young man who emigrated to Melbourne from Glasgow; and the *Rossshire Observer* vouches for the accuracy of his statements:—"With this gold business, everything is more than doubled in price. Bread, 4 lb. loaf, is 1s 2d, short weight included; butter, 2s per lb; cheese, 2s 6d per lb.; eggs, 3s 6d per dozen; potatoes, 8s per cwt; tobacco, 4½d an ounce—and very bad—but most persons smoke cigars at 2d each; tea, common black, 1s 5d per lb. Now for wages. A char-woman going out from seven in the morning till six in the evening, gets 5s and her meat. The charge of a washerwoman is 6s a dozen for shirts a dressmaker, for making a gown, 8s; a carpenter or joiner, per day, 15s; some £1, and some £1 10s, for particular work; a tailor 10s, some 12s per day; a laborer 8s per day, and some 10s, blacksmiths, from £3 to £5 weekly: tinmen I cannot say; they seem to me as if they were making their fortunes. They set up shop in nook or corner, and thrive, so much tin work being required for the diggings? No. Many come back with empty pockets, and some with very bad eyes.—Others rheumatics, especially those subject to that complaint. Bread at Alexander is 3s to 4s per 4 lb loaf—everything in proportion there is no starvation or beggary in this country. Every one cannot make a fortune, but many will in a short time. Merchants, speculators, &c., often make one in an incredibly brief space; and publicans can do it in three years and less. The greatest inconvenience here is want of houses, more especially to those who have families."

A butcher, named Hugh Macgregor, emigrated about fourteen years ago, from Inverness to Australia. Following his business for a few years, by which he accumulated some little money, he purchased a piece of land. This land being in close proximity to the gold regions, it occurred to him to make an attempt, like others, in quest of the valuable metal. His success was beyond his expectations, and it turned out that it was among the most valuable properties in the district. The news having spread like wildfire through the country, it may be imagined that Macgregor received many offers for permission to dig, but refused all. At length a company came forward who offered him the enormous sum of £80,000, which was accepted. Huistean Beag retired from a life of activity to enjoy the fruits of his hurriedly acquired fortune. The news of Hugh's success having been lately received in Inverness, and in his native district, gave such a stimulus to all those who could muster the "tin" to proceed to Australia, that last week about 120 persons left that town, many of whom were his relations and acquaintance of Hugh Macgregor, alias Huistean Beag.

NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, NO, 2.—It is stated that the contracts for constructing the second suspension bridge over Niagara river have been given out. The bridge is to be built but a short distance above the present one, and sufficiently strong to carry trains of cars.

The *Washington Intelligencer* says that news has been received at the War Department of the safety of Capt. Marcy and the troops under his command.

MR. ANDREW'S BENEFIT.—This evening Mr. Andrew's takes his benefit at the Theatre Royal, in *London Assurance*, with the farce of *State Secrets*. So far, the beneficiaries have obtained bumper houses, and we believe Mr. Andrew's will not be made an exception.

MONTREAL RACES.—The first day's races took place yesterday, and to-day will come off the hurdle race of $80. This latter race is expected to afford excellent sport. The horses are celebrated; the riders pluck; and the ground in first rate order.

The lovers of good music may expect a treat at the Panorama this evening. Mr. Blasius will, before the moving of the Panorama, perform on his instrument, the Orchestrian, eight of the finest pieces from Weber's celebrated opera of Der Freischutz. The music will commence at twenty minutes before 8 o'clock. First—The Hunter's Chorus—clarionet and horns. Second—Song—flutes and violoncello. Third—The Prayer—Eolian. Fourth—Cavatina—Hautboy. Fifth—The devil's appearance—full orchestra. Sixth—Waltz—first and second violins and violincello. Seventh—Allegretto—German and octave flutes. Finale—Full Orchestra. And all this with one instrument, combining in itself a full orchestra, giving imitations of the several instruments in the most perfect manner. Go early.

Opinions of the Toronto Press on the "Trunk Line."

We the (*Patriot*), copy the following article from the *Globe*, and in doing so, embrace the occasion of expressing our full approbation of the sentiments it contains. No company, out of Canada, must have the work, unless they will do it better and cheaper than Canadian contractors; nor must the responsibility of the works, letting out, and management be shoved off the shoulders of the Government, to be assumed by certain companies at Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, or elsewhere. The Executive Government must be held responsible for the proper performance of the work, and it must be done, in an open, fair, and business-like manner:—

"Five-tenths of the whole expense of the road is to be paid by Government in six per cent, debentures; one-tenth is to be taken up by private stockholders; one-tenth more by the contractors; and the remaining three-tenths is to be paid in the bonds of the Railway Company. The road will probably cost two millions sterling, and the whole amount which the contractors risk in the enterprise is two hundred thousand pounds. The debentures are worth fifteen per cent, premium; the bonds of the Great Western Company have been largely and readily sold above par, and the security of the new company would be at least as good; the stock subscriptions would of course be cash. Two hundred thousand pounds, then, would be the sum which Messrs. Jackson, Peto, Brassey & Betts would bring to the aid of the work—the balance, they, or anybody else, in the present state of the English money market can readily obtain on the securities they demand in payment of their work. Let us see whether the profits of the contract would not amply repay this outlay. As we understand the terms of the bargain, the contractors are to charge according to the work done,—so much for grading, excavation, timber, bridging, houses, and all the other paraphernalia of the road,—with an addition of ten per cent on the amount, laid on for profits.—Regarding this per centage, we are not sure, but believe that we have stated it correctly. The legitimate PROFITS will thus be £200,000, or the contractors total risk in the undertaking. So that in fact the contractors will advance NOTHING.—But this is not so. Our contemporary knows what a contractor's charges are, we presume.—In measuring the work connected with an expenditure of two millions, what with the extras and alterations which are always charged on those great works, there will be additional pofits to an enormous amount. Honest engineers, and active, shrewd directors, might prevent overcharging to a very great extent perhaps; but it is on this very point that the scheme is weakest, as Mr. Hincks says the companies must check the expenditure and guard the public interest. Now, who are the companies? The *Mail* knows that it will be impossible to induce individuals here to embark their means in the enterprise to a very great extent. How easy would it be then for these shrewd contractors to make their own agents take up this stock, which will be thrown upon the market, and be able with their own shares entirely to control the directory, and then—make the bargain with themselves as contractors. There is nothing to hinder them. They would have the whole matter in their own hand, and if they did not make twice two hundred thousand pounds by the job, they are not the men report speaks them. Instead of two millions, in their hands, the cost would swell to three or four, in all probability.

"Now where is the necessity for giving whole control of the road to such a company, and what is the advantage of putting the Province into the hands of builders without knowing what their charges are to be? The work is, in fact, to belong to the Government. Nothing has been subscribed by individuals as yet. The agency which supplies the money should also have the control of the expenditure. To give up a million of money into the hands of a small body of stockholders who will have a direct interest in making the construction of the work as expensive as possible, would be absurd in the extreme. Why cannot the Government negotiate the debentures instead of the contractors, and transfer it to local companies of municipalities and individuals, who could with cash in hand offer the work to contractors in such portions as to be taken by men of moderate means, who will not expect extravagant remuneration on account of the great capital which they bring to the work. We venture to say that if this were done, there would actually be saved more than Messrs. Jackson, Peto, Brassey & Betts propose to risk in the enterprise. All know what can be said about the jobbing on public works. If railway boards were appointed, not so large as to escape responsibility, not so small as to cause jobbery; if strict rules were laid down for them, enjoining a resort to public competition in every case of expenditure; if they were compelled to give the utmost publicity to their proceedings, the press and public to be present at their meetings; and if disinterested auditors were appointed to investigate all their accounts before payment, some wrong things might be done, but they would neither be numerous nor important."

(*From the "Leader"—Ministerial Organ.*)

We are not to consider the mode of constructing the Trunk Line now determined upon as the result of choice on the part of the Executive government. On the contrary, it is a dernier resort: the last of the three plans authorized by the law of last Session. It would therefore be unfair to institute a comparison between the relative advantages of the possible and the impossible, with a view to censorious comment.—The scheme is to be viewed as a practical question, in contrast with others that have been found impracticable. But perhaps there are points in this dernier resort that might compare in some respects even favorably with those antecedent plans of which nothing but the failure now remains. It is certain that the Provincial liability in the enterprise will be less than it would have been if our Government had effected the loan on the guarantee of the Imperial Government for the entire amount of cost. But this result is owing solely to the favorable terms on which it has been found possible to obtain the capital on the present plan. A short time ago, it was anticipated that the terms on which it would be practicable to obtain the capital, in England, on the unendorsed credit of the Province, would be such as to make the Provincial liability more onerous than by borrowing the entire amount of the capital, at the lower rates of interest which the Imperial guarantee would insure. As things have taken their present course, it is fortunate that this anticipation has not been realized; and we have in the favorable terms on which the road can be constructed one source of consolation to make amends for the refusal of Lord Derby's Government to extend the Imperial guarantee to the loan.

The control which the Government possesses over the construction of the work is to be exercised by a Board of Railway Commissioners, created by 14 and 15 Vic., chap. 73. The Board is composed of four Members of the Government, viz: the Receiver General, the Inspector General, the two Commissioners of Public Works—one of whom is at present an Engineer, and is not properly a member of the Government—and the Post-Master General. The Chairman is appointed by the Board from one of its own members. This Board possesses full control over the selection of the line for the road; the width of guage; the form and weight of rail, and the general mode of constructing the road; also, of the bridges, viaducts, and all the works on the line of whatever description. They are also to see that the road when completed will afford the Province ample security against loss.—All contracts for work, on account of which the Provincial guarantee is granted, are subject to the approval of the Board. The guaranteed bonds of the Company are to be made payable at periods of which the Governor in Council shall approve; or the Government have the option of delivering to the Company Provincial Debentures in exchange for the Companies' bonds. In security for the amount of its guarantee, the government will have a first mortgage or lien on the tolls and property of the Companies.—Such is the control over the works of the Companies which the law vests in the government; and such is the security it gives the Province against loss, in guaranteeing the Companies' bonds or exchanging them for Provincial Debentures.

On Board the Steamer "Jenny Lind",

CAPTAIN L. MOODY,

On the River St. Lawrence, 40 miles from Montreal, August 14th, 1852.

We, the undersigned Passengers, on board the splendid steamer "Jenny Lind", being on our passage from Ogdensburgh to Montreal, take the greatest pleasure in thus publicly tendering our hearty thanks to Captain L. Moody, for his politeness, urbanity, and attention, to the passengers during the trip; also to his Officers, and hereby recommend him, and his safe and splendid boat, to all who may desire to enjoy the highly delightful passage down the St. Lawrence, through the beautiful and romantic scenery, enhanced by the agreeable passage along the far-famed and magnificent rapids of the river.

Abel Buttock and lady, Boston.
John B. Baker, do.
Thos. Cahill, do.
Geo. H. Cole and lady, Philadelphia.
Thos. Petibone and lady, Ohio.
Jas. R. Boyd and lady, St. Catherines, Canada.
Chas. Gyles Welch, New Orleans, La.
S. Boat Magnolia, do.
F. A. Sherman, do.
Albert Priest and ladies, Sacramento, Cal.
Hosea Williams, Sellanore, Ohio.
Wm Carpenter and lady, Boston.
Artemus Hainnonell and lady, do.
A. M. Scanley, Cincinnati, O.
Alexr. H. Newbould, Detroit, Mich.
H. G. Andrews and lady, Delaware, O.
Edwd. M. Eberman, Philadelphia.
R. Jones and lady, Samayuce, Pa.
Richard Carter and lady, Toledo.
Wm. H. Scheetz, Philadelphia.
Ls. LaBreche Viger, Montreal, C.
J. M. Hewitts, Marshall, Mich.
John Shauts, Albany.
H. M. Barns and lady, Bristol, R. I.
John Norris, Jr., do.
Chas. H. Norris, do.
J. H. Rogers, N. York.
Edgar Reid, do.
J. H. Burton and lady, do.
H. R. Butts, do.
H. Adams and lady, do.
C. S. Gouin, River Trent, C.
N. P. Crowell, South Carolina.
Geo. W. Cree, Vermont.
E. H. Harner and ladies, Ohio.
B. P. Putnam, do.
R. McIntyre and ladies, Montreal.
A. Patrick, Toronto.
P. Wilder, Chicago.
And numerous ladies, at their request.

LOWER CANADA.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The weather for the past week has been most delightful. A great quantity of hay has been housed in excellent order, and, in several places the hay harvest is completed. On the whole, the hay may be considered a fair average crop.

Several fields of barley have been cut.

Potatoes, turnips, and other roots are beginning to feel the effects of the excessive dry weather.

The potato blight in confined to low wet lands; on high dry situations patatoes have a fine appearance.

The oat crop is coming to maturity fast in several places.—*Quebec Chronicle, 16th inst.*

THE NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.—At the meeting of the City Council, on Friday last, a By-law was passed, authorising an aid to the North Shore Railway of £100,000. 200 shares have been taken up, by private individuals.—*Ib.*

Two Sharks, one measuring ten feet 2 inches, and the other 9 feet 10 inches, were hooked off the long wharf at New Haven on Saturday afternoon. The joint weight of these monsters was 400 lbs.—*Ib.*

UNITED STATES.

CHOLERA IN BUFFALO.—Buffalo, Aug. 10.—The Board of Health report the number of deaths in the city in the month of July last, as follows;—Cholera 93; Cholera Infantum 2; Consumption 9; Convulsion 9; Diarrhœa 7; Dysentry 12; Diseases of the brain 4; Delirium Tremens 1; Drowning 2; Diabetes 1; Fever 2; Typhus Fever 2; Scarlet Fever 9; Inflamation of the Lungs 1; Inflamation of the Larynx; Measles 4; Old Age 5; Puerperal Peritonitis 1; Typhod Pneumonia 1; Unknown 12. Total 171.

These cases of Cholera above stated include all cases reported by the Physicians, and also all cases reported to the Board by the several Sextons, and called by them Cholera, when Physician's certificates could not be obtained. The number of cases of Cholera in the city during the last twenty-four hours is below the daily average for July.

By order of the Board,
R. L. BURROWS,
Clerk.

The facetious gentleman who has been diverting himself by jumping into the river from the Suspension Bridge at Lewiston, made a bad go on his second effort. In consequence of the strong unexpected current of air under the bridge, the gentleman's back, instead of the pedal extremities, was first introduced to the surface of the water. He was not so badly injured, however, but he commenced swimming towards the shore and was soon taken into a small boat. He had been appointed to descend the precipice at the Falls, in a similar manner, but the result of this experiment has determined him to look to some other opening for noteriety and fame. We can see neither dexterity, wit nor reason in this senseless mania for jumping from high places.—all the world knows that any donkey GOES DOWN; the only difficulty is in RISING.—*Buffalo Courier.*

WARNING TO SEA-BATHERS.—The following is from the *Boston Atlas* of Saturday last:—

A young lady, by the name of Stephenson, was drowned while bathing at the Beach in Newport, on Tuesday. She was walking in the surf with a lady taller than herself, and lost her footing.—The body was recovered the same evening.

LEFTEN-WAITING YOUTHS, LOOK HERE!—The subjoined, from a case recently decided by the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, is interesting both as a specimen of reasoning, and as being the latest judical exposition of the law on the subject of love letters:

"Where a written correspondence is kept up between an unmarried gentleman and an unmarried young lady, of suitable age, who is not his relative, the most common and natural inference is that it is upon matrimonial subjects; since where an engagement actually exists, a correspondence almost invariably follows. But young marriageable ladies, at least prudent ones, do not allow themselves to be engaged in a correspondence with unmarried men unless they suppose a marriage contract exists between them. And unmarried men do not desire that such a correspondence should be carried on where an engagement does not exist, unless it be from some improper motives, or with the hope and expectation of an ultimate engagement. * * * * *

That an engagement exists, or an offer has been made and accepted, where a correspondence takes place between such parties as are described in this case is, we think, in accordance with general experience, which is one of the usual and most satisfactory tests of human evidence; and although when taken alone and disconnected from other facts, it may not be so strong as some evidence that might be suggested, yet we hold it competent to be submitted to a jury, and from which they may find a promise to marry, if the evidence satisfies them of the fact."

Shade of Margaret Fuller! As well might it be said that, because squeezing the hand commonly accompanies kissing, so kissing is a fair inference from squeezing the hand!—*Ogdensburgh News.*

The Springfield (Ill.) Register relates the following:—"In March last three men in this city agreed to drink themselves to death. The first died in April, the second in May. The survivor on the happening of the last event showed signs of breaking the compact, and he kept sober two or three days afterwards, but honor revived and he died in June. This is literally true."

(*Correspondence of the New York Tribune.*)

Execution of Matthias Skupinski.

Philadelphia, August 6.—This morning the execution of Matthias Skupinski, for the murder of the lad Lehman, in January last, took place in Moyamensing prison. The number of persons present to witness the condemned man expiate his crimes on the gallows, as prescribed by the Act of Assembly, was limited. This arrangement having been announced in the Ledger of Wednesday, had the desired effect in preventing an immense crowd within and without the prison walls. Those admitted besides the officiating officer, was Deputy Sheriff John Miller, the Execution-Clerk, Stephen Kingston, nine other deputies connected with the Sheriff's office, the Deputy District-Attorney, William B. Mann; Recorder Lee, the three interpreters. Henry Shawinski and Towsig, who had been with the condemned upon several occasions; Drs. Wall, Burden and A. C. Bournonvill, the Inspectors of the prison, one reporter for the press, and the Jury of twelve men, composed of Messrs. Daniel Deal, Fred. Gaul Smith, Banner Thomas, Martin Van Dusen, Jr., Henry Delany, George K. Childs, Charles Wartman, Peter Fisher, Albert Coffin, Alexander Hazlett and A. G. Duhammel. These persons entered the prison at 9 o'clock, and soon after the Sheriff visited Skupinski, with a view to prepare him for the doom which awaited him. Matthias was with the two Roman Catholic Clergymen, Rev. Messrs. Etthoffer and William, with whom he had spent Thursday night in religious exercises. He expressed himself willing to die, and as the Sheriff was about to leave him he handed him a paper, of which the following is copy:

"I, Matthias Skupinski, in the name of God, beg and implore, as a last request, that when William Deal, Esq., High Sheriff, shall have executed the law upon my body, and when I shall be so long hung by the neck that my body shall be dead, then my body shall be committed to the care of Rudolph Etthoffer and Celestin William, the Roman Catholic Clergymen who have been my confessors when living, that they may see my body interred.

"SKUPINSKI MATAISZ.

"Friday morning, 8 o'clock, 6th August, 1852."

The place of execution was then duly examined by the proper authorities, and the rope placed round the beam, which was 10 feet from the ground.

Everything being in readiness there, some time was allowed the condemned man before he was executed. At 10 minutes before 11 o'clock, Sheriff Deal and his Deputy, Mr. Miller, went to the cell, and adjusted the cord about his arms, and at 11 o'clock he was conducted from that place of confinement, dressed in a blue frock coat, black pants and black silk vest. He walked down to the gallows with a degree of firmness that surprised all who noticed him, with nothing to disturb his apparent determination to boldly suffer the penalty of the law, except when he met the gaze of Mr. Skawinski, the Pole who some weeks ago made an affidavit before Mayor Gilpin. Then he seemed agitated, but for an instant, and passing Mr. Skawiski, proceeded calmly to the place of execution, followed by the officers and Jury. Upon arriving at the stairway leading to the platform, he ascended in the same firm manner, accompanied by the Sheriff and Catholic clergy.

Rev. Mr. Ettthoffer asked Matthias repeatedly in the Polish language, if he had anything to say, to which he replied, "nothing;" but turning to Rev. Mr. William, gave a nod of his head, and that gentleman read from a paper as follows:

"The criminal who stands before you desires me to state, before he undergoes the extreme penalty of the law, that he begs pardon of all whom he may have injured or wronged by his crimes. From his heart he forgives all mankind the injuries they have done. He is ready to submit to the severe sentence to which offended justice dooms him. He bears no resentment or ill-feeling to those who were instrumental in his arrest, and bringing him before the tribunal that passed sentence upon him. Already he has made his peace with God, and like the penitent Prophet, he has wept over his crimes in the bitterness of his soul. And before he is launched into eternity—before he appears before his God, and your God—his Judge and your Judge—he wishes to be reconciled openly to his fellow mortals. He begs me to request your prayers for him, that when his soul leaves this prison of clay, the Almighty God may be merciful unto him, and may admit him into the company of the blessed."

The noose was then adjusted around the neck of the criminal by Sheriff Deal. After the clergy and officer had taken leave of him, and the two outside props having been taken from under the drop, the cord attached to centre prop, which was all that supported the drop, was pulled by the Sheriff, at precisely 19 minutes past 11 o'clock and Matthias Skupinski was launched into eternity. Thus he suffered the requirements of the law, and after the lapse of two and half minutes, life was extinct. There was not a single motion of the body for several seconds after it fell, and the only evidence of life was severe twitches of the legs and arms. Nothing besides this was recognised. The body was suspended 37 minutes, and was then cut down by Deputy Sheriff William S. Mann, and delivered over to the clergy in accordance with the request of the executed criminal. The back part of the head was quite warm, and the body was also warm. The cartilages of the neck was broken, but the vertibræ was neither broken nor dislocated.

A cast of the face was subsequently taken by Dr. A. C. Cournonville and Mr. Vannucci, an Italian, of this city.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS AT NEW YORK.

The steamer Illinois, from Aspinwall, arrived at 2½ P. M. on the 14th, brings 340 passengers and $2,000,000 of gold.

A Dutch barque called the Cornelia arrived at San Francisco on the 14th ult. from Panama, after an extremely long passage of 114 days.

There was dreadful mortality on board, 30 of the passengers having died.

The steamship S. S. Lewis arrived July 13