Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME XLII. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1850. NUMBER 67.

Lafontaine en groupette —
Lord Elgin Reach — 2e

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale :—
Mess, Prime Mess and Prime Pork
P. Mess and Prime Beef
Chicago Hams, cured in dry salt, (warranted very fine)
Lard in barrels and tins
Tallow and Grease Lard
Soda Ash and Cotton Wick
Teas of various kinds
Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco
Rice, Wheat, Flour, &c
—And, expected daily,—
Corn and Corn Meal
JOHN YOUNG.
May 10. r—61

THE Subscriber is now receiving ex "Toronto" and "Cambria"—
Brown and Pale Sherries
Brandies and Gin
Bass & Co.'s Pale Ale
Linseed Oils
Canary and Hemp Seed
Mustard, in bulk
Assorted Shoe Threads
JOHN WHYTE,
No. 10, St. Sacrament Street,
Corner of St. Nicholas Street.
May 8. 59

THE Undersigned have for Sale, at their Stores, Pointe à Calliere, nearly opposite the Steamboat Wharf—
2000 Barrels Mess Pork
250 do Prime Mess do
500 do Prime do
100 do Prime Mess Beef
300 do Lard
500 kegs do
100 brls Grease
500 do Tallow
50 do Hams
50 casks "Kentucky" Smoked Hams and Shoulders
HOLMES, KNAPP & Co.
May 8. 59

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
PORK—Mess, Prime Mess and Prime
BEEF—Prime Mess and Prime, in tierces and barrels
HAMS—of superior quality and packed in tierces.
GILMOUR & CO.,
9, St. Sacrament Street.
April 20. 48

COD LIVER OIL—
Pure Cod Liver Oil, to arrive, in packages from 20 to 25 gallons each, a sample of which may be seen at the office of the Subscribers.
JAS. GORDON & CO.
May 11. 62

ABERDEEN SEEDS—
Expected daily, and for Sale by the Subscribers :—
60 bags Green Topp'd Yellow Bullock Turnips
10 do superior Purple Topp'd Yellow Swedish Turnips
10 kegs Carbonate of Soda
JAS. GORDON & CO.
May 11. 62

15 BARRELS SOLAR SPERM OIL—
For Sale by
JAS. GORDON & CO.
May 11. 62

FOR SALE by the Subscribers :—
100 tons Canada Cut Nails
400 casks Wrought Canada Rose and Horse Nails
50 casks Short Link Coil Chain
10 tons Shot
Sad Irons, Hooks and Hinges, Spades, Shovels, &c.; and a general assortment of SHELF HARDWARE.
MORLAND & DARLING.
St. Joseph Street, Montreal, May 11, 1850. r—62

JUST received ex "Erromanga", and for Sale by the Subscribers :—
Superior Navy Boiled Brown and Grass Bleached } Canvas, assorted No.'s
Brown Sheeting
Patent Shoe and Closing Thread
Seaming and Roping Twines and
2 and 3 Bushel Bags
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & CO.
May 11. 62

BUTTON BLUE :—400 boxes of 14 lb and 28 lb each "Waterford" ex "Toronto."
For Sale by
J. B. TORRY.
May 8. 59

ENGLISH CHEESE just landed
Real Stilton, in tin foil
Queen's Arms
Prince Albert
N. Wiltshire
Cheshire
Berkeley &c. &c
For Sale by
J. B. TORRY.
May 8. 59

LONDON PICKLES.—Double Superfine Mustard
Mushroom Ketchup
Cassia
Cloves
Pimento
Nutmegs
Mace, &c., &c.
WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.,
194 & 196, St. Paul Street.
May 7. 58

Eau de Cologne.

JUST RECEIVED direct from the Manufactory of JEAN MARIE FARINA, COLOGNE, a supply of his celebrated EAU DE COLOGNE which has long been considered the best in the world.
—ALSO,—
Fine Turkey Sponges
Sponge Bags and Bathing Caps
Rowland's Macasser Oil
Do Kalydor
Do Odonto
Perfumery, Brushes, &c. &c
S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Chemists, Place d'Armes.
May 9. 60

The Poor Man's Friend.

A SUPPLY of the Celebrated Ointment called POOR MAN'S FRIEND just received.
S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Chemists, Place d'Armes.
May 1. 53

Fine Turkey Sponges.

ENGLISH HAIR BRUSHES, a large and excellent assortment.
ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.,
Chemists, &c.
April 23. 49

EARLY KIDNEY POTATOES, from Three Rivers :—For Sale at the Flour Store of
D. P. JANES,
Pointe-a-Calliere.
April 27. 2w—51

FOR SALE by the Subscribers :—
130 boxes T D PIPES
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & CO.
June 12. 14

TWANKAY—200 boxes for Sale, ex "Montreal" and "Britannia",
THEODORE HART.
April 30. 52

FOR SALE—Mackerel No. 2 & 3
Herrings No. 1
E. & V. HUDON,
100, St. Paul Street.
April 30. 52

FOR SALE—Pale Seal Oil
Straw do do
Porpoise do, double clarified
E. & V. HUDON,
100, St. Paul Street.
April 30. 52

FOR SALE—Large Dry Table Cod Fish
Small do do
E. & V. HUDON,
100, St. Paul Street.
April 30. 52

JUST RECEIVED ex "Dunbrody" and for Sale by the Subscribers—
500 ht chests Superior TWANKAY TEA
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & CO.
October 15. 195

FOR SALE by the Subscribers :—
PRIME MESS BEEF, free and in bond, in Tierces and Barrels
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & CO.
October 10. 191

FOR SALE.

CARPETING.

THOMAS MUSSEN
IS receiving, per "Montreal", "Britannia", "Cambria", "Albion", "Favorite", "Toronto", "St. Andrew", "City of Hamilton" "Alceste", "Anne", "Achilles", and other Vessels, a large and splendid assortment of CARPETING, of latest Styles and Patterns, which will be OPEN for INSPECTION at his CARPET WAREROOMS, adjoining his Establishment, consisting in part of—
Velvet, Brussels, and Tapestry Carpeting
Imperial 3-Cord Superfine and Fine Carpeting
Brussels and Venetian Stair Carpeting
—ALSO—
Plain and Printed Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Carpet Bags, (all sizes), Watered Moreens, Worsted and Union Damasks, Fringes, Tassels, Curtain and Bell Hangings, &c. &c.
With his usual extensive Spring Importations of English and French FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, HABERDASHERY, &c. &c.; SUPERFINE CLOTHS, FANCY and PLAIN CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS PLAIN and COLORED DRILLS, VESTINGS, BLACK and COLORED CASHMERETTS, &c. &c.
May 11, 1850. 62

Carpets.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the different vessels in port, part of their usually EXTENSIVE STOCK of CARPETING, and are in daily expectation of further additions, consisting of every variety in the newest patterns.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
Of the Choicest Designs from the celebrated Manufactory of "JOHN HARE & Co.," of Bristol, daily expected by the "Alceste" and "Lord George Bentinck," and also, to complete their assortment, an additional supply by the "Achilles" and "Cyprus," from London, from 3 feet to 27 feet wide.

TABLE OIL CLOTHS
In imitation Woods and Marbles, and also a very superior article, with Printed Back, suitable for Shop Windows and Counters.
The above, with their large selection of RUGS, MATS, DRUGGETS, &c., they will offer on the most favourable terms, and respectfully solicit an inspection from intending purchasers.
R. CAMPBELL & CO.
25, St. François Xavier Street, near St. Paul Street, Montreal, 9th May, 1850. } 60

Carpets.

J. & D. LEWIS will receive per "St. Andrew" & "Cyprus," from London, a large assortment of VELVET, BRUSSELS and SUPERFINE CARPETINGS all of the newest patterns.
April 30. 1m—52

NEW SPRING GOODS.

NOW receiving from the different Spring Vessels a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, including a Superior Lot of Superfine Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, &c., which the Subscribers offer to the Trade, low, for Cash or Approved Credit.
R. CAMPBELL & CO.
25, St. François Xavier Street, Near St. Paul Street, Montreal, 9th May, 1850. } 60

NEW DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a large assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS and SMALL WARES, which they will dispose of at low prices.
OGILVY & CAMPBELL,
160, St. Paul Street.
May 11. 62

FOR SALE by the Subscribers :—**Seventeen** Bales FORFAR SHEETING and CANVASS.
OGILVY & CAMPBELL,
160, St. Paul Street.
May 11. 62

NEW GOODS.

PER Toronto, St Andrew, Alceste, Erromanga, Cambria, and other Vessels, the Subscriber will receive his customary supplies, of ENGLISH and SCOTCH DRY GOODS and HABERDASHERY, which will comprise all the Cotton, Linen and Silk Staples, required by the Country Trade, with a complete assortment of the Smaller Goods—Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Laces, &c., which will be offered at low prices for Cash, and approved credit.
ROBERT ADAMS,
226½, St. Paul Street.
May 7. 58

FOR SALE :—
26 cases Clark & Co's Superior Paisley Sewing Cottons
3 do assorted Buttons
10 do Bonnet Shapes and Crowns
6 do Tuscan and Straw Bonnets
6 do Shawls and Handkerchiefs
3 do Swiss and Tape Checks, Jaconet, Book and Mull Muslins
30 do assorted Small Wares
6 bales Wilton and other Ginghams
10 do Cotton Drills and Moles
20 do Printed and other Fents
ROBERT ADAMS,
226½, St. Paul Street.
May 7. 58

Spring Importations.

MESSRS. BENJAMIN & LYONS,
Importers,
Saint Paul Street,
(Nearly opposite the Exchange Hotel.)
BEG to inform their Friends, that they are receiving ex "City of Hamilton" and "Canada", from London, a large and superior assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING in every variety.
—ALSO,—
A great variety of TRAVELLING BAGS; Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES; with an extensive assortment of SMALL WARES.
*** Sole Wholesale Agents for MACKENNIE'S Cloth and Satinetts.
May 13. 63

Oranges—Oranges—Oranges.

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale by the Subscriber—
BITTER ORANGES
SWEET Do
LEMONS
With the usual supply of Figs, Raisins, Almonds, Prunes in glass jars and fancy boxes, Walnuts and Pecan Nuts.
—AND,—
Expected to arrive by the first vessels a general assortment of Pickles, Sauces, and Sardines.
—ALSO,—
On hand to suit families
30 Sides of BACON from 18 to 20 lbs each
100 HAMS
DANL. LANIGAN,
No. 178, Notre Dame Street,
Opposite ALEXANDER'S Confectionary.
April 25. 50

FOR SALE by the Subscribers :—
1000 brls Extra and Superfine Flour
50 half brls Pastry do
150 brls Oatmeal, 224 lbs each
300 do Mess and Prime Mess Pork
350 kegs Dairy Butter
25 brls North Shore Salmon
60 do Green Codfish
45 drafts Large do
50 cwt Dry Codfish
500 bags Liverpool and Stoved Salt
—ALSO—
Cheese, Lard, Bacon, Hams, Apples, Pot Barley, Fish Oils, Wrapping Paper, Buffalo Robes, &c
WATSON & WILLIAMS,
East corner of St. Paul and McGill Sts
January 17. 8

FOR SALE by the Subscribers :—
Navy Bailed, Bleached, and Bailed Tow } CANVAS, Nos. 1 & 6
LEMESURIER. ROUTH & CO.
June 12. 88

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
"New Lambton Mills" extra Superfine FLOUR, in lots to suit purchasers.
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & CO.
May 14. 63

FOR SALE.

ON SALE :—
100 hhds Muscovado Sugars
100 puns Molasses
250 casks Seal, Cod and Whale Oils
With a general assortment of Groceries by
JOSEPH TIFFIN,
95, St. Paul Street.
September 28. 181

FOR SALE by the Subscribers :—
MOLASSES—100 Puncheons
SUGAR—50 Hhds Bright Muscovado
TEAS—Fine Young Hyson and Souchong, Twankay, Old Hyson and Congo
COFFEE—50 Bags Green
CHOCOLATE—Boxes and Half Boxes
RICE—EAST INDIA and CAROLINA
HERRINGS—100 Boxes Smoked Digby
50 Brls No 1
CODFISH—100 Brls Green
BUTTER—300 Kegs and Firkins
JOHN TORRANCE & CO.
December 11. 227

THE Subscribers are now receiving ex "Great Britain," "John Bull," and other vessels—
Picked Cup Sponges
Genuine Eau de Cologne
Windsor and other Fancy Soaps
Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes
Lubin's Perfumery
Fine Pearl Sago
Spices of every description
Durham Mustard
Mushroom Ketchup
Pickles and Sauces from the best makers
With their usual assortment of Drugs, Chemicals and Patent Medicines, every article of which they can recommend with perfect confidence.
JOHN CARTER & CO.,
St. Paul Street.
May 1. 53

DUNDEE LINENS :—
Bagging 30 bales
Sheeting 10 do
Hessians 5 do
For Sale by
G. D. WATSON.
May 8. 58

PIG IRON—
50 Tons No. 1 PIG IRON low for *cash*.
CHARLES BOCKUS.
October 31. 184

FOR SALE :—
Hennessy's and Martell's BRANDY, Pale and Brown, in bond or free
BUTTON BLUE and
BUTTER in kegs
THOS KAY & CO.,
Wharf, near St. Joseph Street.
January 5. 3

THE Subscriber respectfully offers for Sale to Families, by the Dozen or in Larger Quantities, an assortment of SUPERIOR BOTTLED WINES, among which are—
Blackburn's, Park's, Welche's, and Woods } MADEIRA
Sanderman & Co., and Hunt's No. 1 } PORT
Do Very Superior Pale } SHERRY,
Smith & Co., do do
Duff, Gordon & Co., Gold do
Perrier, Jouet & Co., (in Qts. and Pints } CHAMPAGNE
St Julien and Medoc CLARET
Cape Medeira, Brown Sherry, Lachryma Christie, Sautern, Barsac, Medoc, Curaçoa, Chablic, and a variety of Cordials, in cases.
—ALSO,—
Pale, Dark, and Cherry Brandies, Scheidam, and very fine Old Jamaica, Penner's Cider, and London Porter, in Quarts and Pints.
—TOGETHER WITH,—
A General Assortment of GROCERIES, TEAS, &c., at very Low Prices.
NEIL McINTOSH,
No. 27, St. François Xavier Street.
Montreal, Dec. 21, 1848. 231

THE Subscribers are receiving :—
Saltpetre
Soda Ash
Bay Salt
Lump Alum
Epsom Salts
Pipe Clay
Double Sifted Pepper
Pimento
Cassia
Nutmegs
Mace
Cloves
Genuine Cayenne Pepper
Fine East India Castor Oil
Genuine (English) Patent Medicines
&c. &c. &c.
WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
194 & 196, St. Paul Street.
May 7. 58

STOVED SALT.
Smoked Hams
Cod Oil
Palm Oil
Soda Ash
Candlewick
Brandy, in hhds
Scotch Whiskey, in puns
Benecarlo, in qr casks
Black Tea
And his usual superior assortment of BOTTLED WINES.
For Sale by
GEO. D. WATSON,
St. Sacrament Street.
Montreal, January 12, 1850. 6

BEST BERMUDA ARROWROOT for Sale in small packages.
JAS. GORDON & CO.
March 23. 36

COALS—Large Steam and Smith's.
THEODORE HART.
April 30. 52

FOR SALE—
Apple Trees, Currant & Gooseberry Bushes
Strawberry, Raspberry & Asparagus Plants
All of the best descriptions.
Apply to
JOSEPH HORNE,
Gardener,
At Mr. Dunlop's St. Catharines.
May 4. r—56

BOILER PLATE—
For Sale by the Subscriber—
10 Tons BOILER PLATE, assorted, 3.16, 1.4, 5.16.
JOSEPH N. HALL,
Corner St. Gabriel and St. Paul Streets.
January 24, 1850. 11

FRESH ARRIVALS.

FOR SALE AT THE STORES OF
T. S. SUTHERLAND,
No. 108, *Notre Dame Street*,
(Corner of Saint Jean Baptiste Street.)
TEAS—300 Chests and Boxes, all kinds
COFFEES—Mocha, Java, Laguayra and Rio
SUGARS—Refined, Crushed, Bastard and Muscovado
WINES—50 hhds and casks Port, Sherry and Madeira
500 cases of do do do
ALES—100 barrels Bass & Co., and a few hhds on Draft
PORTER—200 barrels Barclay, Berkins & Co., and a few hhds on Draft
—AND—
Champagne, Brandy, Gin, Jamaica, and Scotch Whiskey, Liqueurs of all kinds, Sperm Candles, Fresh Fruits and Spices; together with his fine assorted Stock for the Country Trade.
☞ Families and Country Dealers would do well to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere, as every article is warranted of the very finest quality, and will be Sold as low as Goods of an inferior quality can be had elsewhere.
*** Remember No. 108, corner of Notre Dame and St. Jean Baptiste Streets.
May 10. 61

FOR SALE.

Double Quilled Asters.

VERY Fine DOUBLE QUILLED CHINA ASTERS, similar to those exhibited at the Horticultural Shows last season; together with 250 choice Annuals just received and for Sale by
S. J. LYMAN & CO,
Place d'Armes.
May 9. 60

Fresh Garden Seeds.

AN Extensive Assortment of English and other GARDEN SEEDS just received via New York.
ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.,
Next the Court House.
March 21. 35

To Printers, Engravers, &c.

THE undersigned has just received a supply of PERKINS' PORCELAIN or PEARL SURFACE CARDS, different sizes, of excellent quality, well adapted for Letter Press, Copperplate or Lithographic Printing.
—BESIDES—
A general assortment of CARDS, White and Colored;
—ALSO—
Printing Ink, common, fine and best
Colored Ink of different qualities
Tympan or Parchment Skins, various sizes
ROBERT WEIR,
7, Great St. James Street.
June 13. 89

Linseed Oil.

2,000 GALLONS Best Double Boiled LINSEED OIL
2,000 Gallons RAW LINSEED OIL, Manufactured by
WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.,
194 & 196, St. Paul Street.
April 18. 47

LONDON PERFUMERY, including an invoice of choice Articles, from the Celebrated House of A. ROLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, London.
Just received by
WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
194 & 196, St. Paul Stree
May 7. 58

Merchant's & Bankers' Books.

A LARGE STOCK of LEDGERS, JOURNALS, DAY, CASH, and other BOOKS always on hand, or RULED and BOUND to any pattern, in the best style.
PRINTING.
Having lately made a considerable addition to their Stock of Type, the Subscribers are prepared to execute such orders as they may be favoured with for Printing BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BLANK FORMS, &c., &c.
ARMOUR & RAMSAY.
March 30. 39

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF
SCHOOL BOOKS.
THE Subscribers have this day, made important reductions in the price of the greater portion of the SCHOOL BOOKS published by them. In particular they invite attention to the new issue of
THE NATIONAL SCHOOL BOOKS, now so extensively used throughout the Province.
WALKER'S SCHOOL DICTIONARY, a large and superior edition.
CANADIAN SCHOOL ATLAS.
MURRAY'S LARGE GRAMMAR.
MURRAY'S SMALL GRAMMAR.
THE CHILD'S OWN PRAYER BOOK, &c. &c. &c.
ARMOUR & RAMSAY.
March 30. 39

FOR SALE—
"Martell's" and "Hennessy's Pale and Brown Brandy
DeKuyper's Gin
Madeira Wine in hhds and qr casks
Twankay, Old Hyson and Congou Teas
And expected by first Steamer from Canada West—
25 barrels Superior Fresh Red Clover Seed
200 Smoked Hams, &c.
HUGH FRASER,
11, St. Sacrament Street.
April 11. '44

JUST received and for Sale—
1000 lbs Superior Fresh RED CLOVER SEED
100 Smoked HAMS
—ALSO,—
American Cheese, U. C. Butter, &c. &c
HUGH FRASER,
11, St. Sacrament Street.
May 3. 55

Turkey Coffee.

FOUR Bales Finest MOCHA this day received at the CANTON HOUSE, 109, Notre Dame Street.
SAMUEL COCHRAN,
Proprietor.
April 18. 47

COOKING RANGES.

THE Subscribers in offering these RANGES to the public beg to state, that for ECONOMY and CONVENIENCE, they are unsurpassed. Architects and others about building, would do well to call and examine for themselves.
PLUMBING. COPPER-SMITHING, GAS-FITTING, and all kinds of BRASS WORK done with neatness and despatch, on Reasonable Terms.
J. ROSS & CO.,
No. 6, St. Jean Baptiste Street.
April 4. 41

STOVES.

SELLING OFF AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Montreal and other Manufacture.
COOKING STOVES with Trimmings
Double Stoves
Single do
Fancy Box do
Fancy Parlour and Hall Stoves
Coal and Coke Stoves
Threshing Machines,
Of different constructions.
Patent Scales for Counters, Warehouses and Hay Markets.
The Subscriber being desirous of reducing his stock of the above articles, will sell at lower prices than as good articles can be had elsewhere.
WILLIAM RODDEN,
191, St. Paul Street.
Oct. 2. 184

500 BALES COTTON
Wadding and Batting
FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, Agent for the Christieville Factory.
GEORGE BENT.
June 2. 80

NEW PATENT
Lap-Welded Locomotive Tubes.

THESE are the only TUBES so extensively used in England, Scotland, France and Germany, for Locomotive, Marine and other Engine Boilers.
—ALSO,—
PATENT WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES, for Gas, Steam, Water, &c.
For Sale by
HENRY I. IBBOTSON,
218, Pearl Street, New York.
JAMES RUSSELL & SONS, Patentees.
March 2, 1850. 27

FOR SALE.

PRIME Upper Canada BUTTER, in kegs
Do Upper Canada CHEESE
Do SMOKED HAMS
Superfine Flour, Oatmeal, and Pot Barley
D. BUSTEED.
February 21. 23

Ice—Ice—Ice!

THE Subscribers having laid in a large supply of ICE, are prepared to furnish PRIVATE FAMILIES upon the following terms :

20 lb per day, for the Season	£1	5	0
10 lb do do	0	15	0
20 lb per day, for One Month	0	7	6
10 lb do do	0	5	0

The Ice will be delivered Every Morning, and a double quantity on Saturday for Sabbath.
ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.,
91, Notre Dame Street.
April 30. 52

Ice.

THE Subscribers are prepared to furnish HOTELS, STEAMBOATS, &c., with any quantity of ICE, upon reasonable terms.
A. SAVAGE & CO.
April 30. 52

NOTICES.

Dissolution.

THE PARTNERSHIP formerly existing between the undersigned, as Merchant Tailors, under the name of THOMSON & SON, was on the 5th day of January last, DISSOLVED by mutual consent; and the RECEIPT of either party, will be a valid discharge of any DEBT due to the late Firm.
JAMES THOMSON,
JOSEPH N. THOMSON.
Montreal, May 4. 56

WITH reference to the above, the undersigned having now received his new SPRING GOODS per Ships "Great Britain", & "John Bull", will henceforward carry on BUSINESS solely on his own account, under the name and style of the late Firm, at No. 25 Great St. James Street, between the Methodist Church and Post Office.
JOSEPH N. THOMSON.
Montreal, May 4. 56

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Honorable LOUIS GUY, will please hand the same to GEO. WEEKES, Esq., Notary, at his Office, in St. Joseph Street, Montreal, and those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the said GEO. WEEKES, who is duly authorised to grant acquittances, by special power of Attorney from the undersigned, Testamentary Executors and Administrators of the Estate of the said late Honble. LOUIS GUY.
HYPTE. GUY,
L. J. PAPINEAU,
P. LAMOTHE.
May 3. 1m—55

THE Subscriber in relinquishing for the present the Grocery Business hitherto carried on by him, begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal support he has received for the last six years, and begs to solicit a continuation of that support on behalf of his successor, Mr. JOSEPH PAYNE, who will continue the business on the same premises.
R. D. MACPHERSON.
Montreal, April 30, 1850. 52

IN respect to the above, the undersigned begs to state, that he will constantly keep on hand a varied assortment of the BEST GOODS, and at the lowest prices, which he hopes will ensure him a continuance of that liberal support extended to his predecessor.
JOSEPH PAYNE,
132, St. Mary Street.
April 30, 1850. 52.

NOTICE.
THE Business at present carried on by L. ADDY as general grocer will, in future, be continued by the Subscribers, under the firm of ADDY & CHILDS, at No. 52, Saint Lawrence Street, and No. 156, Notre Dame Street.
L. ADDY,
G. CHILDS.
May 1. 53

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between CLARK FITTS and ARBA FITTS, both of Montreal as BAKERS, under the Name and Firm of C. & A. FITTS, has THIS DAY Ceased by Limitation, and CLARK FITTS is Authorized to wind up and settle the affairs of the late Co-Partnership.
CLARK FITTS.
ARBA FITTS.
Montreal, 30th April, 1850. 58

THE BUSINESS heretofore Carried on by C. & A. FITTS as BAKERS at Montreal, will be CONTINUED by the Subscriber alone in his own name and on his own account at the same place.
CLARK FITTS.
Montreal, 30th April, 1850. 58

THE Subscriber will continue to carry on the HARDWARE BUSINESS, Wholesale and Retail, in his own name and on his own account, in the Premises, No. 197, St. Paul Street, corner of St. Nicholas Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. SCOTT, SHAW & Co. Having taken one-third of the Stock of HEAVY and SHELF HARDWARE from the late Firm of BENJAMIN BREWSTER & Co, he will offer it for Sale at his new Establishment, at prices greatly reduced.
J. HENRY EVANS.
Montreal, May 1, 1850. 54

NEW HARDWARE.

FOR SALE—American Axles and Springs, together with a general assortment of American Hardware.
The Subscriber will receive in a few days, per "Jane Brown," "Alceste," "Favorite," "California," "Amy Ann" and other vessels to arrive, a large assortment of Iron, Heavy and Shelf Hardware, which will be Sold at low prices and on reasonable terms.
J. HENRY EVANS.
May 1, 1850. 54

NOTICE.
THE Co-Partnership of the undersigned heretofore existing under the firm of PREVOST & FOURNIER, ceases this day by limitation.
The Outstanding Business will be settled by AMABLE PREVOST, who will use the name of the firm in liquidation, and who continues at the same premises in his own name.
AMABLE PREVOST,
ED. FOURNIER.
Montreal, 1st May, 1850. du—53

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the Firm of SEYMOUR & HARRINGTON having expired by limitation, is DISSOLVED. All unsettled BUSINESS will be closed by M. H. SEYMOUR, who will use the name of the Firm in liquidation only.
M. H. SEYMOUR,
WM. HARRINGTON.
Montreal, May 1, 1850. du—54

Notice.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against the vacant Estate of JOHN RENNIE & CO., late of Montreal, Grocer, are hereby requested to present the same, duly attested, on or before the 20th instant, by order of
JAMES TORRY,
JOHN WHYTE,
Curators.
Montreal, March, 12, 1850. 31

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber begs to intimate to the public, that he has appointed Mr. ANDREW MANN, No. 12, St. François Xavier Street, Agent, for the sale of the PLANTAGENET WATERS, in Montreal.
E. LAROCQUE.
October 4, 1849. 187

NOTICE.
PARTIES INDEBTED to the Firm of J. M. FERRES & CO., Printers and Publishers of the MONTREAL GAZETTE, are hereby notified, that NO RECEIPTS, for Monies due to the said firm, are VALID, unless signed by the Subscriber.
THOS McKAY.
Montreal, Oct. 9, 1849. 192

WITH reference to an advertisement of MR. THOMAS McKAY'S relative to our affairs, drawn up by a declared enemy to the Press, and published at his instigation, we have only to say, that we hold ourselves individually, and as a Company, responsible for all debts due by the Firm, and for all settlements effected with it. Our customers we know will require no farther guarantee.
J. M. FERRES & CO.
J. M. FERRES,
JOHN MILNE.
Montreal, 11th October, 1849. 193

New Music.

JUST Received a Large and Varied Assortment of NEW VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, consisting of—
SONGS, DUETTS, POLKAS, MARCHES, QUADRILLES, &c
MEAD, BROTHERS,
Notre Dame Street.
May 7. 58

JUST PUBLISHED.
TABLES OF ADVANCE to facilitate calculation of the cost of Imported Goods, &c. Fessenden's Exchange Tables with Appendix, containing Commissariat Exchange.
ARMOUR & RAMSAY.
May 2. 5w—54

NOTICES.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing in this city, under the Firm of SMITH & MORGAN expires this day, by limitation. All Debts due to or by the said Firm, will be settled by the undersigned HENRY MORGAN.
DAVID SMITH.
HENRY MORGAN.
Montreal, 10th May, 1850. 64

WITH reference to the above we beg to intimate, that the business will be carried on in the same premises, by the undersigned under the Firm of HENRY MORGAN & CO.
HENRY MORGAN.
JAMES MORGAN.
Montreal, 10th May, 1850. 64

THE Subscribers having entered into Co-Partnership, will carry on the GROCERY BUSINESS in the Premises formerly occupied by B. HUTCHINS & Co., (corner of McGill and College Streets, under the firm of ROBERTSON & HUTCHINS.
P. ROBERTSON,
B. HUTCHINS.
Montreal, 1st May, 1850. 6w—55

NOTICE.
ALL Parties indebted to the late firm of B. HUTCHINS & CO., are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
B. HUTCHINS.
May 1st, 1850. 55

NOTICE.
THE undersigned, ADVOCATES, having entered into Co-partnership, now have their Office at No. 21, Notre Dame Street, in the house of Norbert Dumas, Esq.
NORBERT DUMAS.
ROMUALD CHERRIER.
Montreal, 13th May, 1850. m mwf—63

Old Racket Court.

THE Property of JOHN TORRANCE, Esq., forming the corners of Craig, DeBleury, and Fortification Lane, has been rented for a term of years for the purpose of carrying on a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.
These premises have recently been fitted up for the Sale of HORSES, CARRIAGES, and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Also, for the Storage of all kinds of Property requiring much room, with safety. The Stores, (two stories) and Stabling are very extensive, and unattached by any other Buildings.
The COMMISSION ENTRIES, and STORAGE will be moderate, and every care will be taken to keep in good order any property consigned to this Establishment for Sale or Storage.
The Premises are now open for the reception of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
J. L. CILLEY,
Agent.
April 20. 48

CARD.

THE undersigned returns thanks to his friends and Messrs. the Merchants of Montreal for the liberal encouragement extended to him by them during last year, as AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION MERCHANT; and trusts that, by his attention to business and punctuality in the fulfilment of his engagements, he will merit a continuance of their patronage.
The undersigned having taken extensive premises, will be ready to receive whatever consignments he may be favored with, and for the storage of which he will make no charge.
P. GINGRAS, JUNR.,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.
Sault au Matelot Street, Quebec, April 10, 1850. } de—52

LAVENDER,
MERCHANT & MILITARY TAILOR,
Notre Dame Street,
BEGS respectfully to return thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal patronage he has so long received, and to announce that henceforth he will do business for READY MONEY ONLY.
H. L. will early receive his Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, of the best quality and most Fashionable Styles.
The strictest attention and economy will be devoted to the Making-up, and a first rate article produced at the lowest possible price.
To make room for New Goods, until the end of April, he will SELL at COST PRICE, his READY-MADE STOCK, consisting of best Frock and Dress Coats, Chesterfields, Shooting Coats, Vests, Trowsers, &c., FOR READY MONEY ONLY.
March 26. 1y—37

Straw Bonnets and Millinery,
At No. 176, *Notre Dame Street*, (*West End.*)
MRS. WILLIAM CONNELL desires to inform the Ladies of Montreal and vicinity, that she has received per First Arrivals from Britain, a very large assortment of Ladies' Fancy STRAW, DUNSTABLE and TUSCAN BONNETS, comprising all Sizes and Newest Fashions.
—ALSO,—
A great variety of DRAWN SILK and SATIN BONNETS, LADIES' DRESS CAPS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c. &c., all made upon the latest English and Paris Styles; with a rich and choice assortment of Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, PLUMES, &c. &c.
All sorts of Straw Bonnets Cleaned, Turned and Altered, to the very Newest Shapes.
Ladies may depend upon their orders being punctually attended to, and executed on the shortest notice.
An experienced Milliner wanted. None but those who understand the business thoroughly need apply.
May 4. 1 m—56

SPRING ARRIVALS
OF
HATS AND CAPS.

A. BRESLER would respectfully inform his Friends and the Public, that he has just OPENED his Stock of Spring and Summer HATS AND CAPS, which, in point of variety, quality and finish, cannot be surpassed in the city, while his prices will be found to correspond with the requirements of the times, as he is determined to do business at the lowest possible remunerating profit.
In connexion with his OLD STAND No. 109½, Notre Dame Street, he has now Opened the SPLENDID NEW STORE No. 86, in the same Street, nearly opposite the Old Court House, and as the Stock in each place is varied and complete, he respectfully solicits a call at either, or both, from those who require anything in his line of business.
A. BRESLER,
No. 109½ and 86, Notre Dame Street.
May 2. 54

HATS!!

GIBB & CO. have just OPENED a few Cases of LINCOLN & BENNETT'S best LONDON VELVET NAP HATS.
May 3. 55

GIBB & CO. have just received per "Great Britain" and "John Bull," their usual complete assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS: together with a choice selection of GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHERY.
May 3. 55

MRS. DENNIE,
Millinery and Dressmaking
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 13, *Great Saint James Street*,
MONTREAL,
IMPORTER OF FANCY GOODS, &c. &c. has just returned from New York with a choice selection of SUMMER FASHIONS.
May 7. 58

HIGGINSON, DAY & CO.,
77, BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK.
—
PARSONS, DAY & CO.,
WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, 33, DALE STREET,
LIVERPOOL,
General Commission Merchants.
—
REPRESENTED IN CANADA BY
MR. JOSEPH WARD,
Late of Montreal.
February 14. 20

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
L. EGLAUCH, Teacher of Pianoforte, Guitar, and German Language, REMOVED to corner of Lagauchetiere and Germain Streets.
May 11. r—62

REMOVAL.
EASTON, PHILLIPS & CO. have REMOVED to the Stores No. 221, St. Paul Street, adjoining Messrs. W. & R. Muir.
May 14. r—64

REMOVAL.
MR. TORRANCE, Advocate, REMOVED to No. 33, Little St. James Street.
May 4. 56

REMOVED TO No. 30, ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
JOHN GLASS,
Produce, Stock and Exchange Broker.
N.B.—Advances made on saleable Produce and Stocks.
May 3. 55

REMOVAL.
JAMES GORDON & CO. have REMOVED to the Stores No. 5, St. Sacrament Street, lately occupied by Messrs Easton, Phillips & Co
April 30. 52

REMOVAL.
DR. BERNARD, Surgeon Dentist, has REMOVED from Craig Street to
No. 107, Notre Dame Street,
next door to Mr. McCONKEY'S Confectionary.
April 30. 52

GUNPOWDER STORAGE :—The Agency for the ST. CATHARINES MAGAZINE is transferred to the Office of the Undersigned. All orders for delivery, &c., to be left with
T. M. BRYSON,
St. François Xavier Street.
April 27. 1m—51

Plantagenet Water Depot,
REMOVED TO
No. 4, PLACE D'ARMES.
A. MANN.
April 23. 49

St. Leon and Caxton Water Depot,
REMOVED TO
No. 4, PLACE D'ARMES.
A. MANN.
April 23. 49

WARBURTON'S NEW WORK
ON
CANADA.
RECEIVED THIS DAY :—The Conquest of Canada, by Eliot Warburton, Esq., author of Hochelaga, the Crescent and the Cross, &c., 2 vols
—ALSO,—
Lizzie Leigh, a Tale, by Charles Dickens
Latter-Day Pamphlets, by Thos. Carlyle
Indiana, by George Sand
The Students of Paris, by Albert Smith
Gisella, by the author of Prairie

Summer Arrangement of the Mails.

COMMENCING THIS DAY the following will be the HOURS for CLOSING the GRAND MAILS leaving the Montreal Office.

The MAILS for the UNITED STATES will be Closed Every Morning, (except Sunday,) at Nine o'clock, A.M.

The UPPER CANADA MAIL will be closed Every Morning at Ten o'clock, A.M.

On Sundays at Half-past Nine A.M.

The OTTAWA MAILS will be closed Every Morning, Sundays excepted, at Half-past Six, A.M.

The MAILS for QUEBEC, SOREL, PORT ST. FRANCIS, THREE RIVERS, and EASTERN TOWNSHIPS will be closed at Half-past Five, P.M.,—every day except Sunday.

The LAND MAIL to serve the Offices on the Quebec and Montreal Route will be closed as usual every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Four o'clock, P.M.

General Post Office, Montreal, 1st May, 1850. 54

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE NEXT MAIL FOR ENGLAND, via *UNITED STATES*, will be CLOSED at the MONTREAL POST OFFICE on MONDAY, 20th instant, at THREE o'clock, P. M.

NEWSPAPERS must be posted before 12 o'clock, Noon.

General Post Office, Montreal, 15th May, 1850. 66

THE MONTREAL HERALD

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1850.

The Royal Mail Steamer Hibernia arrived at Halifax on the 16th instant. On reference to our telegraph report it will be seen that another Prince has been added to the Royal Family.

LORD ELGIN'S SPEECH.—We yesterday gave a short synopsis of this document and thought we had omitted none of its features: the *Pilot*, however, in commenting upon it, says:—

It will be observed that a measure relating to the Clergy Reserves and Rectories will be introduced by the Hon. Mr. Price; but not as a Government measure.

We have re-read the speech, but have been unable to "observe" any such matter in it. If the Upper Canadian supporters of the Ministry are contented that the Clergy Reserves and Rectories question should be an open question, on which the members of the Government are to be at liberty to take whatever part they please, it is not for us to complain. We may, however, be allowed to say that such a course is utterly inconsistent with the principles of Responsible Government, as understood and practised in Great Britain. On the mode in which the Clergy Reserves question is decided, depends whether the principle of Church-and-State, shall prevail in Canada or not—a question of vital importance not only to the present but to all future generations, and one on which the government of the Country should not be divided against itself.

MONS. LAFONTAINE EN GIROUETTE.—The following letter has already appeared in *L'Avenir*. As the *Globe*, however, maintains that Mr. LaFontaine is the "one-man-power" of the ministry and, consequently, *chooses* his own colleagues for Upper Canada, we think it well for the people *for whom* he makes the choice, should not be left in ignorance as to his political antecedents.

TO THE HONBLE. L. H. LAFONTAINE, ATTORNEY GENERAL, &c.

SIR,—In May, 1834, you addressed a letter in pamphlet form, to Dominique and Charles Mondelet, Esquires.

You claimed a right to do so by virtue of the doctrine that public men were *justiciable* of public opinion. Not doubting that you will admit the soundness of your own doctrines, I make no apology for thus publicly addressing you. Recent events leave me no alternative. Of your public acts only I shall speak: your private and professional character are above reproach.

In January, 1834, you voted for the 92 Resolutions, and Mess. D. and C. Mondelet having styled them seditious, revolutionary, treasonable, you called their accusation atrocious, imaginary, and the fruit of their hatred of the cause of the people. You thus reminded Mr. Charles Mondelet that he had formerly written in defence of the Assembly against the partizans of the administration.

"If these gentlemen, in place of crying out revolution, had dreamed of the right of every subject of His Britannic Majesty freely to express his political opinion, they would not have failed to find out their want of liberality, and their own condemnation; but, after all, we must pardon those who sin perhaps more through ignorance than thr. ugh malice, and those who have no other motive than envy".

The 14th Resolution (of the 92) was to the effect, that the elective system ought to be extended to the Legislative Council, although it may be considered by the Colonial Secretary incompatible with the British Government, or too analogous to the insitutions which the several States composing the industrious, moral and prosperous confederation of the United States of America, created for themselves. Can you read this resolution to-day, without a sense of shame and mortification? What a Colonial Secretary might think compatible or incompatible, was then matter of indifference. Now, the Colonial Secretary is *the* Government, the Queen, and so forth, and Annexation Associations ought to dissolve at once, on learning that a Colonial Secretary thinks them hardly less than treasonable! Then the United States were a moral confederation. To-day your press cannot collect and publish enough to hold up to disgust the same confederation!

The 50th Resolution adopted as a principle that the people might make what modifications they pleased, but that no modifications of the constitution ought to be tolerated unless asked for by the people, and it called the attention of the people of Great Britain to the fact "that in less than twenty years the population of the United States of America will be as much greater than that of Great Britain as that of British America will be greater than that of the former British Colonies when the latter deemed that the time was come to decide that the inappreciable advantage of governing themselves, instead of being governed, ought to engage them to repudiate a system of Colonial Government, which was, generally speaking, much better than that of British America".

What, I ask, was your object in calling the attention of the people of Great Britain to the statement in this resolution? Did you not point to some event as likely to occur before 20 years? In 1834 you professed the principle that the people might make what modifications they pleased in the constitution:—you were democratic. Now you profess the principle that the people may not make what modifications they please; if they ask certain modifications they are accused as seditious, revolutionary, treasonable. Had you more reason publicly to take the Messrs. Mondelet to task in May, 1834, than I have to take you now? The public will judge.

You wrote in 1834, "the years 1827 and 1828 were celebrated by the excesses of the administration of Lord Dalhousie. His system of destitutions, marked with an extreme of flagitiousness, and counselled by men more wicked still, struck at all classes. No one was spared among the Canadians, excepting that very small number of persons who spent their lives in dangling attendance in the anti-chambers at the Castle of St. Louis. They alone escaped the anger of their despotic master."

That the *destitutions* of those days bore the distinguishing character of that administration "arbitraire", and that "the counsellors and the principles which guided Lord Dalhousie, at the close of his administration, were the counsellors and the principles of 1810, which, under the reign of terror, threw Canadians into *cahots*; the popular party which accused it in 1827 was the popular party of 1810, that *factious*, *rebel*, and *revolutionary* party under Sir James Craig, that *factious*, *rebel*, and *revolutionary* party under Lord Dalhousie, and still that same *factious*, *rebel*, and *revolutionary* party under Lord Aylmer. Men change, the system remains."

You addressed Mr. Charles Mondelet as one who had had "the honor of a *destitution*." Those were noble sentiments; I approved and approve them still. Lord Dalhousie *was* arbitrary. You did not frequent his anti-chamber. But has Lord Dalhousie's system of *mise dehors* exploded? No! you practice it to-day; *le système reste*. The principles of 1810 and 1827 direct the movements of the Governor General of 1850, and of you his Attorney General.

You called to the recollection of the Messrs. Mondelet that they had signed the petition to the King, in which was "a grave accusation against Lord Dalhousie, that of having during his administration committed divers acts, arbitrary, despotic and wicked, and tending to alienate the affections of the Canadians, and subvert the Government of the Province as established by Law."

What were these *acts arbitraires et despotiques*? Questioning men about their political opinions (as you do to-day) and afterwards, dismissing them, the Queen's pleasure towards them having, as he said, ceased. If Lord Dalhousie was despotic have you nothing to reproach yourself with? You are twice as guilty. Lord Dalhousie was a military man, you are a lawyer. Lord Dalhousie lived in 1827, you are in 1850.

It was thus (in 1834) that you reminded Mr. Dominique Mondelet of his former familiar conversations with you. "How many times have you spoken to me of your journeys in the United States! How splendid was the elective system which in less than 50 years had placed this republican people in the first rank among the nations; this system which was, in your eyes, the only efficacious counterpoise to authority, by nature of an usurping character, and jealous of liberty. The state of matters is such in Canada that the people have no other hopes of preserving their rights, their political existence, their laws, their usages, but by the adoption of the same system in all its integrity. You since even confirmed that opinion by a vote in the House of Assembly. You have lulled yourself in the sweet hope that the time was not far distant when, by the nature of things and the force of events, this country must obtain its independence. Nothing could oppose the progress which the principles of liberty were making throughout the country; its march was irresistible. England will soon discover that, with her vicious system of administration, it will be impossible for her long to maintain her hold on the North American Colonies, and when she opens her eyes to the fatal consequences of the system, it will perhaps, be too late. She will then find it more advantageous for both parties to make faithful allies of her old Colonies, than uselessly to govern them by force. And then what sweet pleasure, what joy for you, Mr. Dominique Mondelet, to contemplate "the future destiny of your beautiful and dear country—the future destiny of *Jeune Canada*" *!!!*

You, Mr. LaFontaine approved of these conversations and opinions of Mr. Dominique Mondelet. You must have done so. Or do I fatigue you with *oft repeated* conversations and opinions, in which you had no pleasure. The style of your own address proves that you approved of his opinions.

You called to Mr. Mondelet's recollection his speech at the dinner of the "*quarantaine des radicaux*," in which he spoke of "L'Avenir de sa belle Patrie! L'Avenir du jeune Canada!!" You remarked of his speech:—

"How beauteous were "these inspirations, in which the *tricolore* played no insignificant part. It was then that, in a beautiful speech, well studied and eloquently delivered, you exposed the hideous picture of your Country's political wrongs. It was then that you freely expressed your opinion of "Loyal subjects." The comparison you drew between our system of Government and that of "the great and beautiful Republic," was not very flattering to us, You had, you said, in your travels, imbibed those sentiments of liberty, which you promised to put in practice, in the interest of your compatriots. England should leave us nothing to envy in the American institutions. The only means she possesses of preserving long those beautiful colonies of the North, which ought, sooner or later, to form "an independent nation", is to adopt the elective system in all its integrity. This opinion of a wise and liberal politician, you have supported, or, at least, you have affected to support, for long after".

Now, I ask you, as one of "the forty radicals" of 1834, what part had "*le signe tricolore*" in your festivities? Did it point to peace and perpetual connexion with Great Britain? No! *tot ou tard* these colonies were to be independent. Mr. Charles Mondelet was at that dinner, and you remarked that the tri-color at his button hole was more handsome than your own, and that you were jealous of it—have you forgotten?

In 1832, at a public meeting in Montreal, you moved the following resolution:—"Resolved, upon the motion of Mr. Lafontaine, seconded by J. Cartier, Esq.—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that that part of the Act 91, Geo. III., chap. 31, establishing for this colony a second branch of the Legislature, under the name of the 'Legislative Council', in which the members are appointed by the Executive and for life, was an unhappy mistake on the part of the Imperial Parliament, in giving us a mixed government upon the model of the British constitution. It is evident that the spirit of the constution has not been adhered to in the formation of this Council, as forty years experience proves, already paying too dear for the happiness and tranquility of His Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province."

Nor can you, sir, have forgotten Mr. Chas. Mondelet's speech at another meeting at Montreal, after the liberation of Tracy and Duvernay. There was considerable excitement; some were alarmed at the public manifestation proposed by you and Charles Mondelet, others having attributed revolutionary intentions to you. Charles Mondelet spoke of them as follows:—

"For the first, they spared no exertions to introduce a feeling of panic-terror into society, in interpreting our course in the most unfavorable manner, and calumniously attributing to us intentions which none of us held, above all, in representing us as men seeking an immediate revolution. (*Prolonged laughter.*) Their brains were heated, their nerves affected, their extreme courage had at once discerned the seeds of a revolution, where? In the streets? No, in their own imagination."

Who are the calumniators in 1850? Who attribute revolutionary intentions to others, which they have not? As you said to Mr. Charles Mondelet in 1834:—

"It is a crime to say that this revolution, *which appears to you so fearful to-day*, has no existence, excepting in your "heated imagination."?

You congratulated Mr. Dominique Mondelet on being nominated a Commissioner to enquire into the Penitentiary system of the United States. It was not death, but the conversion of the sinner that you required. You said, he was to return (you hoped) convinced of the necessity for "*le beau système electif*."

The 92 Resolutions, you said, were a faithful picture of the situation of the country, and against those who opposed them, and the changes they demanded you wrote. "Is it then a crime to speak the truth, and above all to speak it openly! Base and servile minds may be degraded to the point of openly preaching this slavish doctrine; that it may please the ears of the high public functionaries. We are *traitors*, *rebels*, *seditious*, *revolutionists*, you say, because we demand a change in the Constitution. What, then, is the change we demand! It is an elective Council, or, in other terms, that the people should choose their legislators."

It was no crime in 1834 to tell the truth. There was no treason, rebellion, sedition, revolution, in demanding changes then. But in 1849-1850, the truth must not be told. To ask changes is rebellion, sedition, revolution. The *hauts fonctionnaires public ne veulent plus*.

In 1835 you voted for Mr. Morin's address to the King, in which it was said:—

"That *any* political reform short of the introduction of the elective principle into the Legislative Council will be *altogether insufficient*". The elective principle has not yet been introduced into the Legislative Council; you oppose it. A sufficient reform, an elective Council, is wanted; you oppose it. *Le système reste*.

In that address, the Ministers of the Crown having said that such changes in the Constitution could not be thought of, even, were told "that it was not in their power to limit the subjects which are to engage the attention of this House and the people it represents, with the view of improving the laws *and condition* of the province." Against such an infringement of the liberties of the subject you protested. I thank you for having so protested; but I blame you for throwing overboard, in 1850, your profession and the principles of your protest of 1836. These are subjects not to be discussed now! We have such an extremely just Governor! He has made you Attorney General and M. Morin Speaker. You have drunk of the circean cup of power; you forget your democracy of 1834 and 1836: others do not. Have I the less reason to address to you the words: "*The sordid and deceitful, to whatever party they belong, should be exposed in their true colors before the public*," which you yourself addressed in 1834 to Messrs. C. & D. Mondelet?

Have I not the right to apply them in 1850 to yourself?

My political faith is that of democracy—that is, of Government by the people and for the people. I have always voted for you and your party. After the sanctioning of the Rebellion Losses Bill I signed the address to Lord Elgin, approving of his conduct. Many of my friends blamed me. I heard all a round me such remarks as the following: "The Bill strikes at the roots of society." "They might as well legalize adultery." I remained firm. The people had expressed their wishes. The people had passed the Bill. Look at your last address to the electors of Montreal, and say how you reconcile to yourself the non-fulfilment of your promises made in that address. Can you justify the removal of the Seat of Government to Upper Canada. You should have resigned rather than have consented to such a thing. You owed it to your supporters in Montreal to have made the law prevail over lawlessness; instead of this you have yielded to the mob of April last. I did not expect this from you.

The embodiment of *honest democracy* in 1834—the advocate for the sovereignty of the People—for an Elective Council. You, who drew, with Mr. Dominique Mondelet, comparisons between our system of Government and that of the "*grande et belle Republique*" anything but favorable to the former. You in 1850 suspect your neighbours, practice against them the tyrannical system of Craig and Dalhousie, oppose the introduction of Elective Institutions, abuse the United States. I leave you to your own reflections. I am an Annexationist. It is a crime, you suspect me. As Victor Hugo said to the Priests: "if I am suspected by you so are you by me. Let the Country judge between us." I am of those who wish for this noble Country liberty, not tyranny; augmentation not diminution; power not servitude; grandeur not nothingness.

Yours,
A TRUE CANADIAN.

Montreal, May 15, 1850.

BIOLOGY.—We find the following letter in the *Quebec Chronicle*. We need scarcely say we cordially agree with the sentiments of the writer:

HIGH SCHOOL, Quebec, May 14, 1850.

SIR,—I think it my duty to give public warning (through the columns of your paper) of the dangerous consequences that may result from experiments, such as those which have been exhibited among us of late, and which have been dignified by the name of *Biology*.

A boy, under my charge, was operated upon by another boy, an acquaintance of his, (but not, I am thankful to say, a pupil of the High School,) on Wednesday evening last. Violent convulsions were soon brought on; every attempt to counteract the influence communicated was ineffectual; and the poor boy, (naturally of a delicate frame, and nervous excitable temperament,) has had returns of these convulsions at intervals, gradually increasing in violence, till now (Tuesday) his life is in imminent danger.

I may add that he has never before suffered from any attack of the kind; and that, in the opinion of medical men, even should his life be spared, his constitution will have received a shock, from which it is not likely ever to recover.

I say nothing against biology itself. It may one day deserve to be reckoned among the sciences, and to experiments conducted with caution and discrimination, there may be no objection; but I do think that the persons who introduced Biology among us, have assumed an awful responsibility, by putting in the hands of children a mysterious power, of which they themselves know little or nothing, and which may, as in the present case, be productive of the most alarming and the most dangerous results.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obd't servant,
W. WICKES, A. M.
Rector.

BEAUPORT LUNATIC ASYLUM.—He (the Montreal Gazette) went on to say that *every thing* public must now be made a "job", and that it would appear that the care of our lunatics is paided at forty pounds a head to certain persons in charge of the institution aforesaid; and *therefore* —because it was a "job"—it might be well to institute an inquiry whether the "*treatment*" is of that moderate and scientific character which tends to recovery, or a "job". This reasoning and induction merits no reply. On no authority, or next to none, the Gazette makes an assertion and expects information because in advocating retrenchment the editor does not confine himself to the cutting down of the salaries of a few paltry clerks? It is not our province to reply to mere assertions. Had the Gazette stated facts or advanced even plausible reasons for asserting that the Hospital for the Insane at Beauport was a job, we should have joined the Gazette in his outcry or given him such information, if we differed in opinion from him, as we possessed. But we had visited the Asylum in the winter; we had alluded to that visit in terms complimentary to the managers of it. We had seen with our own eyes an affability between the physicians and the patients which gave evidence of contentment and affection on the one hand, and of kindness on the other.—We saw that the every want of the humblest, the most idiotic of the patients, was supplied. We saw that they were allowed nearly in all things to follow the bent of their inclinations; we saw, in short, an Asylum for the insane, built by private enterprise, which would reflect credit upon any country in the world; and, knowing all this, could we be expected to do otherwise than pass over, even had we seen them, the remarks of our contemporary penned conscientiously, we believe, though ignorantly. The cost of the province paupers is from 10s to 12s 6d a week. The cost of the most outrageous pauper lunatic is 12s 6d a week, for which he is supplied with every *comfort* that a human being could desire. Better fed, and better housed, and less restrained than sane people of his class, and with servants to attend him, in the time of need, is 10s a week too much? The building alone will cost £10,000. In the States—and the Americans it must be admitted are an economical people—the lowest price for pauper lunatics is, per week 15s; and yet the Beauport Asylum is called a job. In Beauport who is there detained not being *helplessly* insane. Let the Gazette or his little bird speak. There need be no mincing matters. Let the Gazette show that the establishment is a "job." Let the Gazette point out the deranged who eat more can be kept cheaper than a healthy soldier. A British private soldier costs £96 (?) a year. The Gazette says, that government connives at a "job" in paying £40 for pauper idiots! The condition of these unfortunates whom it is the duty of the government to keep, or pay for keeping, it cannot be denied, has been mightily improved since they were transferred from a place where they were worse off from necessity than the lower animals. Would the *Gazette* send them back there, or would he have a Provincial Asylum built at the expense of the Province at a cost which would pay for half a century, the board of all the pauper lunatics in the Country? We would not that our contemporary should go astray. Let him think over the matter well and carefully, and forget not that even a radical government may sometimes be in the right and their opponents sometimes in the wrong.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

We observe, by the *Chronicle*, that on Tuesday night last, "upwards of 300 of the *elite* of Quebec", visited the Asylum to view the arrangements, &c., with which all present seemed highly gratified.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an official notice to the officers of the army of occupation in Moldavia and Wallachia to "ally themselves in marriage with native ladies who possess landed property whenever possible." *Present arms!*

EDINBURGH REVIEW—BRITISH EDITION.—We have to thank Mr. McCoy of Great St. James' Street, agent of the publishers, for the last number (April) of this standard periodical. We have not yet had time to look further than the contents, which, however, promise a rich and varied intellectual banquet.

It will be seen on reference to our advertising columns that the sale of Groceries at Messrs. Holmes, Knapp & Co. will take place on Tuesday next, the 21st instant, and not on Thursday, as previously advertised.

MONKLANDS.—Compain gave a housewarming to his new establishment—the late residence of the Governor General—on Wednesday evening last, the 15th instant, at which upwards of seventy gentlemen from the city sat down to a sumptuous dinner, prepared and served up in the excellent style in which Compain always does such things. After dinner was over, the health of the Queen, Prince Albert, and other patriotic toasts were given, and responded to with great warmth. Mr. Compain's health was also drank, to which he made a suitable reply. This place (Monkland's) is excellently adapted for a summer residence—the house is in good order, and the beauty of the scenery, stretching over a great distance, is too well known to require notice. We wish Mr. Compain success in the enterprise, and hope he will receive such support from the public as will repay him for the exertions he has made in providing so beautiful a retreat for our citizens and travellers.

COTTON FROM AFRICA.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia North American writes that a small lot of cotton from Africa has just been received by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and has caused considerable exultation and speculation on the part of the manufacturers, who are anticipating large supplies of this important article of trade from Africa. It appears that Duncan, the celebrated traveller, just before his death, obtained from "the sable monarch of Dahomey," a specimen of "the native indigenous cotton." In the state in which the natives had gathered it from the pods, Mr. Duncan packed ten pounds in a keg, and shipped it by a French vessel going to France. It arrived in Manchester only last week, and the specimen is said to exhibit two excellent qualities. It is of a clear good color, and its staple is fine. It is to be ginned, and then to be exhibited to the trade. It is believed that in a few years the west coast of Africa will compete, to a very considerable extent, with the United States in the supply of the raw material of this great staple.

At a meeting of the Council of the Toronto Board of Trade, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:—Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Council, that the sterling 4d. silver pieces should be made current at 5d. currency, and the Council would recommend the trade generally to receive them at that rate, as it would tend to increasing their small circulating medium, the scarcity of which now causes so much inconvenience.

The mammoth cave near Madison, Wisconsin, has been explored by a party, who remained therein five days, and emerged by an opening several miles from that by which they entered. They found in their underground journey 200,000 tons of fine lead ore, eleven pounds of silver, specimens of copper, crystals, stalactites, waterfall and a lake 37 feet 4 inches deep.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—Will you permit me to direct the attention of the commercial public to a new Custom's regulation, designed, apparently, to defraud the merchant and consumer, in order to increase the public revenue. For upwards of a year past, parties storing Sugars and Liquors in Bonded Warehouses, have been allowed to re-weigh and re-gauge the articles, and have paid the specific duty only on the actual quantity taken from the warehouse. This was a fair system, and gave very general satisfaction. It facilitated business, by permitting goods to go into the warehouse direct, thus avoiding the delay of weighing on the wharf. As the goods were required for consumption, requisitions to weigh or gauge the quantity required were served on the Warehouse keeper, and on the back of these requisitions, the return was duly made. On this return the duty was levied. This excellent system has been altered. By a new order, sugars and liquors have to be weighed and guaged on the wharf, (sometimes when it rains,) and on the first return duty is required. Liquors do not evaporate much, and barring the obstruction to business, the change does not materially increase the amount of duties levied on them; but sugars drain tremendously, and molasses *will* leak. Therefore, if these articles are kept a few months in bond, the owner is compelled to pay the duty of 9s. and 3s. per cwt. on a much greater quantity than he actually sells. This tends to advance the price, and the duty on the leakage comes out of the pockets of consumers. There is another important objection to this new regulation. It is hostile to a direct trade with the West India Islands. Green sugars, such as are purchased in the Islands, shrink sometimes fully 10 per cent, while the loss on sugars purchased in New York or Halifax is not nearly so great. The regulation therefore, is a direct premium on an indirect trade.

If the duty on sugars and molasses was practicable, there would be less ground for complaint, but when we consider how heavily they are taxed, it savours of folly to frame regulations designed to increase the duties. It is hard enough on the importer to pay 12½ per cent on the cost of his merchandise, and to bear the unavoidable shrinkage, and it is nothing short of swindling to compel him to pay 9s per cwt on sugar what he does not receive. Parties in the trade know full well how greatly they lose by leakage, evaporation and shrinking, and they properly estimate the scheme of the Inspector General. If Mr. Hincks must have more revenue, let him increase the duties, raise them 5 per cent if necessary, but he need not hope to *chisel* the public in an indirect way. His regulation affects the entire community, and comes under the constant observation of a class who are too intelligent, and too much accustomed to calculations, to be imposed upon by his sleight of hand.

I hope that our Board of Trade will remonstrate against this iniquity, which comes directly under their legitimate supervision. There is a possibility that a vigorous remonstrance would have the desired effect, and, at any rate, no harm can ensue from it. Mr. Hincks's vanity and stubborness will not excuse the non-fulfilment of duty on the part of others. Our Board of Trade should move in this matter, promptly and energetically.

COMMERCE.

May 15.

Capt. Digby Hamilton's company of the Royal Canadian Rifles, is under orders to leave Toronto for Kingston, en route for St. John's, C. E. to relieve the 71st Highlanders, who are to be stationed at Toronto. We understand that Capt. Hamilton's company of the R. C. R., will leave Toronto on Thursday next.

It appears that the Ordnance establishment at Toronto is to be abolished, from the 30th of June all its Districts duties being transferred to Kingston, as well as the great bulk of stores—a small depot only being left in charge of the Barrack Master here. With these changes we are pleased to observe, that Mr. W. Antrobus Holwell has been promoted. Mr. Holwell has been stationed in Toronto for several years, where he has many friends. He goes to Quebec, and gets two steps by the change, which he has fairly earned during upwards of twenty-five years' constant service. Mr. Durnford, who has also been for several years in Toronto, and enjoys the respect and favor of a large circle of friends, has been appointed to Kingston.—*Toronto Colonist*.

The British ship Ocean Queen, 800 tons burthen, bound from England to Suez, with coals for the steamer supply depot, was burnt in the Indian Ocean on the 21st December, the coals having spontaneously ignited; when the flames burst through the deck, the crew took to their boats; some were picked up by a French ship and saved, but two boats have not been heard of.

The Teresa Jane, of Liverpool, was lost on the Irish coast during the late gales; the captain and seven sailors perished; and the value of property destroyed is £30,000.

Importation of Cotton from India. The vessel Earl Balcarras, which has arrived in the docks from Bombay, has brought 5,336 bales of cotton, as a portion of her cargo, consigned to order. This is a remarkably large and important arrival of cotton from the East Indies.

The Russian troops on the frontiers of Prussia are quoted at 160,000 men, and strong reinforcements are said to be marching up. 50,000 among them are Bashkir and Circassian horsemen.

TRADE & COMMERCE.

SUGAR.—Mr. Leeming offered at auction yesterday, on the Island Wharf, 100 hhds. very bright Porto Rico Sugar, on account of John Sinclair, Esq. Only 10 hhds. were sold at 35s. 3d. a 33s. 9d. per 100 lbs., at which price the sale was stopped.

The ship "Britannia", Hamilton, for Liverpool, belonging to Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co., will leave to-day. This is the first vessel for sea, from this port, this season.

BREADSTUFFS.—The *Chicago Tribune* thus sums up the supplies of Breadstuffs in store, of the last year's harvest.

The amount of produce arriving by teams is very small, not averaging 50 bushels per day. As we have repeatedly stated, the country is bare of surplus produce of every description. The same may be said of the entire Northwest and West. The late rise in the Upper Mississippi furnished opportunity to send forward all that was in store along the river, and the high prices ruling in the St. Louis market, has without doubt drawn it all out. The receipts from that source, combined with the arrival of several cargoes from this city, has had a tendency to induce dealers there to believe there is not so great a scarcity as had been imagined, and under this impression prices had very slightly declined at latest dates. This, however, will be but temporary, as both Flour and Wheat must go up beyond any previous rates in the St. Louis market prior to harvest. We notice a falling off in the receipts of that market, [illegible] per day, from 12 @ 18,000 bu per day, to about 3,000. The last amount covers the average daily receipts for the first three days in May. Private advices inform us that even the mills on the upper Mississippi had sent forward their stock of Wheat. It is not likely there can be much left behind. A mistaken idea of the quantity in store here, and the idea that it would all go South has had the effect of keeping down prices in the St. Louis market. But when it is known that our stock has decreased to 150,000 @ 175,000 bu, and that there is a prospect of that going East, it cannot but have a decided effect upon Southern prices.

It is almost equally certain that prices will advance in the eastern markets prior to harvest. The extent of the scarcity in the lake region has not yet been fully realized in New York. The Canals are now open, and the decrease in receipts as compared with the previous years, will bring this fact fully and unmistakably before the dealers in breadstuffs. It is expected, however, that whatever this deficiency may be, will be supplied by Canada Flour, now in bond at tide water, and further receipts from the same source. Whether it is at all probable that this expectation will be realized or not, is a matter of much interest to holders here, and one which they should fully determine before closing off their stocks. Our own opinion is, that the entire deficiency cannot be met from this source, but we must confess that our means for ascertaining the facts in the case are too limited to justify us in claiming implicit faith in that opinion. Parties interested will determine this matter for themselves, with the aid of such light as they are in possession of.

Last year, from the opening of navigation up to harvest, there were sent forward from Lake Michigan ports, about 3,277,500 bushels Wheat. This year, should all the shipments to be made prior to harvest take the Eastern direction, the amount from the opening of navigation to that time will scarcely equal 750,000 bushels. The falling off on Lake Erie will doubtless be proportionably greater. From the Toledo Republican, we learn that the decrease in receipts of Wheat at that point, for the month of April, amounted to 79,427 bushels, being 27,218 this year, against 106,615 bushels the same time last year. The receipts of Flour during the same period last year amounted to 25,265 bbls, this year to 706 being a falling off of 24,557 bbls in one month. If this be a fair criterion by which to judge of the remaining ports on Lake Erie, we are surely not far wrong in the above opinion. It is also a well understood fact that Western New York is as far short of her usual surplus as the Lake region. In the face of which facts, we think we do not hazard a great deal in concluding that Canada cannot supply the extraordinary deficiency.

TORONTO MARKET—May 13.

In flour, we have a small transaction, to note at 20s 9d in store. Millers' extra superfine, by retail, in bags, 23s 9d per barrel of 196 lbs; Farmers' fine, by retail, in bags, 19s a 20s per barrel of 196 lbs. Fall Wheat, 5s a 5s 1d per bushel of 60 lbs; Spring Wheat, 3s 10d a 4s 1d per bushel of 60 lbs. Rye, 2s per 60 lbs. Barley, 2s a 2s 2d per bushel of 48 lbs. Pease, 2s 6d a 3s per bushel of 60 lbs. Oats, 1s 5d a 1s 6d per bushel of 34 lbs. Flax Seed, 9s a 10s per bushel. Clover Seed, 20s a 25s per bushel.

Our market on Saturday was exceedingly well supplied with all kinds of farm produce, but to-day it was rather dull. On Saturday last we had a change in the moon, and since that time we have had a remarkable improvement in the weather, yesterday and to-day being extremely fine and summer like. The young wheat throughout the country appears to be healthy and good and promises an abundant harvest.—*Colonist*.

Novel mode of evading duties.—The Journal of Commerce of a late date says:—

"The bark Florence, belonging to London, is expected to clear to-day, or very soon, for that port, with a cargo of *wine*. She lies at the U. S. Bonded Warehouses at the Atlantic Dock, where she arrived some three weeks since from Oporto, with about 300 pipes, destined for England. It seems that as a retaliatory measure, England imposes a heavy duty upon wines imported from Portugal, which the shrewd merchant *subject* has in a large measure evaded, by taking out a clearance for the U. States, where he was enabled by the warehousing system, to put his cargo in bond, and again take it out with a clearance for her original destination. It was only necessary to transfer a sufficient portion of the cargo to the dock to afford the customs officer an unobstructed view of the lower tier of pipes, when it was restored to its former place. By this operation, Johnny Bull was 'done' out of something like $4,500."

We incline to the opinion that so far from "Johnny Bull" being done out of any duties by this shipment of wines to England from Portugal, by way of New York, the Journal of Commerce will find that it is Portugal that has bitten off its own nose. When we first saw the paragraph in the Journal of Commerce, it appeared to us as somewhat singular that England should impose any "retaliatory" measures on the shipment of wines from Portugal to that country, especially when it is known that the greater portion of the vintages of that country are owned in England; we accordingly laid the J. of C's paragraph aside, being satisfied we should have some other explanation given for the roundabout voyage of the wine, than that given by the J. of C., and here we have it in the London correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.

"Much surprise is expressed in commercial circles at an extraordinary importation from the United States. It appears that the packet ship Wellington, which has just arrived at this port, from New York has brought five hundred casks of port wine as a portion of her cargo. This wine was probably shipped from Oporto to New York on British account, for the purpose of saving the duty, which the *Portuguese government imposes on port wine* that is shipped in British bottoms direct to England."—*Albany Argus*.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Whitehall, with the United States Postage unpaid, up to the 13th May, 1850:—

Bathgate George, Montreal, 10c; Baily R T, do, 10c; Brown James, 123 St Paul Street, do, 10c; Barker Wm, Dunbar, C E, 5c; Baldwin J S, Roxbury, 10c; Bell A, Quebec, 10c; Wilson & Co. do, 10c; Benson, do, 10c; Campbell J N, St Anns College, do, 10c; Claremont Capt, do, 10c; Clement Elie, St Johns, 10c; Cottle Thos J, Aladora, Woodstock, C E, 10c; Frachtte John, Quebec, 10c; Fitts Arba, Montreal, 5c; Fox Winthrop, Compton, C E, 30c; Harris Mrs Mary, Quebec, 10c; Houghton & May, Montreal, 10c; Hubbard Asa F, Sutter, C E, 10c; Hacket P, Granby, 10c; Hope Charles E, Farnham, 80c; Kerr James, Sillery Cove, Quebec, 40c; King James, St Andrew Street, Montreal, 5c; Laughlin Chas, St Johns, 5c; Longtain Narcisse, St Gregoire de Manoire, Montreal, 12c; McKenzie Mrs, do, 10c; Mildenstern, Bedford, C E, 10c; Murray James, Bristol, Ottawa, 5c; Morin J C, Montreal, 10c; Prentiss, Chelsia, 5c; Pratt John, Montreal, 10c; Peters F, do, 10c; Post Master, Port Neuf, C E, 10c; Simpson A, Montreal, 10c; Silas J G, do, 10c; Smith J B, do, 5c; Snodgrass W, St Johns, C E, 10c; Steenbridge L W, Montreal, 10c; Tucker Stephen, Petite Nation, 10c; Tate C, Bonsecour Street, Montreal, 10c; Watson G D, do, 10c; Williams John, Shefford, 10c; Kirady E E, Elm Hall, Lalount, 10c; Drummond & Loranger, Advocates, Montreal, 5c.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—MAY 14.

Bark Helen, Johnston, 4th April, Montrose, order, ballast, 35 passengers
Am. Brig Charlotte, Sparks, 4th April, Matanzas, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, sugar and molasses

CLEARED—MAY 14.

Schr Aurore, Joncas, Miramichi, Dean & Co
Schr Lord David, McNeil, Arichat, D Fraser
Schr Miscou, Beaudoin, Richibucto, Symes & Co

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The following is a list of the number of vessels reported inwards at the Custom House (Quebec only) on the 15th May, during the last six years:

1845	25
1846	106
1847	9
1848	91
1849	51
1850	5

The bark Eureka, Munro, from Cleveland and Quebec, sailed from Valparaiso on the 27th March, and was spoken on the 9th April, in lat. 19, 56 S., long. 34, 35, W—standing S E.

The ship Patriarch, cleared at Mobile for Quebec on the 2nd instant.

IMPORTS.

Per Ship CANADA, H. WYLIE, from Glasgow, Edmonston, Allan & Co.

Kennedy Parker & Co, 11 boxes 10 bales; Gillespie & Co, 3 bales 40 bbls 587 bxs 200 firkins; Gilmour & Co, 3 bales; Cumming & Galbraith, 3 boxes; Armour & Ramsay, 22 boxes; Ogilvy & Campbell, 2 boxes 6 bales; J G McKenzie & Co, 6 bales; McKenzie, Gates & Co, 1 bale; S Greenshields & Son, 1 bale; R Campbell & Co, 1 bale; Galarneau & Roy, 2 bales; J Robertson, 14 bales 13 boxes; W Darling, 20 bales; C Robertson, 4 boxes; Order, 1 bale 1692 bars 702 bdls iron; Anderson, Auldjo & Co, 1 hhd 1 cask 3 qr casks; Miss Woodburn, 1 box; G D Watson, 48 casks 3 carboys; J Young, 23 casks; I Buchmann & Co, 1176 sheets iron, 14 bdls iron; Hope, Birrell & Co, 4250 bars 922 bolts, 339 bdls iron; J Murdoch, 1 box; J Kerr, 1 bdl 16 doz spades; N McIntosh, 1 box and 1 parcel; W Miller & Co, 55 bales; A Cuvillier & Co, 669 bars Iron; J B Torry, 115 boxes 75 bbls; D & A B Stewart, 3 boxes; Montreal Gas Company, 1 box 1 cask; Elliot & Thornton, 2 bags; T Turnbull, 1 matt; R Nicholls, 1 box; Edmonstone, Allan & Co, 50 tons pig iron; Laugevin, Masson & Co, 52 bales 46 boxes; M Moodie, 27 bales 20 boxes 2 casks 25 bags; A Laurie & Co, 22 bales 14 boxes 3 casks 10 bags; D A Callum, 6 bales 12 boxes 1 cask; W McLimmont, 11 bales 3 boxes; A Hamel Frere, 13 bales 9 boxes; Order, 5 boxes 3 casks 27 bales 2613 bars 60 bdls iron; Patterson, Young & Co, 9 bales 9 boxes 1 cask; Gibb & Ross, 2 bales 2 bo