Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME XLIX. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1857. NUMBER 244.

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

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

CARPET WAREROOMS,
CRYSTAL BLOCK,
NOTRE DAME STREET.

IN consequence of the death of the late HENRY BENJAMIN, the Executors of his Estate beg to notify all parties in want of any description of
FURNISHING GOODS!!
CARPETS!
OIL CLOTHS!
&c. &c.
that they intend to commence
SELLING OFF
the same at a very heavy reduction from the marked prices,
FOR CASH ONLY,
on this day; and would recommend an early inspection of the same, as with the
NEW STOCK
which has been added this Spring: the assortment is now much larger than has ever been exhibited in Canada.
Besides the above will be found TEN CASES of
ELEGANT BRITISH PLATE,
Chimney and Cheval Glasses,
OF ALL SIZES.
In order to facilitate the winding up of the business, all parties indebted by book-account or otherwise, are particularly requested to make a settlement of the same previous to the 1st of August next, so as to avoid any legal expenses.
H. BENJAMIN & CO.
Crystal Block,
Notre Dame Street.
Montreal, June 2, 1857. 129

THE SUBSCRIBERS have now received their
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
Comprising an extensive and complete ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS.
Which they offer on the very best terms.
W. & R. MUIR,
St. Paul Street.
Sept. 12, 1857. 217

D. & J. MACDONALD & CO.,
Manufacturers,
Glasgow, London, Manchester, Londonderry, Belfast, New York, and Montreal.

D. & J. Macdonald & Co.,
No. 163 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL,

BEG to inform the Trade that they have just received large additions to their Stock of
Sewed and Embroidered Muslins
Of every description and in great variety.
Ladies' and Children's Underclothing
Ladies' Cotton and Lace Mantles, Muslin Jackets, Morning Dresses, &c
Girls' Silk and Muslin Dresses
Boys' Marseilles, Merino, Tartan, and Kilt Dresses
Infants' Pelisses, Carrying Cloaks, &c
A large Stock of Men's Shirts of every description, Cotton, Linen and Woollen
—ALSO,—
Scotch Muslins in variety.
N.B.—All Goods sold at Glasgow Prices.
E. GOODIER.
Montreal, Sept. 24, 1857. 227

FALL IMPORTATIONS.
RINGLAND & EWART,
272 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST
HAVE just opened their Fall Importation of Scotch Wool Hosiery and Underclothing, Knitted Hosiery and Socks, French Kid Gloves, all sizes, Wool Polkas, Vests and Capes, Smallwares in endless variety, Gents Fancy Flannel, Dress and Regatta Shirts, cheaper than ever.
The Public are respectfully invited to examine our Stock.
Terms Cash. No Second Price.
September 16. 220

NEW CARPETINGS,
WHOLESALE & RETAL.
VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL and COMMON CARPETINGS, of this Fall's importation, among which will be found some New and Choice Patterns, never before introduced into Canada.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Of a variety of widths and makes, including some of HARE'S celebrated Manufactures.
Hearth Rugs, Druggets, Carpet Bags, &c., in great profusion.
R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
St. Francois Xavier Street.
September 1857. 222

NEW DRY GOODS,
WHOLESALE ONLY.
JUST Received by this Fall's Vessels, LINEN, WOOLLEN, COTTON and SILK FABRICS, purchased under the most favorable circumstances, and now offered to the Trade on reasonable Terms.
STEAMBOAT FURNISHINGS and SHOEMAKER'S FINDINGS constantly on hand.
R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
St. Francois Xavier Street.
September 18. 222

JUST PUBLISHED
By the Subscribers,
LE CASTOR,
POLKA PATRIOTIQUE,
Dedicated to the Hon. Madame JOSEPH MASSON,
BY GME. FLEURY DESCHAMBAULT.
—Also, just received,—
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW FRENCH ROMANCES.
J. W. HERBERT & CO.,
Sign of the
GOLDEN LYRE,
131 & 133, Notre Dame Street.
August 6 185

AGENCY OF THE
Canada Pianoforte Manufactory.
THE Subscribers are now receiving and shall have constantly on hand an elegant assortment of PIANOFORTES from the above establishment. These instruments they can specially recommend for power, brilliancy, and richness of tone; and will be found in price, far below any which can be purchased in the city.
Every instrument guaranteed.
J. & W. HILTON,
25 Great St. James' Street.
September 25. 228

DRY GOODS.
THE undersigned has received ex Steamship "INDIAN," "ANGLO-SAXON," "NORTH AMERICAN," "PRIDE OF CANADA," "MONTREAL," "QUEEN OF THE LAKES," "CITY OF TORONTO," and other vessels, the following articles, which he offers to the Trade at LOW PRICES,
One Hundred Cases of Coatings and Trowserings, comprising every variety and novelty suitable for Fall and Winter.
Robert Ashton's Fast Colored Cambric Prints, in Purples, Chocolate, &c.
J. Radcliffe & Co. (Greenfield Mill, Rochdale) White and Scarlet Flannels (light and medium makes), and Ottawa Kerseys.
Do Medium and Superfine Witney Blankets, Mackinaw and Colored Shanty do.
William Hobbs & Co. (Vale House Mills) 33 and 36 inch White Shirtings, Greys, &c.
G. F. Robinson (Spring Bank Mills, Stockport) White Long Cloths, and Grey Gold End Shirtings.
French Madapolams, from Darka, Debie & Co., Lisle.
John Dick & Sons (Clyde Mills) Spool Cotton; the only competitor of Coate's in New York, and superior to any Thread yet introduced here; in Zinc Cannisters, containing 50 dozen assorted numbers.
WILLIAM HOBBS, JR.
Old Exchange, St. Joseph Street, Montreal, September 22. } 226

CHINA, GLASS,
AND
EARTHENWARE.
THE Subscribers are now receiving by the "Shandon," William Campbell," and other regular traders, a portion of their FALL SUPPLY, which the offer at low prices and on liberal terms.
RENAUD, PRIEUR & CO.,
200 St. Paul Street
Montreal, 11th Sept., 1857. 216

SAVAGE & LYMAN,
HAVE RECEIVED,
PER S. S. "NORTH AMERICAN,"
THREE CASES
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
AND
FINE JEWELLERY,
OF NEW STYLES.
—ALSO—
SILVER TEA & COFFEE SETTS,
Castors, Salvers, Cups and Goblets!
—AND—
FORKS, SPOONS AND LADLES,
OF VARIOUS PATTERNS.
Corner of Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Streets. } 220

☞ **SPECIAL NOTICE.** ☜
THE ONLY LICENSED GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION PAWNBROKER, IN THE CITY,
NO. 137 NOTRE DAME STREET.
THE Undersigned will advance Money on JEWELLRY, WATCHES, CLOTHING, FURS, STOVES, FURNITURE and other articles at reasonable rates. Has also on hand an excellent and large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Rings, Clocks, and Fancy Goods, which he offers for Sale at the Manufacturers rates.
SIMON HART.
May 20. 6m-118
N.B.—No business done on Saturday till afte 7 o'clock, P.M

R. H. MATTHEWS,
TRAVELLING AGENT FOR THE
Boston Ornamental Iron Works,
383 WASHINGTON STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.
Chase, Brothers & Co., Proprietors,
WILL BE IN THIS PLACE for a few days, and would respectfully solicit orders for Iron Work of every description.
Especial attention given to the execution of orders for
IRON RAILINGS
FOR ENCLOSING CEMETERY LOTS, &c.,
designs of which may be seen on application to him, at the MONTREAL HOUSE, Montreal.
August 12. 190

M'MILLAN & CARSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHING
AND
OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE
No. 66 McGill Street.
McM. & C. have just received a large and varied assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of:
West of England, Scotch, and Yorkshire TWEEDS, Doe and Deer SKINS, all from the best makers; Black, Brown and Fancy Coatings, Beaver and Pilot Over Coatings, West of England and French Black and Colored Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Fancy Vesting.
GARMENTS of all descriptions made to measure in a manner that cannot be surpassed either as regards fit, style or workmanship, and
From the success they have had in cutting that most difficult and important item of Gentlemen's Dress, namely, PANTALOONS, they feel warranted in saying to those who desire a good fitting Pant, made from the best fabrics, that they can be supplied at their Establishment.
McM. & C. beg to say to the Country portion of their Customers that they have on hand a large Stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
very carefully made up from good material.
Merchants would do well to examine before making their purchases.
Scott's, Clay's, and Chappell's FASHIONS hand and for sale.
N.B.—ONE PRICE ONLY!
September 17, 1857. tts-221

AT R. SHARPLEY'S FANCY STORE
WILL BE FOUND THE MOST
EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT
OF EVERY VARIETY OF
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
IN THE
PROVINCE OF CANADA,
Consisting of the Spring and Summer Importations of over
800 CASES,
Direct from the MANUFACTURERS of
ENGLAND, FRANCE & GERMANY,
COMPRISING:
English and French Jewellery and Watches
Bohemian, French and English Glass and China Ware
Belgium and British Plate Drawing Room Mirrors, Pier, Cheval and Toilet Glasses
French Clocks of Marble, Bronze and Ormolue.
Englsh and French Writing Desks, Work oxes and Dressing Cases
And an extensive assortment of Bronzed Glass and Lacquered Chandeliers and Gasaliers
Moderator Lamps, in China, Glass and Bronze
Alabaster and Parian Statuetts
And cases Artist's Materials of every description
Drawing and Tracing Papers and Linen, of every size and quality
And the most extensive and complete assortment of Staple and Fancy Stationery in Montreal
The Largest and best assorted Stock of Electro Plate and Plated Ware ever imported into Canada
The Stock of Drawing and Dining Room Paper Hangings and Decorations is most complete, as also a splendid selection of Bed Room Papers.
P.S.—As there is such an extensive assortment of Goods in the Store, it would be an impossibility to enumerate them, and every article having been purchased direct from the Manufacturer for CASH, he is enabled to Sell on better terms than any other House in Canada, both Wholesale and Retail.
R. SHARPLEY,
Crystal Block,
Notre Dame Street.
August 21. 198

MONTREAL
PAPER HANGING WAREHOUSE
178 NOTRE DAME STREET.
JUST received, in bond, per ship "Empire" at New York:—
25 bales ENGLISH WALL PAPER, all new and beautiful styles.
—ALSO—
10 cases AMERICAN SATIN PAPER.
—And daily expected—
30 bales ENGLISH WALL PAPER, in bond, per ship "Calleape."
—AND—
5 bales per "City of Hamilton."
F. TRIGG.
April 29 100

LACES & EMBROIDERIES.
C. HEALY
HAS JUST RECEIVED a carefully selected assortment of LACES and EMBROIDERIES. The SULTANA, PICCOLOMINI, EUGENIE COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c., &c.
All the new and Fashionable Styles.
BUGLE LACE and Crape Collars and Sleeves.
Ladies and strangers visiting the City are respectfully invited to inspect the above goods, which are very superior.
C. HEALY, Laceman,
219 Notre Dame Street,
West of French Cathedral.
September 17. 221

MR. OUDIN respectfully informs those who are desirous of Learning the FRENCH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE, that he will give LESSONS at their Residences. Reference: M DRUMMOND. Apply at this Office.
Dec. 6 21

CLARK, WINKS & CO.
No. 168 (new 228) St. Paul Street,
HAVE NOW IN STORE
About Three-Fourths
OF THEIR
NEW FALL IMPORTATIONS!
A LARGE VARIETY OF
Dress Goods, Ribbons, Gloves, and Hosiery.
Haberdashery, Small Wares, Fancy Woollens, &c.
2000 pieces Colored and Black COBOURGS!
CLARK, WINKS & Co.
Montreal, September 16, 1857. 220

GENTLEMEN'S
FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,
NEW PATTERNS.
GENTLEMEN'S
WOOLLEN POLKAS.
With and without Sleeves.
GENTLEMEN'S
Scotch Lambswool Under Shirts,
Single and Double Breasted.
GENTLEMEN'S
Grey Shetland Wool do.,
GENTLEMEN'S
Mixed Angola do.
GENTLEMEN'S
MERINO DO.
Gentlemen's Lambswool, Shetland Wool, Angola and Merino Drawers, to match the above.
Gentlemen's India Rubber Coats
Leggings, &c., English make
A large assortment of the above Goods just just received at the
MONTREAL SHIRT WAREHOUSE.
F. GROSS,
149 Notre Dame Street, East,
Opposite J. Parkin's.
Strangers are respectfully invited to call and examine these Goods, being of the first manufacture, can be confidently recommended.
September 18. 222

NEW LACE AND MUSLIN GOODS,
JUST ARRIVED,
Ex North American & United Service,
AT
168 NOTRE DAME STREET.
A SUPERB collection of the new AUTUMN STYLES, in Sleeves, Collars and complete Setts.
EMBROIDERIES
Of the most recherche description, including the NEW COL DE PARIS, and a most tasteful selection of the admired Marcella and Linen Morning Setts, commencing at ONE DOLLAR.
LACES
In all the new and fashionable Articles, forming an assortment unsurpassed for Variety, Extent and Cheapness, whilst the Styles and Quality will be found superior to that of most Houses, paying *less exclusive* attention to this Branch of Business.
J. PARKIN, Laceman,
Importer of British and Foreign Lace and Embroidery, 168 Notre Dame Street.
September 16. 220

TO THE GENTLEMEN
MASONIC EMPORIUM.
JOHN O. BROWN,
179. NOTRE DAME STREET, 179.
IS NOW DISPOSING of his entire Stock of Summer Goods at greatly reduced prices,
CONSISTING OF
Plain & Fancy Tweeds, Doeskins & Cassimeres
Black and Colored Cloths
Plain and Fancy Silk and Satin Vestings
Black and Colored Silk Handkerchiefs, Scarfs and Ties
Muslin and Gingham Handkerchiefs
Fancy Flannels for Shirts
Mens' and Boys' Cotton and Merino Fancy and Plain Socks
Mens' Lambs Wool, Merino, and Cotton Vests and Drawers
Mens' Spun Silk Vests
Mens' Kid, Silk, and Thread Gloves
—ALSO,—
A large assortment of Masonic Regalia and Materials, viz., Blue Lodge and other Masonic Aprons, Sashes, Collars, Ribbons, Rosettes, Gold and Silver Tassels, Jewels, Silk Handkerchiefs, &c., and a variety of Masonic Materials too numerous to mention.
JOHN O. BROWN.
August 8. 18

IMPORTANT TO
VISITORS TO MONTREAL!
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
ASSORTMENT OF
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES!
GENUINE
GOLD CHAINS AND JEWELLERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!
BEST QUALITY OF
Electro-Plated Ware!
ELEGANT
PAPIER MACHIE GOODS!
SOLID SILVER
Spoons, Forks, Cups, &c.
FINEST QUALITY AND DESIGNS OF
JET ORNAMENTS!
MAGNIFICENT
Parian Marble and Bisquit
ORNAMENTS!
Antique Bronzes!
Achromatic Microscopes and Telescopes!
ROSEWOOD AND LEATHER
DRESSING CASES!
Together with an endless variety of Rich and Elegant Fancy Goods of every description, may be found at
A. HOFFNUNG'S,
JEWELLERY AND FANCY DEPOT,
170 Notre Dame Street,
Directly opposite the St. Lawrence Main Street.
August 13. 191

To Hotel Keepers & Private Families.
NEW PATENT
FIVE MINUTES FREEZER!!!
WARRANTED
To Freeze Ice Creams & Water Ices
IN FIVE MINUTES!!!
More perfectly and in much less time than any other Freezer in use. Its operation is simple and the result certain. To be had at
JAMES WALKER & CO.'S
NEW HARDWARE ESTABLISMENT,
264 ST. PAUL STREET,
Formerly occupied by WM. LYMAN & CO.
June 10. 36

HUDSON BAY
BUFFALO ROBES.
IMPORTATION 1857.
THE undersigned having purchased from the HUDSON BAY COMPANY the whole of their
NORTH-WEST SKINS,
are now prepared to receive orders for the same at their respective places of business.
E. HUDON, FILS & CO.
SEYMOUR, WHITNEY & CO.
Sept. 11. 216

50 BOXES LEMONS.
For Sale by
R. THOMAS,
Bonaventure Building.
July 27. 176

JOHN AIKEN & CO.'S
ADVERTISEMENT.
SCOTCH MADE
LAMBS' WOOL UNDERCLOTHING,
FROM
HAWICK AND DUMFRIES
IN
LADIES' VESTS, DRAWERS & DRESSES,
MISSES' Do. Do. Do.
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, DRAWERS AND SOCKS,
BOYS' SHIRTS & DRAWERS,
GENTLEMEN'S KNITTED JACKETS AND WAISTCOATS,
ABERDEEN & SAUQUHAR SOCKS & HOSE.
THE GENTLEMEN'S SHIRT STORES,
211 & 213 Notre Dame Street. 232

VICHY WATERS.
THE Subscribers have received a consignment of these justly esteemed WATERS from the
Thermal Establishment of VICHY.
These Celebrated Mineral Waters are obtained from five different Springs, each with its peculiar and distinguishing properties, though the same general character pervades them all. The analysis of the several springs, and a full account of the disorders for which they are recommended, will be found in the pamphlets published by the Society.
The Waters are eminently useful in Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, and Biliary Obstructions, Gout, and Rheumatism, &c., &c.
To be had Retail at the
MEDICAL HALL,
Great St. James' Street,
And Wholesale of
CARTER, KERRY & CO.
August 8. 187

LYON & TORNEY,
BARRISTERS & ATTORNIES AT LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public,
CONVEYANCES, &c., &c.,
Brady's Block, PRESCOTT, } OFFICES, { Sparks' Street, OTTAWA CITY,
ROBERT LYON,..........HUGH TORNEY.
August 26, 1857. 202

ALL THINGS NEW!
THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT STRICTLY OBSERVED
AT C. DION'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS,
NO. 210 NOTRE DAME STREET.
July 9, 1857. 16

SPRING DRY GOODS.
THE Subscriber has now received a ful assortment of British and American
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Smallwares,
to which he invites the attention of buyers.
ROBERT ADAMS,
298 St. Paul Sree
3d April, 1857. 80

To Grain Shippers.
THE STEAM ELEVATOR "EXCELSIOR"
IS
NOW IN PORT
AND READY
TO TRANSHIP GRAIN CARGOES.
W. D. B. JANES,
59 Commissioners Street.
Montreal, 8th June, 1857. 134

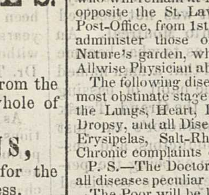
GOOD CHEAP FURNITURE.
THE Subscriber has now on hand the largest and most varied ASSORTMENT of FURNITURE ever offered for Sale in this city, consisting of every article in his line, from the highest to the lowest price. To enumerate his Stock would be useless, but he solicits a call of all in want of such Goods, by which they can satisfy themselves, both in regard to economy and variety of Stock.
Wholesale and Retail, 144 Notre Dame Street.
OWEN McGARVEY.
September 18. 222

Oils! Oils!
150 QR-CASKS PALE SEAL OIL
100 brls WHALE OIL
For sale by
LANE, STEPHENS & Co.
Sept. 16. 220

Fish.
50 BRLS. No. 1 North Shore Salmon
50 brls Mackerel
For sale by
LANE, STEPHENS & Co.
Sept. 16. 220

HUDSON'S BAY,
OR
Every day Life in the Wilds of North America,
DURING six year's residence in the Territories of the Hudson's Bay Company. By R. M. BALLANTYNE, Esq., author of the "Young Fur Traders."
CONTENTS:—Author's appointment to the Service of the Hudson's Bay Company, Stornaway; The Voyage; The Arrival; Description of the Hudson's Bay Company; North American Indians—their Manners and Customs; Voyage from York Factory to Red River Red River Settlement; Norway House; York Factory; Winter Amusement; Voyage from York Factory to Norway House; Voyage to Canada by the Great Lakes of the Interior; Winter Travelling in Canada, Tadousac, &c., &c.; Seven Islands; A Journey in Snow Shoes. One vol. 8vo. Price, $1.
Sold by all Bookseller.
JAMES CAMPBELL,
Wholesale Bookseller, Toronto Street,
Toronto, C.W.
August 31. 206

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED
AT
Sadlier's Cheap Cash Book Store.
HUC'S History of Christianity in China, Tartary, and Thibet, 2 vols. 12 mo., cloth 10s, half mor., 12s 6d.
Keating's History of Ireland, 12s 6d.
My Trip to France, by Rev. J. P. Donelan, 3s 9d.
Milne's Life in China, with four Maps, 7s 6d.
Bella Trelawney, by J. F. Smith, 2s 6d.
Lucretia Marano, or the Countess and the Page, 2s 6d.
Sam Slick in Texas, 1s 3d.
Deeds not Words, a Domestic Tale, by M. Bell, 2s 6d.
Leonora D'Orco, a Novel, by James, 2s 6d.
Five hundred Plays, assorted, each 7½d
In addition to the above, we keep constantly on hand the largest, cheapest, and best assorted stock of Books to be found in Canada.
D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
Corner Notre Dame & St. Francois Xavier Sts.
August 29. 205



☞Listen to the Voice of Truth and Reason, and be profited by it.
THE time has come that all who will can escape the iron grasp of Mercury, and other mineral poisons, by calling without delay to see the well-known and justlycelebrated Indian Herb Doctor, F. TUMBLETY, who will remain at No. 18 Great St. James Street, nearly opposite the St. Lawrence Hall, a few doors below the Post-Office, from 1st of September to 1st of May next, to administer those only true and safe medicines from Nature's garden, which has for its author the great and Allwise Physician above!
The following diseases can be cured by Dr. T. in the most obstinate stage of their existence, viz:—Diseases of the Lungs, Heart, Liver and Throat. Also, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, and all Diseases of the Blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt-Rheum, Fever-Sores, and all other Chronic complaints of years' standing.
P. S.—The Doctor will also give particular attention to all diseases peculiar to Females and Children.
The Poor will be liberally considered.
OFFICE, 18 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, A FEW DOORS BELOW POST OFFICE.
(Nearly opposite the St. Lawrence Hall.)
N. B.—Persons residing at a distance wishing to consult the Doctor can do so by letter, postpaid, enclosing One Dollar, if they wish for an answer. All letters of this nature will receive immediate attention.
Letters should be directed in a plain, bold hand, to the Indian Herb Doctor, F. TUMBLETY, Montreal, C. E.
August 25. 8m-201

For Sale.
SOAP AND CANDLES.
John Mathewson & Son
WOULD invite the attention of the Wholesale Trade to their extensive Stock of Manufactured Goods, viz:—COMMON, LIVERPOOL, Nos. 1 and 2, SOAP.
—ALSO,—
Steam Refined Pale Soap.
The continued favor with which this article is received by the Trade, and the great satisfaction it gives the consumer, proves it to be *the best Soap in use.*
Tallow, Wax Wick, and Adamantine Candles.
Steam Soap, Candle and Oil Works, College and Inspector Street. }
June 2, 1857. 129

OILS.
FOR SALE:—
Extra Refined Lard Oil
Elephant Whale Clarified Seal
Solar Sperm, Rape Seed, Olive
Machinery, Tanners, and Cod Oils
—ALSO,—
Mason's Patent Sperm Oil,
Unequalled for lubricating purposes, and used exclusively by the principal Railroad and Steamboat Companies in Canada.
JOHN MATHEWSON & SON,
Manufacturers.
June 2, 1857. 129

BRANDIES.
THE Subscribers having been appointed SOLE AGENT in Canada for the much esteemed "CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS'" BRANDY, which, in the English, French and United States Markets, classes with the VERY BEST BRANDS, beg to offer to the Trade,—
100 HHDS
100 QR-CASKS
Of Vintage 1852 and 1856. Also, 200 cases, Vintage 1850 and 1855, now landing ex "Eaglet" from Bordeaux, and can with confidence recommend the same as being fully equal, both in quality and flavor, to any brand ever offered for sale in this market.
EWD. MAITLAND, TYLEE & CO.
June 8. 134

LANE, STEPHENS & CO.
OFFER FOR SALE, in Bond or Duty paid imported direct from the places of production:
Valentia Port, of superior quality, in pipes and qr-casks
Pure Juice, in octaves and tenths
Burgundy Port, in qr-casks, "Crown Brand"
Sherry Wines, in qr-casks and octaves
London Port, in qr-casks, Vintage 1852
Queen's Port, in qr-casks, Vintage 1847
Vine Growers Company Cognacs, in hhds, qr-casks, and cases, and of different Vintages
Sept. 16. 220

NOTICE
TO STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS,
ENGINEERS AND OWNERS
WE beg leave to inform CAPTAINS, ENGINEERS and OWNERS of STEAMBOATS, that we have on hand, and are manufacturing FIRE ENGINE PUMPS, and LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVES, in conformity with the late Act of Parliament, specimens of which can be seen at our works or on board of the Steamers "Quebec" and "Napoleon," and can be seen in a few days on board of the following Steamboats:—
"Victoria," "Prince Albert,"
"Jacques Cartier," "Iron Duke,"
"Terrebonne," "Topsey,"
"Ida," "John Stewart,"
"Aid," "Richelieu."
The above furnished in the shortest possible time and on reasonable terms.
BARTLEY & DUNBAR,
St. Lawrence Engine Works
August 3, 1857. 182

LOW MOOR IRON.
LOCOMOTIVE Tyres, Bar Iron, Plates, and every description of this Superior Iron, can be obtained at the manufacturers lowest prices, free of commissions, by application to
W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
No. 54 Cliff street N. Y., and No. 9 Liberty Square, Boston.
who are the sole agents in Canada, and the United States, for the LOW MOOR IRON Company.
July 28, 1857. 6m 177

FOR SALE.
BRANDY—"United Vinyard," in hhds and cases, Vintage 1850
GIN—"DeKuyper & Sons," in hhds and cases
WHISKEY—Islay and Campbelton, in puns, hhds and qr casks
PORT WINE, in qr casks
OLD TOM, in cases
ALE and PORTER, pints and quarts
CHAMPAGNE
Hyson Twankay Tea, in catties
Belmont Sperm Candles, T D Pipes
&c., &c., &c.
D. FRASER,
11 Lemoine Street.
August 5. 184

G. BENDA & Co.,
79 Basinghall Street, London,
IMPORTERS and WHOLESALE DEALERS of FRENCH and GERMAN FANCY GOODS, and MANUFACTURERS of TOBACCONIST GOODS, Meerschaum Pipes and Playing Cards of every description, &c. &c.
SOLE AGENTS for England and the Colonies of Yllpelder & Berolgheimer's Celebrated Patent Lead Pencils, and of the Paratom Purses, under Letters Patent from Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and His Majesty the King of Bavaria.
References allowed to the first houses in Canada.
Goods *Free in Bond*, saving the duty.
Sept. 12. 217

MOLASSES—
50 hhds
94 tierces } MUSCOVADO MOLASSES
18 bbls
For Sale by
W. D. B. JANES,
59 Commissioner Street.
June 8. 134

ENGLISH CHEESE.
BERKELEY, Chadder, Queen's Arms, and Truckle's.
For Sale by
THOMAS PECK & CO.
July 15 166

INK STANDS!
INDIA RUBBER INK STANDS
Glass Ink Stands, in great variety
Red Ink Stands, a new article
Cash Boxes, from 8 to 15 inch
Deed Boxes, &c. &c.
R. GRAHAM,
Stationer, 252 St. Paul Street.
Sept. 7. 212

FOR SALE—
Pig Iron and Horse Shoe Iron, made at Marmora, C. W.
J. HENRY EVANS.
May 11. 110

District of Montreal. } A SESSION of the COURT of QUEEN'S BENCH, holding CRIMINAL JURISDICTION in and for the District of Montreal, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on the FOURTEENTH day of OCTOBER next, at TEN of the clock in the FORENOON. In consequence, I give public notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner in the Common Gaol of the said District, and to others, that they must be present then and there; and I give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments, and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to each of them in their respective capacities.
JOHN BOSTON,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Montreal, Sept 23, 1857. }

For Sale.
E. & A. LaMONTAGNE
No. 1 William Street, New York,
AGENTS FOR CANADA FOR
Messrs. Ruinart Pere & Fils, (Rheims)
" Barton & Guestier, Bordeux,
" Raynal & Alusse, Cognac,
" deBelleville Freres, do.
BEG to solicit orders for direct importation via St. Lawrence or New York, for Champagnes, Clarets and Oils, Brandies, &c., from the above well-known Houses.
E. & A. L. keep constantly in Bond, for the Canada market, an assortment of the above Wines and Brandies; also, Sandeman's Ports, Pemartin & Co's Portillo Sherries, Hocks, &c.
N.B.—E. & A. L. are sole agents in the United States for Messrs. THOS. SALT & CO'S ALES.
June 3. 130

FORESTER, MOIR & CO.
22 and 24 Saint Sacrament Street,
OFFER FOR SALE
Twankay, Hyson Twankay, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson and Congou Teas
Muscovado Sugars, Syrups and Molasses
St. Domingo Coffee, Patna Rice
Tobaccos Cavendish and Honey Dew, in half boxes and catties
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles
Liverpool, Montreal, Castile and Toilet Soaps
Glenfield and Pearl Starch, Fig Blue and Indigo
Coleman's Mustard Sauces, Pickles, Spices
Saleratus, Car. Soda, Cream Tartar
Yeast Powders, T D Pipes, Lamp Black
Blacking in tins, White Wine, and Cider Vinegar
Fish and Oils, Hennessey's Brandy
Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines
Gin in hhds and cases, London Porter, &c &c
ALSO
2000 barrels
1000 bags } Liverpool Salt
4000 minots
AND,
2500 Seamless Bags
300 bales Wick
600 trusses Cotton Twine
Oct. 235

HARDWARE.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE—
BAR IRON—Assorted qualities and sizes
HOOP and BAND IRON
CANADA PLATES and SHEET IRON
CHARCOAL and COKE TIN PLATES
BOILER PLATE and ANGLE IRON
STEEL—Assorted qualities and sizes
SCYTHES, SICKLES and HAY KNIVES
SHEET and BAR LEAD
BLOCK and BAR TIN
LEAD, COMPOSITION and IRON PIPE
NAILS and SPIKES of all kinds
SPADES and SHOVELS
WIRE—Ordinary and Galvanized
AXLES and CARRIAGE FITTINGS
PLOUGH BEAMS and SOCK PLATES
SAWS—Mill, Circular, &c
SAD IRONS
GLUE, BORAX
—ALSO,—
A large Assortment of Cutlery, Tools, and Miscellaneous Shelf Goods, from London, Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Sheffield.
American and German Hardware in every variety
Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Manure and Hay Forks Snaiths, and Sundries, the manufacture of Canada.
J. HENRY EVANS,
Corner of St. Paul and St. Nicholas Streets.
May 11. 110

IN STORE and FOR SALE—
50 hhds Martell's Pale and Dark Brandy, Vintages 1851 and 1855
75 cases Pale do Vintage 1851
150 Green Cases DeKuyper's Gin
300 boxes Layer Raisins
300 boxes M R Raisins
250 bags Cleaned Rice
50 chests Cassia
25 cases Pearl Sago
10 brls No 1 Nutmegs
100 bags Green Coffee
250 boxes Belmont Sperm Candles
40 bales Cloves
50 bags Pimento
50 bags Black Pepper
100 brls Refined Syrup
100 brls Pure Cod Oil
300 qtls Table Codfish
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
May 5, 1857. 105

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—
SUGARS—Muscovado, Loaf and Crushed
TEAS—Twankay, Young Hyson, Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Congou, and Souchong
WINES—Port, (Hunt, Roope, Teage & Co.,) Sherry, (Vergara,) Claret, (Nathl. Johnson & Son,) and Champagne, (Moet & Chandon.)
BRANDY—"Otard, Dupuy & Co.," "Denis Mounie & Co'," and "Sazerac," in wood and bottle
GIN—"DeKuypers" and "Loopuyt," in hhds. and cases
Jamaica Rum; Islay and Campbelton Whiskey; India Pale Ale and London Stout; French White Wine and English Malt Vinegars; Glasgow Tobacco Pipes, assorted; Liverpool Soap, "Blake & Maxwell's"; Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil; Dry White and Dry Red Leads.
—AND—
White Leads in Oil, "Lescher's" Starch, Pepper, Pimento, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Sago, Pearl Barley, Bicarbonate Soda, Sardines, Seal, Cod and Olive Oils, Rice, &c., &c., &c.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.
Montreal 18th June 1857. 143

IN STORE—
Hhds "Martell's," "Hennessey's," "Otard Dupuy & Co," and U. V. P. Brandy Pale and Brown, Vintages 1850-51 '55, in bond or duty paid.
Cases do do do 1841 and 51
Pipes, hhds, qr-casks, Red and Green cases "DeKuypers" Gin
Cases "Booth & Co's" Old Tom
Hhds and qr-casks do
Puns Scotch and Irish Malt Whiskey
Do superior Old Jamaica Spirits
Pipes, hhds and qr-casks Port Wine
Butts, do do Sherry Wine
Brls London Porter, "Abbott's," "Hibbert's," "Trueman's" and "Whitebreads"
Brls Pale Ale, "Bass & Co's," "Flowers" and "Whitebreads"
Chests Madras Indigo
Boxes Belmont Sperm and Belmont Candles, 6's and 12's
Caroteels and Brls Zante Currants
Mustard, Rice, Sago, &c. &c.
—ALSO,—
A few chests and half-chests finest quality English Breakfast Congon Tea.
For Sale by
HUGH FRASER,
30 St. Sacrament Street.
July 10. 102

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—
GUNPOWDER—Blasting F, FF, FFF and Cannister.
PATENT SHOT:—BB B, and 1 to 8.
CUT NAILS
I C Charcoal Tin Plates Pontpool
I C do Terne Plates 14x20
GLASS 7¼x6¼ @ 18x24
WROUGHT SPIKES 5 and 6 in
STEEL:—Eagle Rolled, Tilted and Spring
HOOPS and BAR IRON. &c., &c., &c.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.
June 18th 1857. 143

TO CONNOISEURS
—AND—
LOVERS OF BACCA.
THE GENUINE
NURI TOBACCO,
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM RUSSIA,
BY R. WARNER.
147 NOTRE DAME STREET
SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA.
R. WARNER begs to call particular attention to the above favorite TOBACCO. Can confidently recommend it as being a superior article, and never before imported into Canada. Parties in search of Fine Flavoured Tobacco, should not fail in giving the above a trial.
—ALSO,—
A few of the celebrated SERAGLIO PIPES, Silver Mounting, as used by the Sultan and Turkish nobility; with a great variety of other Pipes, Snuff Boxes, Cigar Cases and Pouches, Liquour Flasks, and other articles to numerous to give in detail.
Wholesale merchants will find it to their advantage to inspect the Stock before purchasing any where else.
Don't forget 147 Notre Dame Street.
1y 14

For Sale.
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—
CIGARS
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION:
"Victoria" Londres Regalias
Do Panatellas
Do Londres
Do Gifts
"Punch" Entreactos
"Rochester"
"Cobden"
"Cabana" Londres
"Cubrey" Operas
Do Regalias
"Cobden" Damas
"El Sol" Opera Panatellas
Do Millar
Do Doces Meses
Do Panatellas
"El Sevillano" Regalias
Do Millar
Do Londres
Brands guaranteed Genuine.
MILLS, MATTICE & CO.
August 24, 1857. 200

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
SUGARS—Bright Muscovado, in hhds & tierces
SYRUPS—Choice Barbados, n small puns Choice Porto Rico, in puns & brls
TEAS—Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Imperial, Hyson Twankay, Twankay & Souchong
COFFEE—Java and Rio, Green and Roasted
SPICES—Extra Nutmegs, Pimento, Cloves, Cassia, Root and Ground Ginger
SOAPS—Liverpool, Honey and Fancy
GLENFIELD STARCH—Pearl, Blue and Corn Starch
BLUE—Waterford, in 14lb bxs
PICKLES and SAUCES—Bushby's, Powell's, Joyce's, in brls and cases
MUSTARD, in jars; Ketchup, Salad Oil
PATNA RICE, Sago, Tapioca, Sugar Candy
BELMONT SPERM CANDLES, Vinegar
FISH—Round and Split Herrings
Digby Herrings, Table Codfish
SALMON, in brls and hf-brls
COD OIL, in brls
INDIGO, Madras, in cases
CURRANTS, in brls; Filberts
LIQUORS—Abbot's and Hibbert's E. I. Ale, pints and quarts.
Abbot's, Hibbert's and Brydge's Stout, pts & qts.
Younger's Edinburg Ale, pts & qts
OLD TOM—Booth's, in hhds & cs Gurney's, in cases
Old Jamaica Rum
Brandy, in hhds and cases
Port Wine, in qr-casks
WINDOW GLASS, assorted, from 9x7 to 22 18
SODA ASH, PALM OIL
MILLS, MATTICE & CO.
Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament Streets.
August 24, 1857. 200

THE largest and best assorted Stock of FANCY TOBACCONIST GOODS on this Continent. Consisting of Meershaum Pipes, in every shape and variety. Tobacco Jars to represent Mortars, Dogs Heads, and Houses. Patent Leather Segar Cases, and French Fancy do; Silver Snuff Boxes, and Gold Mounted do.; Amber and Horn Mouth Pieces; Cherry and other Tubes. With about three thousand dozen of German and French PIPES, any many other articles.
Also, just received, three cases of LATAKIA and TURKISH TOBACCOS, direct from Constantinople, and warranted Genuine.
Also in Store, three hundred and fifty thousand of GENUINE HAVANA SEGARS, of the choicest brands
For Sale, in bond or duty paid, six hundred boxes of MANUFACTURED TOBACCOS, of the most favorite brands, and at prices that defy competition.
JOHN LEVEY.
Sole Agent for Canada for John Anderson's Fine Cut Chewing Tobaccos.
May 23. 120

THE Subscribers are now receiving and offer
100 hhds Central Society of Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy
100 qr-casks, 100 octaves do
500 cases do } Sole Agents in Canada.
—ALSO,—
Clarets in hhds, qr-casks and cases, guaranteed to be genuine
Port and Sherry Wines of different grades
Muscovado Sugar and Molasses
—WITH,—
A General Assortment of Groceries.
LAMOTHE & FRERE,
No. 192 St. Paul Street
April 24. 96

FOR SALE—
Indigo, Button Blue, Cloves
Pepper, Pimento, Cassia
Nutmegs, Mustard in jars and 1lb & ½lbs
Pressed Smoking Tobacco
Playing Cards, Wrapping Paper
Rice, Flour Sulphur, Ginger
Cream Tartar, Castile Soap
Sugar Candy, Olive Oil
Cod Oil, Corks, Belmont Candles
London Pickles, Windsor Soap
—ALSO,—
A general assortment of GROCERIES, consisting in part of Sugars, Molasses, Syrup, Tobaccos, Lead, Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c. &c.
L. MARCHAND & CO.,
No. 174 St. Paul Street.
Oct. 6. 238

HARDWARE.
THE Subscribers beg to offer for Sale at LOW PRICES, a large assortment of English and American GRATES, FENDERS and FIRE IRONS, CORNICE POLES and CORNICES, CURTAIN-BANDS, &c.
RODGERS' Pocket and Table Cutlery and Scissors.
SHEFFIELD Plated and Brittania Metal Ware.
A most complete assortment of Builders Furnishings of the latest designs.
Cabinet Makers, and Upholsterers, Stock of every description.
Saddlery, &c., with the usual assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware.
—ALSO,—
The PATENTED SELF-SEALING CANS for preserving Fruits without Sugar.
JAS. WALKER & CO.,
264 St. Paul Street.
September 16. 220

Grate Coals!
THE Subscribers offer for Sale the best quality of Screened SYDNEY GRATE COAL, in lots to suit purchasers.
MACDOUGALL, KING & CO.
June 9. 135

Smiths' Coal.
BEST NEWCASTLE NUT COAL for Sale by the Subscribers.
MACDOUGALL, KING & CO.
June 9. 135

COALS, COALS.
SCREENED GRATE COALS, in lots to suit purchasers, for sale by
G. & D. SHAW,
No. 8 Common Street.
Dec. 12 242

BARRELS MACKEREL.
Do. Labrador HERRINGS.
Bundles Prime DRY FISH.
Cases LOBSTERS.
For Sale.
McLENNAN, MACNAB, & CO.
17th Sept. 221

SOLE LEATHER.
THE Balance of STOCK of the New Glasgow Tanneries, for Sale by
WILLIS & MACNAB,
Gillespie's Buildings,
Corner of Common and Port Streets.
September 17. 221

FOR SALE—
PLAGNOL'S celebrated OLIVE OIL.
G. E. STARNES,
55 St. Francois Xavier Street.
May 30. 127

FOR SALE.
DUBLIN XXX STOUT PORTER, Pints and Quarts
1st Prize American Cheese
Choice Dairy Butter
Fresh Oatmeal
Superior Buckwheat Flour
No. 1 Mackerel in Kitts
C. D. PROCTOR & CO.
Feb. 14. 38

FRESH BUTTER
IN CROCKS.
JUST RECEIVED, by the Undersigned, a CHOICE LOT of FRESH BUTTER, in Crocks; put up expressly for family use.
R. THOMAS,
Bonaventure Building.
June 25. 149

STOVES!
GREAT ST. JAMES' STREET
NEW STOVE STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS, in addition to their present business, now offer to the public the best selection of COOKING and FANCY PARLOR STOVES, cheaper than any other house in Montreal. Amongst these superior Stoves will be found Sandford's "1000-lb. Challenge Prize Heater," capable of warming both halls and rooms adjoining; also, Littlefield's "Railroad Coal Burner," only requiring to be supplied once a day, leaving no clinkers; a great saving of fuel is effected by their use.
All Stoves not as represented may be returned.
Parties having Stoves not the size required will get them exchanged at valuation during the remainder of the present month.
G. F. PROWSE & Co.
No. 66 Great St. James' Street.
☞ Self-sealing Preserving Cans at 7s. 6d. per dozen.
Sept. 22. 225

NEW STOVES.
THE Subscriber offers for Sale—
New and Improved COOK STOVES, warranted of the best description.
The MPIRE STATE COOK STOVE, a great favorite
MAMM COOK STOVES for Hotels and Boats.
—ALSO,—
Coal and Coke Stoves, Palour Stoves, Nursery Stoves, Fancy Box Stoves, Franklin Stoves, &c., &c.
—AND,—
Richly Ornamented DUMB STOVES
Gallows Pipes, &c., &c.
GEO. HAGAR,
Stove Warehouse, 302 St. Paul St.
September 26. 229

HARDWARE.
The Subscribers are now receiving their
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
Comprising a complete assortment of
HEAVY AND SHELF
HARDWARE,
Which they offer on the very best terms.
BENNY, MACPHERSON & CO.
Sept. 26, 1857. 229

FOR SALE,
THAT LOT of LAND forming the South corner of Craig and St. Dominick Streets with a good Stone Foundation for a House thereon.
Apply to
MESSRS. LEBLANC CASSIDY,
Attorneys
Craig Street.
Montreal Feb. 20, 1857 43

FOR SALE.
THE GOOD WILL of the Business hitherto conducted by McIntosh & McLean, in Great St. James Street, Montreal, together with the Stock in Trade, comprising a full and general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, &c. Early application to be made on the premises. Terms can be made liberal.
Montreal, September 21st. 224

For Sale by the Undersigned:
DRY GOODS of all descriptions
GROCERIES do do
FRENCH MILL STONES
FRENCH BURR STONES
BOLTING CLOTH
E. HUDON, FILS & CIE.,
No. 133 & 135 St. Paul Street
May 14. 113

BUFFALO ROBES.
NORTH-WEST ROBES—[illegible]
SOUTH-WEST ROBES—Seasonable.
[illegible] assorted to suit purchasers.
For sale by
BOYER & HAWLEY.
Sept. 15. 3m 219

NORTH SHORE SALMON,
BARRELS and HALF-BRLS
No. 2 MACKEREL, *new*
SEAL OIL—Hudson Bay Company's
For sale by
BOYER & HAWLEY.
Sept. 15. 1m 219

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
MINTON & Co.'s
Celebrated Flooring Tiles,
FOR CHURCHES, HOTELS, SHOPS, CONSERVATORIES, HALLS OF PRIVATE HOUSES, &c. &c.
Samples and designs can be seen, and every information obtained on application to
CHARLES C. HEARLE,
291 St. Paul Street, Montreal,
Agent for Canada.
Sept. 16 220

Mowing Machines for Sale.
THE undersigned has constantly on hand, and offers for sale, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all sorts, of best manufacture and on most improved principle.
He particularly calls the attention of Agriculturists to his MOWING MACHINES, which he is confident will give entire satisfaction
MATHEW MOODY,
Terrebonne
July 4 166

WHITE FISH.
BARRELS, in prime order.
For Sale.
McLENNAN, MACNAB & CO.
17th Sept. 221

Alloway's Best Charcoal Tin Plates.
THE undersigned have in Store—
500 boxes IC, IX, DC, DX, &c., &c
150 do IC Coke Tin
100 do IC 14 x 20 Terne Plates
For Sale by
MACDOUGALL & BUDDEN,
30 St. Nicholas Street.
September 26. 1m-229

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
50 BARRELS just received, in prime order.
LYMANS, SAVAGE & CO.,
226 St. Paul Street.
August 1. 181

THOS. SALTS & CO'S
CELEBRATED
EAST INDIA PALE ALE,
For Sale by
G. E. STARNES,
55 St. Francois Xavier Street.
Montreal, June 20. 145

200 BOXES Superior American CHEESE
2 tons Eastern Townships do
25 brls OATMEAL, fresh ground
For sale by
M. A. BUCK,
306 St. Paul Street.
August 31. 206

ON HAND,
50 ASSORTED CRATES of CROCKERY, suitable to the trade of Canada West.
RENAUD, PRIEUR & CO.,
200 St. Paul Street.
September 11. 216

SMALL STEAM ENGINE
FOR SALE, an excellent STEAM ENGINE and BOILER, about 3 HORSE POWER, with Shaft, Governor, and a detached pump, all in first rate order. Apply at the "HERALD" Office.
Sept. 11, 1857. 216

NEW MUSIC.
JUST PUBLISHED, and for Sale by the Subscriber—
THE
BELPHEGOR QUADRILLE,
LUCREZIA BORGIA VALSES,
LAUGHING-EYES POLKA,
PEEP-OF-DAY GALOP,
MY FAVORITE SCHOTTISCHE,
THE STAR OF THE BALL MAZURKA,
As played at the STATE and NOBILITY'S BALLS
By Laurent's Band!
All by the eminent Composer
W. H. MONTGOMERY.
☞ Price of all 5s., and will be mailed to all parts of Canada on receipt of this amount.
HENRY PRINCE,
London Music Warehouse,
145 Notre Dame Street.
October 3. 235

Business Notices.

THE HAIR AND COMPLEXION.—The best perservative and beautifier of the hair known, in general use, is Bogle's Hyperion Fluid; the most approved wash for the eradication of tan, and smoothing the skin, is his Hebeaiona; and when the hair assumes a gray appearance, there is no remedy equal to his Electric Hair Dye, as sold by all respectable druggists. r-DC 238

Bristol's Sarsaparilla, the original and only cure for Scrofula and all the terrible brood of external maladies, born of unhealthy blood, still stands alone and unequalled, and is in greater demand than ever. Kemp's Worm Pastilles, by reason of the delicious taste and superior efficacy, have taken the lead of all the mineral vermifuges. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, 69 Water street, New York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c per bottle. r-DC 238

LET THE SKEPTICAL READ THIS!
From Edward Brinley, Esq., No. 3, south side Faneuil Hall, Boston.
BOSTON, Jan. 19, 1851.
Dear Sir: Having for some time purchased of your agent the article of hair restorative prepared by you, and having found it the most valuable preparation for the hair, in my estimation, ever offered the public, I feel it a pleasure, as well as a duty, to offer you my humble testimonial as to its worth, begging you to make such use of it as may seem best to you.
The public has long been deluded and imposed upon, and still is, by thousands of nostrums, promising a benefit to the hair, whilst they have proved but an injury. But the article you have produced, I feel a pleasure in saying, is the most agreeable preparation for dressing the hair, and keeping it in a healthy, vigorous condition, that I have ever known. And wishing you that full success in its sale which its merits so fully and pre-eminently entitle it to, I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD BRINLEY.
To William Bogle, Esq. r-DC 238

TO THE MILLION.—Prof. Wood, of St. Louis, has, after years of deep study and untiring research, succeeded in presenting to the public an article superior to any now in use, and known as his Hair Restorative, the only article that has been completely successful in cheating Age of his gray locks, removing dandruff, itching, scrofula, &c. It restores the gray-headed to more than the original beauty; adds new lustre to locks already luxuriant; having the effect on coarse, harsh hair to render it glossy and wavy; fastens permanently hair that is loose or falling, and many other qualities that will become known as soon as used.
The pride of mankind is singularly developed in the keeping and arrangement of the hair, perhaps from the fact that it is the only portion of the human body that we can train in any way we choose; how important then, having this portion left to our care, that we should use all the means science has placed in our hands to render it beautiful and permanent. If you would have beautiful hair, healthy hair, permanent hair, with its natural color elegantly preserved to extreme old age, don't fail to purchase Wood's Hair Restorative.—Daily Iowa State Gazette. dm-DC 238

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—A Providence paper remarks, that anthracite coal lately found in Rhode Island looks like coal, feels like coal, and smells like coal, all the difference is, that coal burns, but that will not. Were every one to use the Rhode Island coal, they of course would be cold in the winter; but if every one used Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, they would soon be free from colds, coughs, hoarseness, etc. Only 25 cents a box, at——. r-DS 238

COMFORT FOR THE AGED.
The Montreal Transcript, speaking of WISTER'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, June 19, says: "We believe it to be generally recognized as a useful medicine by medical men, and we can state, with perfect truth and sincerity, that in one case with which we are more particularly acquainted—that of an old gentleman, at least 80 years of age, residing a few miles from this city, and who is troubled at times with an asthmatical complaint—the most decided relief is obtained whenever he makes use of the Balsam; this, at the advanced period of life which he has arrived at, may be considered an unanswerable proof of its virtues."
Look out for imitations.
None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. r-D 238

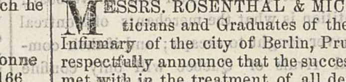
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
We take pleasure in referring to the virtue of Davis' Pain Killer. We have used the article and found it valuable. The sale of this article in the United States is beyond all precedent. The books at the office will show.—Cincinnati Commercial.
Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer.—We first heard of this medicine during a visit to the New England States, and being struck with the novelty of the title, were induced to make some inquiry about it; and we were surprised to learn that it was kept constantly in the houses of most of the inhabitants of the cities and villages where we stopped, to be used in cases of sudden attacks of pain, burns, scalds, &c., and we heard it spoken of in terms of high commendation, both by druggists and physicians.—Philadelphia Eagle.
Perry Davis' Pain Killer.—It is a real pleasure to us to speak favorably of this article known almost universally to be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body. It is valuable not only for colds in the winter, but or various summer complaints, and should be in every family. The casuality which demands it may come unawares.—Christian Advocate.
Valuable Medicine.—The sale of that remarkable and truly valuable preparation, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, is constantly and rapidly increasing. During the past year the demand for this remedy has been altogether unprecedented. Scarcely a week passes by, during which we do not hear of some remarkable cure having been performed, within the circle of our acquaintance, by the use of "Perry Davis' Pain Killer."—Prov. Gen. Advertiser.
LYMANS, SAVAGE & CO., Montreal,
Wholesale Agents.
Oct. 8. dm-DSC-mwf 238

R. & G. A. WRIGHT'S FRANGIPANNI.
THE ETERNAL PERFUME.
Frangipanni Extract, | Frangipanni Pomade,
Do Soap | Do Saches
This delightful and Fashionable Perfumery is rom the Laboratory of Messrs. R. & G. A. Wright, Philadelphia, Manufacturers of the celebrated Gold Medal Perfumery.
For sale by
JOHNSTON BEERS & CO.
J. GARDNER,
And all the Druggists.
June 27. 151

BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS.
WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION—can be acquired by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do [illegible] the is signed FETRIDGE & CO., N. Y. Proprietors of the Woodland Cream.
For sale by all Druggists
Wholesale and Retail Agents for Montreal,
S. J. LYMAN & CO.
June 3 1857 1y mwf-130

The Great American Hair Tonic.
BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID permeates to the cellular tissue of the cuticle, and instantly forces the hair and moustaches to grow. It cures scurf and all diseases of the skin, and is the most beautiful embellisher of the hair to be found. Price 25, 50, and 75 cents per bottle.
BOGLE'S AMERICAN ELECTRIC HAIR DYE magically changes unsightly hair into a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. Price 50 cents, $1, and $1,50 per box.
BOGLE'S AMOLE SHAVING CREAM renders that usual unpleasant operation (shaving a decided luxury. Price 25 and 37 cents per bottle.
BOGLE'S HEBEAIONA, or BALM OF CYTHEREA, is unrivalled for beautifying the complexion and eradicating tan and pimples.—Price 50 cents per bottle.
These articles are all warranted the best and cheapest in the world, or the money refunded
To be had of the inventor WM. BOGLE, and agents throughout the world. 94

TO ALL WHO VALUE THEIR SIGHT!



MESSRS. ROSENTHAL & MICHAEL, Opticians and Graduates of the Royal Eye Infirmary of the city of Berlin, Prussia, would respectfully announce that the success they have met with in the treatment of all defects of the sight, during their residence in Montreal for the past year, has induced them to import a very large assortment of their celebrated
SCOTCH PEBBLE SPECTACLES!
just received per steamship "Anglo-Saxon;" and they are now prepared to suit the most defective vision with the utmost precision.
These Spectacles—now so universally used by all who value the sight—not only protect and assist, but also strengthen the eye. Their superiority has been acknowledged by the most eminent Oculists and Opticians in the world, who unhesitatingly recommend them as the most suitable and useful for the eye, of which fact all purchasers can satisfy themselves personally. The Scotch Pebble Glasses correspond so thoroughly with the curve of the eye, that the light coming from all directions is refracted as strongly as through the centre of the Glass. This allows persons of weak sight to follow the most intricate and minute employment, either by day or candle-light, without causing the least sensation of *drawing* of the sight, which common Glasses generally produce.
Messrs. ROSENTHAL & MICHAEL have also just received from Europe a fine assortment of OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, consisting of Simple and Compound Achromatic Microscopes, Opera and Marine Glasses, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Eye Glasses, Magic Lanterns, Mathematical Instruments, &c., &c., which they offer for sale at their Rooms, at a small advance on the cost of importation.
No. 13 Great St. James Street,
Over Gibb & Co's, next door to the Bank of British North America.
OFFICE HOURS from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.
Messrs. R. & M. beg to lay before the Public the following Testimonials, being a few of the many hundreds they have already received in praise of the justly celebrated Scotch Pebble Spectacles:—
HAMILTON, November, 1856.
We, the undersigned having used the Optical Instruments and Scotch Pebble Spectacles of the manufacture of Rosenthal & Michael, and having thoroughly tested their powers and qualities, do certify that we have found them to be good, and can recommend them to the public as well worthy of consideration. We can particularly recommend the Scotch Pebble Spectacles, for the protection which they afford the Eye, and the increased clearness and power of vision.
JOHN O. HATT,
JAS. KIRKPATRICK,
D. WRIGHT,
JOHN MITCHELL,
ROBT. W. KERR.
QUEBEC, 10th October, 1856.
I hereby certify that I have purchased, from Messrs. Rosenthal & Michael, a pair of Scotch Pebble Spectacles, which have given me much satisfaction. I can safely recommend them as able Opticians.
E. BOWEN, D.C.L.
QUEBEC, 10th October, 1856.
I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the good effects produced on my eyesight from the use of a pair of Scotch Pebble Spectacles, purchased from Messrs. Rosenthal & Michael and can confidently recommend them to all whose sight is at all impaired.
R. GLOVER
August 1. 181

☞ To the Subscribers of the Daily Herald.—We would thank Subscribers who do not receive their paper punctually, to inform us of the omission. We would also caution the public against purchasing papers from our carriers as they are not allowed to sell papers.

☞ We would remind our correspondents at a distance that we refuse all letters unless they are pre-paid.

☞ All notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths inserted in the *Herald* are charged at the following rates:—

Notices of Marriages...........2s 6d
Notices of Births and Deaths....1s 3d
Invitations to attend a Funeral (extra).................1s 3d

All notices, such as the above, are paid at the time of insertion. Should a charge for any of the above notices be allowed to pass through our books, the charge for each notice will be 5s.

ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO. OVID.
THE MONTREAL HERALD

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT., 14, 1857.

QUEBEC vs. MONTREAL.

The peculiar advantages of Quebec as a seaport lies in this, that no dredging is required, either in its harbor or in the approaches to its harbor. Nature has given us deep water, which it has not given to Montreal, and Montreal must succumb to Quebec, as a place of business, just as Albany had to succumb to New York.

* * * * * *

The superior energy of the Montreal Merchants has succeeded in drawing to that place a great deal of business which ought to have never gone there, if the business men of Quebec were what they should be. But the superior advantages of Quebec are now so apparent, that in spite of the activity of Montreal merchants and the supineness of our own, Quebec must soon assume the same position towards Canada, that New York and New Orleans hold towards the United States.—*Quebec Colonist of Saturday.*

Now, for Quebec read Greenock, and for Montreal read Glasgow, and what becomes of the *Colonist's* arguments? No one, that we have heard of, ever denied the possession by Quebec of peculiar advantages as a seaport. All that we and others maintain, is that, although the *natural* advantages of Montreal are less favorable than those of Quebec as a port for the *larger class* of sea-going vessels, for inland navigation she enjoys decided advantages over Quebec, while, through the energy and enterprise of her merchants, she has, by the improvement of her harbour accommodation and the deepening of the river channel to the ocean, succeeded in effectually surmounting the natural disadvantages, which her less enterprising rivals at Quebec flatter themselves are more than an equivalent for their own "supineness." To fair and honest rivalry the merchants of Montreal have ever shown themselves fair and honest rivals; and, while rejoicing in the success of their own energy and perseverance, as exhibited in the presence of the *largest class* of ocean Steamships and sailing vessels in her harbour, they have never been actuated by any desire to injure or triumph over their commercial competitors at Quebec. That the geographical position of Montreal renders her the natural port of exchange for the ocean-borne and inland commerce of the Western portion of the continent, her merchants have long been satisfied; and every-day's experience proves the correctness of their conviction,—a conviction which, in many instances, has alone induced their settlement within our borders. To suppose that any possible amount of energy, on the [illegible] treal "a great deal of business, *which ought to have never gone there,*" is—our contemporary must excuse us—mere nonsense; which, to use an old nautical phrase, may be "told to the *marines,*" but which the *mariners* frequenting our port will never believe. It is true that, but for the energy of our merchants, a great deal of business, which has been, will be *and ought to be* done in Montreal, might have been done in Quebec, notwithstanding the alleged supineness of the *Colonist's* mercantile patrons in that highly-favored seaport; and, so far, our industry and perseverance may have injured the business of our more easy-going rivals there. But, surely, it would be a little too much to ask the merchants of Montreal *supinely* to neglect the development of the natural resources of their position, simply because by doing so, they would attract business to this port from elsewhere—more especially as their failure or success in their endeavors must depend on their power to facilitate the commerce of the interior and, thus, advance the general interests of the Western Country with those of their own port and city. The *Colonist* may rest assnred no business has been *drawn* to Montreal, which *ought to have been done* elsewhere, or which has not been for the mutual advantage of all parties engaged in it; although, but for the energy of our merchants, the same business might have been less advantageously transacted at Quebec. Fair and above-board competition is what the merchants of Montreal have never sought to escape; and if their commercial rivals of Quebec will only confine themselves to such, they will find no narrow-minded local interests of Montreal brought to bear against them. It is not to injure Quebec that we Montrealers strive to render our harbour commodious and our channel to the ocean safe for the largest class of sea-going vessels. It is to meet the legitimate demands of the vast western commerce of the continent; and, surely, if by our energy and enterprise we are enabled to secure the profits of that commerce to our port, it can be no just ground of complaint, on the part of those who might, but for our exertions, have secured a portion of it to themselves. It is not to us, but to the merchants of the West, that the Quebec press and people should address themselves. Let them satisfy *them* that the port of Quebec is better adapted for the purposes of Western commerce than ours, and all the energy of our Montreal merchants will be of no avail against thier laudable endeavors to make the most of those natural advantages, as a sea-port, which they believe they possess, but have, admittedly, heretofore, so supinely neglected to avail themselves of. Fair competition, we repeat, is what the merchants of Montreal are at all times ready to contend with; but, as we have recently had occasion to remark, there is an *unfair* competition, with which they are threatened, that may demand — and, most assuredly, will receive—the earnest opposition of every merchant, of every man in Montreal, who is worthy of the name. If the admitted supineness of the merchants of Quebec is, as we have too much ground to fear, about to be reinforced by the private or corporate interests of those who sway the management of our two great monopolies—the Grand Trunk and Canadian Ocean Steamship Companies—, if the whole weight of the subsidies from the public treasury enjoyed by these Companies is about to be thrown in the scale of Point Levi wharves and warehouses against those of Montreal; then, indeed, the hopes of the *Colonist* may be, at least partially, realized, and, possibly, *a great deal of business,* which *ought to be done* here, will be transferred to the Land and Ocean Terminus of the double monopolies, at Point Levi. Forewarned, however, forearmed; and, we can assure "all whom it may concern" that, even should they succeed in obtaining the vast outlay necessary for their scheme, it will ultimately be a failure. The Commerce of Western America cannot be made tributary to the profits of the Richmond and Point Levi section of the Grand Trunk Railway; and, if required, the dreaded *energy* of our Montreal merchants is fully equal to meet and counteract any attempt to deprive us of the advantages of a direct and regular line of Ocean Steamships, plying between our own harbour and the Mersey.

We have before us some painful evidences of the shameful and unprincipled attempts on the part—we have good grounds to believe—of certain Point Levi speculators, to misrepresent the character of our city in the English papers. We have already, however, rather exceeded our usual editorial limits, and will therefore postpone until to-morrow the exposure of as false and malicious a slander on the fair fame of Montreal as it has ever been our fortune to encounter.

The War in India.

On Monday evening the second united meeting for prayer on behalf of India was held in the American Presbyterian Church, Great St. James Street. The spacious building was crowded, and the several religious exercises, which continued for about two hours, were conducted with great solemnity. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Gemley, Rev. Mr. Kempt, Rev. Mr. Sanderson, and the Rev. Mr. Williams.

The Rev. Donald Fraser, M.A., then addressed the meeting to the following effect:—I have been requested to make a statement regarding the affairs of India, not that what has transpired since their last meeting gives us any great encouragement; still I believe that the accounts which have reached us this evening are on the whole favorable. It is a time not for unmanly terror, but for godly fear—a time when the nation is called to humiliation and prayer, for the hand of God is heavy upon us, and the land which for a hundred years had been the scene of our triumphs, is soaked with the blood of our slain. No man can trust himself to describe the atrocious treacheries of the rebel soldiery. Even in the frightful history of Mahommedan warfare it is not easy to find a parallel. When Tamerlane invaded India, he made blood flow like water; he massacred near Delhi 10,000 prisoners, and after he had taken the city he gave it up to violence, plunder and indiscriminate murder for five successive days. When from Delhi he marched to Meerut he put every living creature within it to the sword. But all these barbarities were done in open warfare. The heinousness of the Sepoy cruelties consists in this—that they have been inflicted most treacherously in a time of perfect peace, by soldiers on their own officers—by servants on their masters and mistresses—and by men on helpless women and tender babes that could never have given them a moment's provocation. These atrocities disclose to the world what capabilities of evil are in human nature, when it is inflamed by rage, and distorted by false and cruel religions. The British Government has taken no account of the tendencies of those religions, and has committed the fatal error of recognising and indulging them. So far it is an amiable wish on the part of our Government to be the most tolerant Government in the world as respects religion; but as it has been in the case of Popery, so also in the case of Mahommedanism and Paganism, the Government has not merely tolerated, but has encouraged and sustained—thus sowing for itself the seeds of dreadful calamities. What wonder after all that the Sepoys have revealed natures so obdurate and cruel? The Bengal army has actually been constructed on a recognition of Mahommedanism and Brahminism. And who does not know that the Mahommedans have always been the race most opposed to British rule in India, and that their religion has always produced a fierce, vindictive, bloodthirsty character? Who, also, does not know that the whole system of Hindooism is marked by horrid cruelties—and that its rites—the high priests of which are those very Brahmins, whom our Goverrnment has favoured so long—are observed with abominable tortures and obscenities? The present outbreak in India is indeed a religious one in this sense—that it is the outburst of those base and violent passions which the false religions of that people promote. And this truth it has made plain to every one—that as surely as the true religion of Christ breathes a spirit of love, the false religions that oppose Christ's Kingdom breathe a spirit of enmity and cruelty—implcable and unmerciful hate. That the rebels will be signally defeated and punished, so soon as the British army is reinforced, there is no cause to doubt.—The heroism of our countrymen and women, when surrounded by hordes of armed men more cruel than the beast of prey, has maintained the old prestige of the British name, and has filled Christendom with admiration; while at the same time it has added to the poignancy of our grief, that Christian heroes—such, for instance, as Sir Henry Lawrence—should perish by the hands of the heathen, and that messengers of peace—missionaries of the Lord Jesus, English and American—should, in the prime of their life and usefulness, have ended their cause in sudden martyrdom. However we may comfort ourselves with the thought that a large army is hastening to the scene of this unequal conflict; it is an awful thought that two months yet must elapse from the date of the latest advices before any considerable proportion of that army can even reach Calcutta, and during [illegible] know that they have skilful leaders? We [illegible] forget the high courage and generalship of Sir Havelock, Nicholson, and Neill. But no arm of flesh can avail us, unless God be with us, and for His help let us all bow down in prayer. God has not cast us off—there have been many tokens of His mercy even in this terrible judgement. It is of His mercy the mutiny broke out before the day fixed in the plot for the simultaneous rising, so that in many places the Europeans had warning to prepare and fortify themselves. It is of His mercy, that the armies in two Presidencies out of the three, have remained faithful (with few exceptions), and that the Sikhs and Goorkas, even in the North west, have rallied under our flag — since if all the Princes and soldiery and armed natives had risen against us, all the Europeans in India might have been driven into the sea. It is of his mercy that the trouble has not come on us till after we had made peace both with Russia and with Persia—so that all our military force is available for the suppression of this bloody civil war. And it is of God's mercy, thus to expose to our rulers the sin and folly of encouraging Hindoo superstition and caste, and to rouse the attention of Christendom, in a way that can never be forgotten, to the duty of enlightening and evangelising a land which is perhaps the most terrible stronghold of Satan's Kingdom on the earth. It is of God's mercy, too, that our nation, having many temptations to pride, is thus chastened again and again, and made to bend the knee before high heaven. We mourn our sins, that deserved greater judgments than these; and we cry for deliverance and just judgment. I say judgment, not vengeance. God grant that no harmless women and children may be slain by our soldiers in wild revenge! But the men that are traitors and murderers have forfeited life; and their execution with the utter destruction of those places that have been the scenes of their crimes; I do not call vengeance, but necessary and righteous judgment. When peace is restored, the glorious and Godlike revenge of England should be to render good for evil—to show to all Asia the superiority—not of her race only—but also of her religion—and to bestow on India the blessings of a Christian education, civilization, and prosperity.

A collection having been taken up, the Rev. Dr. Taylor pronounced the benediction.

The next meeting will take place in the Free Church, Coté Street, next Monday evening, at half past seven o'clock.

The Red River Settlement.—We lately announced, from our own correspondence, the arrival of the Government Surveying party at this settlement. The following is from the *Toronto Globe* of Saturday last:

Advices have reached town that the Government expedition that left this in July last, reached Red River on the 5th September. The party left Fort William on 4th August, and stopped two days at Fort Francis, at the head of Rainy Lake. The journey on the whole is described as charming, notwithstanding some little unpleasantness occasionally. They had several interesting meetings with the Indians, some of them fine stalwart men, but generally a miserable set. The route taken lay from Fort William to Dog Lake, thence to Rainy Lake, Lake of the Woods, Winnipeg River, and across Winnipeg Lake to Red River. On Winnipeg River, the party were twice, on the same day, very near meeting with a watery grave while running the Rapids. Once two canoes, with 11 men in each, were near being lost. They met severe gales in crossing some of the traverses on the lakes, but ultimately reached their destination in safety. Two of the men were at one time seriously ill, as was Mr. Dawson, the head engineer, whom they were obliged to leave behind at the Islington Mission, on Winnipeg River. The party, at the date of these advices, were still under canvas, but all well. The report of their safe arrival was received via Pembina and St. Paul's, and we understand the scientific portion of the party will probably reach this early next month by the same route.

Timothy.—The advertisement of Mr. Wm Hyre of his runaway servant seems to have excited a good deal of attention. The *Pilot* says Tim ought to come back; the *Leader* now says so, too. But Tim won't. He only went in to draw the money, and he means to do just that and no more. Why don't Mr. Hyre send him about his business, or rather, why was he ever taken on in a place for which he was notoriously unfit.

Ottawa Election.—At Pontiac the candidates, Messrs. Bryson and Burke, having been nominated, the former had a large show of hands in his favor. The polling is fixed for the fifteenth and sixteenth—declaration on the 17th instant.

Silver Coinage for Canada.—We learn that Mr. Wyon, the designer for the Royal Mint, has been engaged to furnish designs for a Canadian silver currency of dollars, halves, quarters and eighths of dollars. The coins, it is understood, will bear Her Majesty's head on one side, and a wreath of maple leaves encircling their values on the other.

Military.—One company of the 17th Regiment, under command of Captain McPherson, arrived here yesterday forenoon in the steamer *Canadian*, and proceeded to the barracks. We believe the first portion of the 9th Regiment will leave for Quebec this evening, when they will embark on board the *Vulcan* for England.

Fire.—Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in an old unoccupied building on the Papineau Road. It was entirely consumed. This house was, we believe, the resort of the most abandoned prostitutes.

The Riot in Griffintown.—Yesterday Thos. Murphy and Michael Hennessey were committed to the Common Jail of this District, under the warrant of Joseph Jones, Esq., Coroner, charged with the murder of the late John Thomas Sadler.

Recorder's Court.—Yesterday, John Flynn was fined 5s. and costs for allowing his cows to go at large in Sherbrooke street. John Hogan, blacksmith, was fined 20s. and costs, for having on the 10th instant, committed an assault and battery on Louis Sincerny, stone-cutter. There were eight other cases, consisting of drunkenness and vagrancy.

Theatre Royal.—We would remind our play-going readers that the performances at the Theatre are, this evening, for the benefit of the much-admired and popular Miss Julia Gould. The first piece of the evening is the interesting and romantic Drama of "The Enchantress," in which Miss Gould will sing a variety of popular melodies. The performances will conclude with the amusing afterpiece of "The Camp at Chobham."

The Diorama of the Burning of Moscow.—This thrilling and life-like exhibition remains but this week at the Bonsecours Hall, and we advise all to pay it a visit before it leaves. The entertainment is diversified with a large collection of Dioptric Paintings, instructive, historical and amusing, and laughter-inciting experiments in ventriloquism by Mr. Gallagher. Taken collectively the entertainment is one wherein much usefulness is combined with the ludicrous, and may be profitably witnessed by all, both old and young.

Stained Glass.—We had the pleasure of visiting Mr. Spence's Glass-Staining establishment, in Notre Dame Street East, yesterday, and were much gratified with a very fine specimen of his beautiful art. It consists of a memorial window about to be placed in the church at Hawkesbury, on the Ottawa. The window is pointed, in three divisions, and is adorned with finely-executed scenes from the life of our Saviour, representing His Birth, Baptism, His Agony in the Garden, and the final Sacrifice on the Cross. At the foot of the window is a scroll stating that the window has been erected, by his three sons, in memory of their father, the late George Hamilton, Esq., of Hawkesbury Mills. It does infinite credit not only to the skill of Mr. Spence but to the advanced state of the higher branches of the Decorative Arts in Canada.

FINANCES IN THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK.

(*From the Journal of Commerce.*)

Money Market, Saturday, Oct., 10.

The money market was more excited to-day than ever before, owing in part to the further unexpected failures. and in part to the foolish and ridiculous rumours, put afloat by idle and vicious persons, without the least foundation, and made out of—nothing.

We forbear to print a list of the suspensions, as most of them would not be of sufficient public interest to warrant the exposure. Among the most prominent are Mr. Henry A. Colt, a wealthy gentleman who is agent for a large Havana house, and suffers temporary embarrassment, from which we trust he will speedily be relieved; Messrs. Corning & Co., Bankers, who are cornered with bonds, and foreign Exchange; and Mr. John A. Genin, of Bazaar celebrity.

The Banks hold out nobly, and although abused on all sides, really seem to have more courage than all the rest of the community. The demand for deposits at the Savings Banks is encouraged by the speech of many people who ought to know better.

The Illinois Central R. R. Co., having a large amount of their floating debt maturing to-day and not being able to realize upon their Foreign Exchange [illegible] protested. The Erie was also protested yesterday, but the Treasurer does not succumb, and hopes to make an arrangement in a day or two to continue payment.

The Stock market showed considerable activity in bonds this morning, and there was also a fair demand for stocks, in some cases at better prices. At the Second Board, there was less buoyancy, the market closed flat and unsettled. Erie sold down to 7¼ @ 7½, and New York Central, which touched 54 in the morning, declined to 52¼ in the afternoon, closing at 52¼.

The imports at New York from foreign ports for the week are $2,359,095 against $2,650,392 for the corresponding period of last year, and $2,168, 521 for the same time in 1855.

BOSTON.

(*From the Post.*)

Saturday was a quiet day, and mercantile payments generally were made with comparative ease. At the opening of business, the banks held $2,636,100 in coin, an aggregate gain of $300,000 in the week over and above the considerable demand at their counters, the calls of the country banks and of New York, the payment of duties, &c., &c. This increase of specie in the midst of difficulties is highly encouraging. With their largely reduced deposits, the books stand stronger with $2,650,000, than they would with $3,000,000 in ordinary times. And we are glad to be able to report an easier feeling among those who retain bank confidence The raising of large sums is as difficult as ever. The outside market is as bare as ever, both of money and confidence. But within the banks, for regular dealers and for moderate sums, money is not extraordinarily scarce at this moment. Of course, we are not blind to the fact that few pay anything but notes, that neighbors help each other to the utmost, that trade is next to nothing, and that some of the leading retailers are beginning to offer their rich goods at extremely low prices. All these evidences of hard times are patent to every observer. Money is *very* scare *everywhere,* beyond a doubt; but; what we mean to say is, that it is by no means as scarce in banks as it was a fortnight ago. Many of the heaviest borrowers, have been killed off; and thus far, the Boston banks do not hold suspended (not to say bad) paper, to an inconvenient amount. It thus happens that our banks are apparently fast approximating to the point at which they can take care of all the survivors that are held to be worth saving. With a strong note or favorite security, presented by a staunch application, there is now a good chance of getting the money at 6 to 10 per cent., within a day or two, if not at the moment of application.

There is an utter lack of confidence in paper in State street, conjoined with a very great lack of means. Especially is anything New Yorkish in disrepute. All that New York can get of us at present is from the drawing of specie on small checks, which amount to nothing in the aggregate.

Everything seems to be on firm ground in Boston, with the mass of the mercantile community. The feeling here is quiet, but somewhat hopeful. The only great cause for anxiety is New York, where things seem to be getting into "a dead lock."

On Saturday, the announcement that the Michigan Central, Illinois Central, and New York and Erie Railroads had suspended, made some conversation, but excited little surprise. The Michigan Central may be called a Boston road. It is stated, however, that there is reason to believe that a large portion of the new issue of bonds will be taken in Europe.

For foreign exchange there is scarcely a price, while there is a large quantity on sale. The transactions for the last steamer or two, however, were more numerous than they had previously been.

The Boston share market is not worse, as regards the amount of business that it has been for many months. Lower prices are obtained for bank shares, but a panic of a fortnight ago has subsided. Railroads are very well sustained. They are pretty scarce. The payment of the bank dividends, by giving somebody some money to invest, materially strengthened the stock market. "Minnesota" and "Pittsburg" are occasionally sold, but little is done in anything else in the copper line. Where anything of any sort is forced upon the market, lower quotations are inevitable. But neither in money nor in stocks is there an atom of panic at the present moment in our good city.

The Siege of Delhi.—At a meeting in aid of the Indian relief fund, held in the metropolitan parish church of Islington on Monday, the 21st, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the vicar of the parish, read a very interesting letter from his father, the Bishop of Calcutta. That venerable prelate (who took a very gloomy view of the state of affairs at the time his letter was written) says that General Wilson makes the alarming statement that Delhi cannot be assaulted without the probable loss of 10,000 men.

The Relief at Arrah.—The little garrison of Arrah, consisting of some half-dozen English gentlemen, 46 Sikhs, and fifteen other European and half-caste officials, were relieved from Buxor by Major Eyre, who took down three guns and 200 men, beat the mutineers and rabble near Jugdespore, and released the garrison on the 3rd of August.

THE "TRUE WITNESS" ON THE INDIAN MUTINY.

That the Catholic journalist should repudiate with horror the vindictive ravings of a portion of the British press, is laudable, and no more than what we have a right to expect from him; that the Irishman should profit by the events now transpiring in India, to remind the self-satisfied Anglo-Saxon of the atrocities perpetrated upon Irishmen, and upon Irish maids and matrons, by Orangemen, and the upholders of Protestant ascendancy in Ireland, is but natural; but, for the honor of the Irish and Catholic name, we should protest against any appearance even of sympathy with the ruthless fiends of the Bengal native army, and reject with indignation the charge too often urged against us by our enemies, that, to be a good Catholic, one must needs be a bad subject, and take delight in the defeat and sufferings of our fellow-countrymen.

It would almost seem however as if some of our contemporaries were anxious to furnish arguments in support of this dishonoring imputation upon the loyalty of Catholics, subjects of the British Empire. In this suicidal policy the True Witness cannot join. We have not so learned our religion, nor has our Church ever laid it down as an article of faith, that hostility to our legitimate civil rulers is an evidence of our attachment to our ecclesiastical superiors. To "honor the King," is a duty inculcated by our holy religion; and though of course the Catholic is at liberty to seek redress of wrongs and removal of grievances, whensoever he is oppressed, he is never permitted to seek these desirable ends, save by peaceable and constitutional means. This doctrine may be unpopular with some. It may be called slavish and unpatriotic; but whilst the Church teaches it, we as Catholics, are well content to hold it.

We repeat therefore that as a Catholic, we protest against the accusation which we have more than once met with in the columns of our Protestant contemporaries — that, Catholics necessarily sympathise with the mutinous Sepoys, and would rejoice in the defeat of the brave men now gallantly struggling against fearful odds beneath the burning sun of India; and as we cannot but regret that any of our Catholic contemporaries should even seem to give occasion for so vile a slander, we cannot refrain from entering our protest against certain passages which appeared in the last number of the *Toronto Mirror*. Not that we would accuse or even suspect our contemporary of approving the unmentionable atrocities of the revolted Sepoys; but it does seem to us he has allowed very natural feelings of indignation against British misrule, both at home and abroad, to betray him into some very ridiculous exaggerations. As for instance, when he gravely tells us that:—

"The atrocious acts of the mutineers are not those of the inhabitants of India, but of a host of mercenaries, a horde of Anglicised Legionaries, who for the last century have been fed upon the civilisation, the tracts, and the Bibles of Christian England."

And that:—

"Awful indeed is the manner of the revenge of the Sepoys, but in British garrisons, and under British officers they have learned their civilisation."

A very slight acquaintance with the history of India, and of the customs of the various races which have inhabited that region since the earliest ages of which we possess any authentic records, would have prevented our respected, and generally accurate contemporary from falling into the above ludicrous errors. In the first place—the "mutineers" or Sepoys—are "the inhabitants of India;" and, in so far as the Bengal Army is concerned, are, for the most part, of the very highest "*caste*"—Hindoos of the Hindoos. It is a fact well known to every Indian officer, and one which has operated very disadvantageously for the discipline of the native army of the Bengal Presidency, that its soldiers have been selected too exclusively from amongst the high "caste" Brahmins—that very class, or "*caste*" which is most tenacious of its ancestral customs and the least amenable to European influences. Indeed, though we are not in possession of all the facts connected with the present outbreak, there can be no doubt that one of its existing causes was the strong attachment of the Bengal Sepoy to his peculiar "*caste*" privileges, and the jealousy with which he viewed all attempts on the part of the British Government to "*Anglicise*" him, and to induce him to adopt the customs of European society.

The truth is that, so far from the Sepoy having become "*Anglicised,*" or having shown the slightest tendency to exchange his civilisation for that of his British masters, the latter have been to a very considerable extent, "*Hindooised*"—if our contemporary will pardon us the word; and have shown too great a promptitude to throw off their national characteristics, and to adopt those of the subject races. In his anxiety to get rid of the reproach of being a "*griffin,*" the newly arrived Briton has, we regret to say it, too often forgotten that he was a Christian gentleman; and has been content to merge his European civilisation in that of the effeminate and debauched Asiatics by whom he was surrounded. To this may perhaps be [illegible] native troops; who in the days of Clive, looked upon their European officers as almost a superior race of beings, with whom it was in vain to contend.

In the next place, the "atrocious acts" of the mutineers, so far from having been learned from their British officers, or being the effects of European civilization—are essentially and characteristically Asiatic in all their features. When the Oriental would express in the strongest manner, his scorn, hatred and defiance of his foe, he invariably seeks to accomplish his object by outraging the latter's female relatives. Chivalry, to which we owe our respect for woman, is a plant of exclusively European growth; nor do we believe that under any system of training it would be easy to impress the Asiatic mind with those sentiments of compassion for the weak, and veneration for women and children, which, before their conversion to Christianity, were instanced by the historian as characteristic of the barbarians of the Western world. In the East, from the earliest ages, the women and children of the vanquished have always been deemed the lawful spoil of the victor, to minister to his lusts; whilst in Europe—thanks to our adherence to the peculiar traditions of our Indo-Germanic ancestors, and to the ennobling influences of Christianity, which made the rude warrior gentle, *i.e.,* a gentleman—female chastity has been held in honor, and cruelty towards the weak, has been almost universally stigmatized as the act of a coward. Even the Roman heathen could applaud the poet's maxim—"*parcere subjectis, sed debellare superbos;*" whilst we doubt if in the language of any Asiatic nation there is a word to express the European idea of "gentleman."

It is also, to say the least, an exaggeration to compare the prompt but righteous military executions inflicted by Sir Henry Lawrence upon *armed mutineers,* with the long protracted tortures inflicted by Nena Sahib and his gang upon *unarmed women and children.* According to the laws of all civilized nations—Catholic or Protestant—the crime of the soldier who takes up arms against his officer is punished with death; but to put non-combatants to death, and to tortures worse than death—and that with every refinement of cruelty that brutal ingenuity can devise—is an act for which no gentleman, no Catholic should attempt to offer any apology

But it is more than an exaggeration on the part of our contemporary to assert as he does, that "both sides are massacreing all they can lay hands on." Of the mutineers this is true, but not of the British troops before Delhi; and it is a foul libel on these gallant men, of whom no inconsiderable portion are Irish Catholics, to insinuate that, because in fair fight with the foe they neither give nor take quarter, like the latter, they massacre "all they can lay hands on." As yet there is not a single well authenticated instance of the slightest violence offered by the British troops to the women or children of the mutineers, or indeed to any except the mutineers themselves, who have richly deserved the doom that has been awarded them. Our contemporary's moral sense must indeed be dull if he cannot discriminate betwixt the righteous military execution of mutineers taken with arms in their hands, and the wanton massacres of women and children of which the Sepoys have been guilty; and we certainly cannot altogether acquit him of the *suppressio veri* when he cooly informs his readers that—" if Nena Sahib has murdered several hundreds of women and children at Cawnpore, Sir Henry Lawrence has blown hundreds from the guns at Lucknow—"Hundreds"—but of whom? we ask. Not of "women and children" but of mutinous soldiers, who hardly deserve the honour of dying a soldier's death, and whose lives by the law of every civilized community were justly forfeit.

Neither is it strictly true that—" if the Sepoys have mingled indecency with cruelty, the Parliamentary Blue Book informs us that they first learnt the practice from Warren Hastings and the European tax-gatherers." We are no apologists for the cruelties exercised by the, not "European" but—native "tax-gatherers" upon the unfortunate ryots; but we deny that the infamous practice so eloquently denounced by the immortal Burke is of British origin, or was "learnt from Warren Hastings." The use of torture for the collection of revenue has been from time immemorial an Indian and indeed Asiatic institution, which every successive dynasty has in its turn employed as a means of enforcing payment of its demands upon the cultivators of the soil. It flourished under the Emperors of the Patan, as well as of the Mogul dynasty; it existed in full rigor when the imperial sceptre passed from the hands of the feeble descendants of Aurungzebe into the iron grasp of the British soldier; and the charge to which the present rulers of India are justly obnoxious is—not that they introduced, but that they connived at, and consented to profit by it; and that in their alliances with the native Princes, they did not expressly stipulate—as they should have done—for the total abolition of the infamous custom. The melancholy truth is that the East India Company have ever been more anxious about their dividends, than the moral or material welfare of their subjects; and thus willingly availed themselves of the pre-existing native machinery for squeezing the "lacs of rupees" out of the unhappy ryots. For this it is impossible to offer any excuse; but at the same time, it argues a gross ignorance of Indian history to pretend that the use of torture was *first* introduced by the English; or that the present mutiny of our pampered and petted Sepoys is in any way connected with the atrocities of the Rohilla war, the wrongs of the Begums of Oude or the judicial iniquities of Elijah Impey.

It is in no hostile spirit towards the *Mirror* that we pen the foregoing remarks, nor with any intention of palliating the many abuses of power of which the East Company and their agents, have been guilty towards the native races of India. As lovers of truth, and not altogether ignorant of the history of that country, we admit the existence of those abuses, whilst as Christians we heartily denounce them. But at the same time, we would desire to record our detestation of that maudlin sympathy which in certain quarters has been either openly expressed or but faintly concealed, for the vile ruffians who have signalised their courage by the murder of women and children; and as Catholics, jealous of the honor of our holy religion, and we hope not altogether ignorant of its teachings, we would indignantly repudiate the accusation too often urged against us by our enemies—that the faithful Catholic cannot be a loyal subject; and that if he sincerely loves his Church he must needs rejoice in the humiliation and misfortunes of that Government beneath whose flag he is voluntarily a resident, and from whose laws he demands protection for his life and property. This at least we may say with confidence; that of all the men, our Catholic Bishops and Clergy, whether in Canada, or in Ireland, the least deserve to have any imputations cast upon their loyalty, or patriotism; and that the layman who, by word or deed, encourages the notion that they inculcate disaffection towards the State, as a duty towards the Church, renders them but a very unwelcome service, and thereby exposes the name of Catholic to the undeserved reproaches of our Protestant slanderers.

HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF SAILORS ON BOARD SHIP—THE CASE OF THE MIDDLESEX.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

On Thursday, Feb. 12, the ship "Middlesex" left Liverpool, arriving at New-York on Wednesday, April 15, 1857. She had a crew of 3 officers, 38 men, a doctor, and a Liverpool pilot. From Saturday, the 14th of February, until within two days of the ship's arrival at this port, the officers kept continually beating, flogging, kicking, and otherwise maltreating the crew with belaying pins and iron pins, so that when the vessel reached port four men had died from the injuries they sustained, and it was found necessary to remove five or six others to hospital in Staten Island. These were in such a decrepid condition that they had to be carried down the sides of the vessel into a small boat.

The particulars of these outrages were sworn to before the Grand Jury, and they are, substantially, as follows:

First—That on Sunday, March 15, a seaman, named Jones, received forty-five lashes, with a doubled rope, from Lyman, the first mate, acting under the Captain's order and superintendence. The seaman was sick at the time, but, nevertheless, was kept tied up for fourteen minutes after the whipping.

Second—That on the same day the second mate, Jones, gave a seaman, named Warren, a savage kick, quite prostrating him.

Third—That the same man, Warren, was afterwards terribly beaten by the first mate, Lyman, with a belaying pin.

Fourth—That on the 11th of April, in the presence, and under the direction of the Captain, Lyman, the first mate, attacked a seaman named Marshall, throwing him down and trampling on his head and face with the heel of his boot until the victim became motionless and speechless. After the man had revived, the Captain told Lyman to "Go at him again," which he did, and continued his brutal treatment until all the passengers thought Marshall dead.

Fifth—That on the 14th of February Jones, the second mate, after beating Smith, sent him to the top of the foremast to catch flies, then to the tip of the bowsprit on the same errand, and finally beat him with a rope, and made him go down upon his face on the forecastle for the purpose of biting an inch out of the deck. The man tried to do this, but, not succeeding, he was again severely beaten.

Sixth—That on the 29th of February, the said Smith, being exhausted and unable to stand, lay down in the steerage, when Jones, the second mate, immediately ferreted him out, beat him unmercifully with a belaying-pin, and afterwards with a rope twice doubled, then shackled him to the pump-handle while at work, and subsequently chained him to another man, both of whom were sent about their business.

Seventh—That Smith, after receiving other beatings, was wandering about the deck on Sunday, March 1st, in a state of delirium, when Jones seized a belaying-pin and struck him several blows over the head, knocking him down and leaping on him again and again.—Jones then put a rope round Smith's neck and the crew dragged him about. After this he was flung down the companion-way, where he remained senseless, but, on again moving, Jones calling out "you [illegible] d—n son of a b—h! caught [illegible] thought life extinct. [illegible] finished that job at last," Jones replied, "I meant to do it." Smith was removed afterwards to a filthy place called the hospital, about five and a half feet long by four wide, in which there were already three others. Smith was unable to eat, his throat being so swollen, and all this time he was still ironed! On the 5th of March Smith was speechless; his face was black and terribly swollen, and he was covered with wounds. He died at 11 o'clock that morning. On examination after death his head was found to be quite soft, and several of his ribs were broken. He was thrown overboard into the sea without any ceremony.

There were also three other deaths on board under similar circumstances.

All these facts, and many more, were sworn to before the Grand Jury. Why, then, did they not find a bill against H. B. Parmalee, master of the *Middlesex?* Was it because they did not think the evidence sufficient, or the crimes perpetrated on board the ship sufficiently heinous? Did they believe the testimony of the only witness examined; if not, why did they not hear the others who were ready to corroborate his evidence?

Before the witness, here alluded to, had concluded his testimony, several of the Jurors expressed great indignation against the captain of the ship. They said that they required to hear nothing further in order to indict him, and therefore would not examine the three remaining witnesses. The Jury *did* return a Bill of Indictment against Capt. Parmalee, but at their next sitting they recalled or smothered it, and did not "find it." Why?

JUSTICE.

THE SULTAN'S £1000.

(*From the European Times.*)

The Sultan's contribution to the fund for the relief of the sufferers in India is handsome—a thousand pounds, and was accompanied by a letter to the Lord Mayor of London from the Turkish Ambassador, which enhanced the merit of the gift. The Lord Mayor in acknowledging the receipt travelled out of the usual routine to explain that the mutinies were not caused by any interference with the religion of the people. "Persons of every religion in India," says the civic monarch, "are left to worship God according to their own persuasion, without any interference; and the government is considered as a trust from Almighty God, with a view to the benefit of the people. These fundamental principles will never be departed from, and, with God's blessing upon them, India will attain to a degree of prosperity which she has never yet enjoyed." The excellence of the motive which dictated this effusions is more apparent than its taste. But as the Sultan is acknowledged head of the Mahommedan faith, and as it is now clearly proved that the rebellion has been the result of Mahommedan intrigue and Hindoo credulity, the city official considered it, no doubt, a master stroke of policy to introduce this touch of Liberalism, the greased cartridges and the religious tracts notwithstanding. If the Lord Mayor had convinced himself that the Sultan was as ignorant of every thing connected with the outbreak as the North American Indians or the Caffres of South Africa, this mode of addressing him was pardonable; but we suspect that "his Imperial Majesty, my August Sovereign," to quote the titles given to him by the Turkish Ambassador, would be able to give the Lord Mayor of London a somewhat different version. The Indian butcheries are brutal and revolting enough, Heaven knows, but it is useless to disguise the fact that we have precipitated them by our own blundering and want of consideration for the feelings of the people.

The *Daily News* of yesterday in commenting on the proclamation of that human fiend, Nena Sahib, dwells emphatically upon a sentence which it contains, namely, that "Alexandria is the route to India," for the purpose of showing the unpardonable error which the British Government has committed in sending troops destined for that country by way of the Cape, — a three months' voyage, instead of instantly forwarding them across the Isthmus with the approval of the Sultan,—a thirty-five days' journey. "Who can measure the mischief," indignantly asks our contemporary, "that may be produced in India by the delay of these terrible weeks? Who can tell how far such fictions as these of Nena Sahib may have infected the popular belief? Who is to estimate the fearful confirmation they may derive in the popular mind from this unfortunate retardation of reinforcements? That Havelock may have succeeded in relieving Lucknow, that the safety of Agra may be secured, that the retreat from Delhi may be contradicted, and Calcutta reported comparatively free from the paroxysm of distrust and consternation under which that great city is labouring, is of course the ardent hope of every lover of his country. But England will exact a stern retribution from those careless or incompetent rulers who, in the days of England's distress and India's extremity, chose to forget, in sending their army of succour, that 'Alexandria is the route to India." The courtly London *Times* yesterday is hardly less severe on the apathy of the Ministers of the Crown at this trying juncture. Replying to a correspondent who desires some more adequate recognition of the services of General Havelock than the paltry "good service pension" of £100 which the Duke of Cambridge has just conferred upon that distinguished General, the paper adds with a sardonic grin, "our correspondent should make allowance for the fact that there is scarcely a Minister in London, that Lord Panmure is more intent on the destruction of grouse than of mutineers, and that the fountain of honour itself is far in the Highlands, out of reach even of telegraph." The allusion to the grouse is hardly correct, for the same paper which contains this withering sentence makes the important announcement that Lord Panmure, in company with another Cabinet Minister, Lord Stanley of Alderly, had shot on his own estate in Scotland the largest deer of the season—a wonderful feat when the land is covered with mourning. What is Lord Palmerston about at this crisis? Does he desire, like Lord Aberdeen, another Sebastopol committee to upset his government? The Sultan's £1000 will be a heavy missive from the bow of Mr. Disraeli, for it shows that we have lost invaluable time by the circuitous voyage, when we might have saved so much by the most direct course.

PROSPECTS OF A FREE STATE IN TEXAS.

From the New Orleans Crescent.

It is not altogether a new thing to our readers that, while a portion of the Southern people have been making strenuous efforts to introduce Kansas into the Union as a Slave State, the rapidly-growing Anti-Slavery influence has been almost entirely overlooked. We allude to Texas, the western portion of which is rapidly filling up with emigrants from Germany and other parts of Europe. To know that this class of emigrants is populating Western Texas almost exclusively, is sufficient to satisfy any well-informed and unprejudiced mind that there exists in that section an Anti-Slavery sentiment. That these emigrants are opposed to the institution of Slavery is no secret: they publicly proclaim their opposition to that institution. But because they do not agitate the question of abolition, the party with which these foreigners act affect to believe that no harm can come of their simple feeling of dislike for the institution of Slavery.

This foreign vote is already sufficiently large to control the election in Texas; for, besides the Europeans settled in the western part of the State, there is quite a large Mexican population. The facts, that the immense German population of Western Texas are radically opposed to the institution of Slavery, and that the Democratic party owes its success to their votes and takes them to its bosom, are patent to every intelligent resident of that State. It is not so much those facts to which we wish to direct public attention as to the duplicity or criminal blindness of that party in urging these foreigners, as they arrive by hundreds and thousands, into organized political prominence, for the sake of temporarily profiting by their votes, regardless of whatever consequences may ensue.

The leaders of the Democratic Party in Texas not only know that a powerful Anti-Slavery sentiment exists in the Western part of that State, but that it is rapidly increasing, so rapidly that if it meets with no interruption, 5 years will not expire before it wield a controlling political influence, if not strong enough to effect a division of the State, and declare the Western portion free. And these same leaders know that the last Legislature established a new country, most of the soil within the limits of which belonged to a few Germans, who intended bringing over and settling upon it a colony of four thousand of their countrymen. Whether this has been done, we are not advised, but that such was the intention of the owners of the soil we are credibly informed by one who is quite familiar with the affairs of Western Texas.—Had this colony been brought over, the National Democracy could have greatly strengthened its forces by the adoption of squatter sovereignty.

In addition to this foreign Anti-Slavery element in Western Texas, there are many natives who will unite with the foreigners in a crusade against Slavery, so soon as they are sufficiently strong to promise success. Many of those now occupying prominent positions in the ranks of the National Democracy will be found among the leaders whenever an Anti-Slavery movement is made. They are men who are not actuated by principle, but by a love for the spoils and to secure these they are content to act with any party that promises success.

This state of things exists in a Southern State and no notice is taken of it, while no effort nor expense has been spared to extend Slavery into Kansas. This is giving up the substance for the shadow.

Arrangements for Procuring European News.—In consequence of the temporary failure of the Atlantic telegraph cable, we, in conjunction with our associates of the New York Associated Press, have decided to employ a substantial news yacht at Newfoundland, for the purpose of boarding, off Cape Race, all the steamers from Liverpool, Southampton, Havre, Bremen, Glasgow, &c., &c., and in this enterprise—so important to the whole public of the United States and British American Provinces—we hope to receive the hearty co-operation of all the owners and commanders of the several steamship lines now established. If the press [illegible] commanders of the steamers there is no reason to doubt but that we shall be able to obtain the news from a large majority of the steamers passing within ten or fifteen miles of Cape Race, and by availing ourselves of the New York and Newfoundland Telegraph Line, which is kept in admirable order, we shall be able to spread the European news before our readers in about six or eight days from the time it leaves the English shores.

The news yacht—a substantial, well manned schooner of about 100 tons—will be stationed ten miles due south of the Cape Race light, and will carry a red flag, with a black ball in its centre. At night the yacht will display two bold lights, and at short intervals will send up sky-rockets. Should the yacht, from any temporary cause, be removed from her regular station, as above, commanders are nevertheless requested to throw over the news parcel as near as possible at the point indicated, in the hope that the same may be subsequently picked up in season to make the intelligence valuable to us.

This arrangement will involve very heavy expenditures, but the Associated Press cheerfully assume the burden, not doubting but that the public will properly appreciate their efforts and sacrifices to promote the interests of the commercial public and the pleasure of the general reader.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Blood and What Becomes of it.—Antitheses are not always favorable to truth, but Mr. (we beg his pardon) *Lord* Macaulay's famous antithetical glorification of British society is an exception to the rule. It is indeed the strength of England that her "Aristocracy is the most Democratic, and her Democracy the most Aristocratic," in Europe. In other words, the boast of "blood" in Britain, as in this country, exposes the man who indulges therein to talk a deal of sad bosh. For anybody is liable, at four removes in the past, to find himself the cousin of everybody. So that Duke of Norfolk of the Regent's time, who did penance for his Protestanism by wearing a violet-colored coat, and was given to sleeping in other people's cellars, found to his cost when he undertook to feast "all the blood of all the Howards." Such a quantity of ragamuffins came forward "proving kin" that the affrighted peer gave up his project and left the country for a trip on the Continent. Many noble English houses are represented in no remote degree by honest working men in this country and in Canada; the lineal representation of the great feudal barony of D'Acre for instance, being pretty clearly vested in a worthy blacksmith in Massachusetts. And it appears that the succession to the vast estates of Shrewsbury, which are now in conflict between Lord Talbot, (whose visit, as Lord Ingestre, to this country some of our readers doubtless remember,) and Lord Edward Howard, has just found a new claimant in the person of a railway porter on the Great Western line, whose grandmother was a Talbot of the great Shrewsbury house.—*N. York Times.*

Volunteer Corps for India.—The *Times* publishes a batch of of letters from young men of education in the middle ranks, who have not the means of purchasing commissions, but who are willing to join volunteer corps to go to India, if a reasonable prospect of promotion and distinction be held out to them. Our contemporary thinks that there are thousands of such young men ready to go out to fight the mutineers, and says that it would be a great pity if some way or other was not found of making use of these proffered services.

Subscription from Madras Sepoys.—A letter from Coimbatore mentions the remarkable fact of a detachment of the 21st Regiment of Madras Native Infantry having subscribed 56r 3a towards the fund for the relief of the sufferers from the mutinies of the Sepoys of the Bengal army. It appears that the military detachment of Coimbature consists of but one European officer, two native officers, two drummers, one fifer, fifteen non-commissioned officers, and 100 Sepoys. The pay of the Sepoy there is from seven to nine rupees per month, according to his number of years of service.

Robbery.—On the afternoon of the 28th September last, there was placed in charge of the conductor of the night train from Toronto to Montreal, a package of $2,000, from Whittemore, broker, of Toronto, addressed to John D. Nutter, of this city. When the change of conductors took place, though marked on the waybill as having been handed over, it was not received by the conductor coming into Montreal. An examination then took place as to what became of it, when it was ascertained that a man named Samuel Ross, who was in the habit of passing himself off as in the employ the Grand Trunk Railway, had been in the conductor's car just previous to the change of conductors, and suspicion at once pointed to him as being the person who stole it. The money stolen consisted of one hundred ten dollar bills, and two hundred five dollar bills of the City Bank; and it being ascertained that this Samuel Ross had been seen with large sums of money in notes of the same value as that stolen, made the suspicion of his being the robber doubly sure. Since then every means have been taken to have him arrested, but as yet without success. The Posmaster General has offered a reward of two hundred dollars, for the apprehension of Ross, or for nformation that will lead to his arrest.—*Pilot.*

APPOINTMENTS.

[*From the Canada Gazette.*]

Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 10th Oct., 1857.

Andrew Russell, Esquire, to be Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Robert Bouchette, Esquire, to be Deputy Surveyor General, for the Province of Canada.

Adolphe Montreuil, Montreal, to be a Landing Waiter.

Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 10th October, 1857.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to grant a License to Henry Orton, of Guelph, Gentleman, to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in Upper Canada.

UPPER CANADA.

A new and Interesting Description of Recruits for India.—In Toronto, and we believe in several other parts of Canada, there are *Emancipation Societies* composed for the most part of escaped slaves, and free coloured men. They number, however, we should say, at least ten thousand in Upper Canada; and we have understood that they contemplate offering to raise a regiment, either to go to India, or to be employed in any way, that may be deemed most advisable by the Imperial Government. The offer is at once both patriotic and honorable; and will, whatever may be the decision as to the regiment, give no ordinary pleasure to the Queen and the people of England. We question if better men could be got for service in India. The climate would be exactly suited to them; and they have more than once proved their value as soldiers.—*Colonist.*

Is Prize Fighting to be Permitted in Canada alone on this Continent.—The *Spectator* calls the attention of the Government to the disgraceful fact that Point Abino, on the shore of Lake Erie, has been made a gathering place for the ruffians and vagabonds of the neighbouring Union to witness the most horrible and disgusting spectacle now permitted among partially civilized men—two athletic brutes pummelling each other in a ring. It is only a short time since Messrs Bradley and Rankin, pot-house keepers in Philadelphia, having a desire to break each other's jaws, and knock out each other's eyes, looked in vain for an available locality in their own State, and being warned off by the magistrates wherever they attempted to pitch their stakes, repaired to this same Point Abino. The result was a most barbarous and brutal fight, discreditable to the country. Subsequently it became known that Point Abino had been again selected by the scum of America for another contest.

Canada has thus obtained the bad pre-eminence of being the only spot on the whole continent where these exhibitions are permitted.—*Ibid.*

CERTIFICATES
FROM VARIOUS PAPERS REGARDING
DR. TUMBLETY,
THE INDIAN HERB DOCTOR.

From Hamilton Spectator.

The Indian Herb Doctor.—Our readers will have observed, for some time past, an advertisement in our columns, proclaiming the wonderful cures Dr. Tumblety is capable of effecting; and to-day a versified document appears, fully bearing out the doctor's own statements with regard to what he has done in the way of remarkable cures. Of course the statement referred to is given under oath, and as such is entitled to full credence. By way of strengthening the statement in question, we may inform our readers that several parties have called upon us, requesting us to make public the fact of their having been cured of diseases with which they were afflicted. One in particular, a lady from Binbrook, a Mrs. Lake, called upon us and represented that her husband had been cured of some disease in his knee, after having been given up by other doctors; also, that a grandson had been similarly fortunate. All the statements made to us were by credible and respectable parties, and we place implicit confidence in them. By way of encouragement to those who are too poor to pay, Dr. Tumblety, we understand, treats free of charge all who cannot afford to pay him.

From the Montreal Weekly Argus.

Dr. Tumblety, it will be observed, has taken up his stay amongst us, and is now to be consulted at his place of business, Great St. James Street. His success in his profession is certified by numerous cases; and his remedies being derived from Nature's living treasures, the vegetable productions, are as safe as they are efficacious. See Advertisement.

From the London Atlas.

Dr. F. Tumblety appears to be making himself famous from the number of cases we see advertised in the columns of our contemporaries. [illegible] tice of their cases, and among them some very remarkable cures have been performed. The Doctor's rooms are at Strong's Hotel, and he remains in town for a few weeks longer.

From the Christian Messenger.

"Seeing is Believing." — Last week we drew attention to cures effected by Dr. Tumblety on people living at a distance; we have now much pleasure in referring to cures wrought by that gentleman in this town and its vicinity. About the middle of last week a man living in this neighborhood, who, for some time past, had suffered most intensely from a wounded leg, came to our office, and stated that, having applied some of Dr. Tumblety's ointment to his leg for a few times, he was now not only able to dispense with his crutches, but was able to resume work without the least pain or inconvenience: and he believed that before many weeks elapsed his leg would be as sound as ever.

Yesterday [Monday] Robert Kerry, who has resided in Brantford for upwards of 14 years, visited our office and made the following statements:—"My name is Robert Kerry; I have lived in Brantford for upwards of 14 years; I have been a great sufferer from Dropsy for 2½ years; five medical gentlemen—four residents of Brantford, and one of Toronto—have attended me, each of whom pronounced my case an incurable one; about three weeks since I sent to Dr. Tumblety for advice; he gave some medicines which operated so successfully on my system as to enable me to walk about Brantford with ease and comfort. I make these statements for you to insert them in the *Messenger* in order that the public may know how great a cure has been wrought in me, and to testify my gratitude to the gentleman by whom it has been effected."

The above-mentioned statements regarding the beneficial effects produced by Dr. Tumblety's medicines, needs no comments from us; they speak for themselves. But there is one thing which affords us much pleasure in noticing—a thing that much redounds to the praise of the medical gentleman above alluded to—namely, that he gives medicine to the poor *free of charge*; and the gratitude which Kerry and the other poor man seemed to evince to their benefactor, whilst making their statements to us, is beyond all expression.

From Toronto Globe, August 1st, 1857.

It would appear that the notoriety Dr. Tumblety has required as a professor of the healing art has been taken advantage of by an impostor who has been travelling under his name. See Dr. Tumblety's advertisement in another column.

From the Paris Star.

Dr. F. Tumblety, by advertisement in another column, announces his intention of spending a few days in Paris. We notice from several of our contemporaries that he is very successful in his treatment. A few days ago it was announced that the Editor of the "Free Press" had been cured of Dyspepsia by the medicines of the Indian Doctor.

From the Woodstock Sentinel.

We have much pleasure in intimating to our readers, in town and country, that Dr. F. Tumblety has taken rooms in Mr. Norton's Hotel in this town, where he intends to stay for two weeks. His unparalleled success in the treatment of those diseases, generally considered incurable, has earned and sustained for him the reputation of being a gentleman well skilled in his profession, and the most successful medical practitioner of the age. This is attested, beyond a doubt, by many of the most respectable citizens of London, Brantford and Hamilton. The most obstinate cases of fever and ague have been made to yield to the influence of his vegetable remedies in the course of twenty-four hours. Swellings in the throat, that had baffled the skill of eminent physicians, were reduced and complete cures effected in a few weeks time, under his treatment. Dr. Tumblety's Indian Vegetable Remedies subdue cancers, heal fever sores of long standing, purify the blood, remove dropsy, promote digestion, and from the well known testimonials before us, we do not hesitate to say that his remedies are potent cures for chronic diseases of almost every kind.

From the Hamilton Spectator.

More Cures.—The reader is referred to the affidavits in another place, with reference to two remarkable cures effected by Dr. Tumblety. In addition to these, we may state that Mr. Moses H. Merritt, of Caistor, called upon us and related to us the fact of his having been nearly cured of a lameness occasioned by a stroke of paralysis of several years' standing. He is now nearly recovered.

From the Brantford Expositor, Oct. 28.

Francis Burns, of the Town of Brantford, having been troubled with a severe cough for several years, and having applied to several physicians without success, begs to state that the far-famed Dr. Tumblety has effected a perfect cure.

From the Brantford Courier.

As will be seen from the following communications, Dr. Tumblety, the Indian Herb Doctor, is performing astonishing cures. The Doctor's kindness of heart in curing our correspondents without charge, when made aware of their pecuniary difficulties, is deserving of much praise.

To the Editor of the Courier:

Sir,—Seeing that yours is one of the most popular papers of the day,—has a large circulation both in town and country, and is also a paper which is relied on for authenticity, I trust you will give publicity to the following statement:

For several years I have been suffering most intense pain and distress from an ulcerated liver. My case had been given up as hopeless by many very eminent physicians. On hearing of the Indian Herb Dr., F. Tumblety, and his great success in treating cases similar to mine, I applied to him a short time ago. I feel myself getting better every day, and am now better than I have been for years.

MARIA STANSLEY.

Brantford, October 29th, 1856.

To the Editor of the Brantford Courier.

Mount Pleasant, Oct. 23rd, 1856.

Dear Sir,—I will take it as a particular favor if you will give insertion to the following statement relating to the beneficial effects produced on me and others by using Dr. Tumblety's medicines:—

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with the Asthma for the past eight or nine years, and during that time have appled to Medical men in the Town of Brantford, and other parts of the Province for relief, and invariably received none, although it cost me a large amount of money for their treatment. About January last, Dr. Tumblety being in this section of the Province I applied to him, and obtained some of his vegetable medicines for the disease with which I was afflicted, and found, extraordinary to say, immediate relief on the first application, and has thoroughly eradicated the disease with which I was troubled. I also took a portion of the same medicine to Abraham Cook, Esq., who was similarly effected, and he also found great and instant relief and he expressed himself to that effect.

THOMAS GRANTHAM.

From the Globe.—Toronto, 6th May, 1857.

An unusually long advertisement is published in our columns to-day, by Dr. Tumblety. We have been visited by a great many patients of the doctor, who come to describe the cures which he has effected. We know nothing of his method, and of the results only from the patients themselves, but there remains very little room for doubt that he has been remarkably successful in a number of cases.

From the Woodstock Spirit of the Times.

The celebrated Doctor Tumblety is now staying at Norton's Hotel, for his own, and we hope, for the public benefit. Of his abilities we personally know nothing whatever. The recommendation which he has received from the press almost everywhere, and from those who have been under his treatment, are of such a description that his cures are little less than miraculous. A poor man in this neighborhood suffering from the effects of Scrofula in its worst form, called upon us to say that the Doctor's wonderful powers to cure were only equalled by his generosity. Not only had he received medical attendance gratis, but the doctor's purse was applied to relieve his necessities. This is good Samaritan-like, at all events.

Invalids, and all those suffering under lingering diseases, will find it their interest to give the Indian Doctor a call. If he can do you no good, he will frankly tell you so, and not charge you for advice. Our feelings for suffering humanity induce us to urge you while the prospect of relief from your bodily sufferings is within your reach, to neglect not this, probably, your last opportunity. For your encouragement we add the following:—

I have had the scurvy disease for six months. I applied to different physicians of London, and they pronounced my case incurable, as a perfect mass of corruption, and thought my case was beyond all hopes of cure. When I applied to Dr. Tumblety for relief, there was more than ten different places in my body that the corruption was gushing out of, and in the short space of three weeks, I am now a well man, and able to go to work.

JOHN MAGEE,
Bathurst-St., London, C. W.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of April, 1856.
Wm. Barker, Mayor, City of London.

From the Brantford Christian Messenger.

Dr. Tumblety, the Indian Herb Doctor.—Not long since we alluded to the wonderful cures effected by this gentleman at and around Hamilton and London, of which the "Spectator," "Banner," "Christian Advocate," "Free Press," and "Atlas" speak in the most laudatory terms. In another column of to-day's issue, under the heading of "Special Notices," will be found authenticated certificates from individuals respecting the benefit they have derived from Dr. Tumblety's medicines. We have in our possession a large number of similar certificates, but have omitted to insert them, being persuaded that those which we have given to-day sufficiently demonstrate that gentleman's skill and success in the treatment of disease. We are glad to know that he bids fair to be equally successful in Brantford. Crowds of people are resorting to him for advice, and many are already experiencing considerable relief from taking his medicines. Nearly every disease to which the human system is subject, seems to give way under Dr. Tumblety's treatment, and to which the following lines appear applicable:—

The deaf shall hear, the trembling limb be strong
And groans of anguish mellow into song;
The infant moaning on its mother's breast,
Shall fondly play, or, smiling, sink to rest.

From the Hamilton Christian Advocate.

The attention of our readers is directed to the account of remarkable cures performed by Dr. Tumblety, which will be found under the head of Special Notices. The Dr. has been in Hamilton for nearly three months, during which time his rooms have been crowded by patients from the city and surrounding country, to whom he appears to have given every satisfaction. The cases reported in another column will afford the reader an idea of his skill and success in the treatment of [illegible] Hamilton in a few days for Brantford.

From the Brantford Herald.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of Dr. F. Tumblety, the well-known and justly celebrated Indian Herb Doctor, whose marvellous cures have excited the astonishment of people far and near.

From the Prototype, of London.

A man named Brennan, who resides in Hill street, has, accompanied by a gentleman, called repeatedly at our office and urgently requested us to state, for the good of humanity, that he has been cured of a scurvatic disease of long standing by Dr. Tumblety.

Deafness.—We have been requested to state that a man who has been deaf for twenty-five years was cured by Dr. Tumblety in a few days after he put himself under the Dr.'s care.

From the Morning Banner, Hamilton.

Still they Come!—The reader's attention is particularly directed to three other astounding cures, advertised in another column, by Dr. Tumblety.

From the Old Countryman.—Toronto, 3rd Jan 1857.

We are requested to state that Dr. Tumblety has removed to 111, King Street, East, opposite the St. Lawrence Hall. Two persons have called upon us to announce the great benefit they have received, from the mode of treatment adopted in their cases. One case of "Fever Sore," of 18 months standing, has been most successfully treated.

From the Editor of the London Atlas.

Dr. F. Tumblety,

Dear Sir,—As you are about to leave this city for some time, permit me to offer my testimony as to the very great measure of success which has attended your labors here, as a medical practitioner, during the few months you have resided among us. It has come under my knowledge that many persons laboring under disease of longer or shorter standing, have been relieved by you; whilst your urbanity and gentlemanly character have won for you the good opinion of those who have made your acquaintance, and fully sustained the high reputation which you brought with you from Rochester, as embodied in the splendid testimonial, which you carry with you from such a large number of the most influential and intelligent of your fellow-citizens. Wishing you every success, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Yours, very truly,
HAMILTON HUNTER,
Editor of the London "Atlas."

From the Hamilton Morning Banner.

Consumption.—A Remarkable Cure.—In another column will be seen a statement from Mr. L. O'Brien, of this city, of an extraordinary cure performed by Dr. F. Tumblety upon his son, a young lad who has been suffering from a desperate disease of the lungs for a number of years. Having been grasped in the fangs of the dread monster, Consumption, he was fast wasting away to an untimely grave, but thanks to the Dr. he is now released from his sufferings, and is perfectly cured. The wonderful cures performed by this man are no less strange than they are true, all of which have been verified upon oath by his numerous patients. We understand his stay is limited in this city.

From the Brantford Courier, October 25th, 1856.

In another column we insert a few certificates of cures performed by the Indian Herb Doctor, who is at present located in this town. The Doctor, is effecting most astonishing cures and giving the utmost satisfaction to all who consult him. We would ask for the certificate of Mr. Grantham, a careful perusal. Mr. G. has been a resident of Mount Pleasant, for a number of years, and is well known to many of our townspeople.

From the Toronto Leader.

Mrs. Charrett, King Street East, of this city, has been blind for about eighteen months past; she is 69 years old, and has tried several physicians here without any benefit. Hearing of Dr. Tumblety, the Indian Herb Doctor, she consulted him about the beginning of June last, and is now able to go about as usual, and can read without spectacles. The fact speaks for itself.

From the London Free Press.

Vegetable Curatives.—Several individuals have called at our office for the purpose of stating to us the benefits which they have received from the vegetable curatives as administered by Dr. F. Tumblety. We take it that the testimony of these people has been perfectly spontaneous, and certainly bears out, to a very great extent, the properties of the medicines which he prescribes.

Trade and Commerce.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET—Saturday.

The financial storm rages with unabated fury; confidence is completely prostrated; the avenues of trade are paralysed; Stocks are declining at a rapid ratio, and almost everybody seems to be frightened out of their senses, notwithstanding the fact that we possess within ourselves a mine of strength and resources, which, though not entirely available for the moment, in consequence of the straightened credit at the principal financial points of the country, must ultimately rise superior to all the depressing elements of the time, and carry our mercantile community triumphantly through a revulsion of ususual duration and severity. The Banks have not made good their promises of last week to extend their line of discounts three millions, and money is difficult to be had even at the most usurious rates of interest. The best mercantile paper is difficult of sale, and the little that does change hands is at three, five, and even ten and twelve per cent a month!

The depreciation of Stock values during the past three or four months is almost incredible. In this depreciation, real values necessarily suffer with the fictitious, from the fact that there is no adequate means of determining the relative intrinsic worth of the numerous shares with which the market is burdened. The price of Stocks is always a fair reflection of the condition of the money market, and when New York Central Railroad sells at 53, Galena and Chicago 55, Reading 28, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana 10½, Michigan Central 32, and Illinois Central 75, it is not difficult to perceive that somebody is suffering, and to an extent that hesitates at no great sacrifice. To such as hold these and other depreciated securities, we would, in all candor say, hold on,—do not sell at present rates, unless compelled by force of untoward circumstances. All *sound* Stocks must eventually go up, but not, of course, while the pressure continues. Nay, it is probable that they will fall still lower before they reach the minimum of the depreciation. They will then slowly, steadily ascend, until they touch the point of just and approximate value.—*Shipping List.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Buffalo, Saturday, Oct. 10—6 P.M.

Flour dull and lower and in good supply; sales 500 bbls. at $4,65@5,25 for the range of extras. Wheat quiet and steady; sales 8,000 bushels Chicago Spring, at 79c@80c. Corn heavy with small sales at 57c@68c. Oats firmer; sales 8,000 at 40c. Whiskey has advanced; sales 300 bbls. at 18c@19c, ₩ gallon. Freights firm—16c. for Wheat to New York, and not much offering. Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day—6,000 bbls. Flour; 78,000 bush. Wheat: 6,000 bushels Corn 7,000 bush Oats. Canal Exports—47,000 bush Wheat; 16,000 bush Oats.

Providence, Saturday, Oct. 10.

Cotton—The *Journal* says, we have no market to report. The sales for the week have been very light and prices are nominal. Wool —the sales have been so light as not to be worth reporting—5,500 pounds. Printing Cloths —the sales for the week have been 6,000 pieces, of 60 by 64, on private terms.

Chicago, October 10.

Flour quiet. Wheat dull. Sales 8,000 bushs. at 70c. Corn firm. Sales 10,000 bushels at 55c. Oats buoyant. Shipments to Buffalo to-day—1,700 bbls flour; 93,000 bushels wheat; 34,000 bushels corn. Receipts to-day—3,100 brls flour; 85,000 bushels wheat; 34,000 bushels corn.

Oswego—Oct. 10—6 P. M.

Flour dull. Wheat lower and unsettled. Holders have to submit to a concession in order to realize; sales 6,000 bushels Upper Lake Spring, at 80c. Corn unchanged; sales 2,000 bushels at 62½c. Freights firmer on wheat, which is 10½c to New York. Lake imports to-day—14,000 bushels wheat; 3,000 bushels barley. Canal Exports—5,000 bbls flour; 11,000 bushels wheat; 16,000 bushels corn; 4,300 bushels barley.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Globe Office.
Saturday, October 10, 1857.

The reduction in price, and the general inanimation which pervades the market has checked the supply, and only about 500 bushels of wheat were brought in to-day. Prices are unchanged, ranging from 4s to 4s 6d for good samples of new fall wheat, and 3s 6d for inferior. Spring wheat 3s 6d to 3s [illegible] per bushel.

Oats plenty; 1s [illegible] 1s 9d for very good, and 1s 3d to 1s 4d for inferior, per bushel.

Peas nominal at 2s 6d. Very few offering.

Rye quiet at 3s to 3s 3d.

Barley in limited demand at 2s 7d for inferior, and 3s for a good sample.

Hay $12 to 18 per ton. Straw $12 to 13.

Potatoes are selling at all rates from 2s 6d to 3s 4d per bushel. Some very fine are held at 3s 9d.

Fruit—Apples are very plentiful and bring from $1 to $2 per barrel, the general price being $1 72 for good quality. By the bushel common varieties sell at 3s 6d to 4s 3d. Peaches are plentiful at [illegible] 11s 3d per basket. Pears $3 per barrel.

Butter—Fresh was offered to a large extent to-day and brought from 1s 1d to 1s 3d, the greater part moving at 1s 2d. Tub from farmers brings 1s per lb.

IMPORTS VIA LACHINE CANAL.

October 13.

Per BREEZE—J Sinclair 8 kegs butter; Stewart & co 48 do do; Binmore & co 3 do do; Stewart & co 2 bbls ashes; To Order 1 do do; Inspection Store 2 do do; J Torrance 18 kegs butter; Stewart & co 2 do do; [illegible] ashes; T M Bryson 1 do do; J Thompson [illegible]; J Dougall 4 do do; [illegible] 3 do do; Order 69 kegs butter.

Per W[illegible] MILLER—Binmore & co 53 brls tallow; Heward & co 1000 do flour; Gibb & [illegible]

[illegible] — Noad Bros 2007 bushels [illegible] & co 5880 do do; Wm McNaught 34 do do.

Per Barge TEN—Buchanan & co 9696 bush wheat.

Per Barge ELEVEN—Noad Bros 8700 bush wheat.

Per Barge TWELVE—J Young & co 7508 bushels wheat; Buchanan & co 1890 bishels wheat.

Per MONICA—Noad Bros 7340 ——.

Per ELIZA JANE—Noad Bros 2660 buhels wheat; J Young & co 3949 bush do; Buchnan & co 2720 do do.

Per MAGNET—W Meikleham 59 brls flour; J Torranca 274 do do; Heward & co 200 do do 92 bags barley.

Per FASHION—A Fuller 71 barrels ashes; W Hogle 7 do do; Miss C Wilson 15 do do eggs; Cowan & co 7 do ashes; M & N Y R Co 154 bags wheat; S Browning 1 case eggs; Sundry Owners 70 bbls apples 21 head cattle 10 sheep 30 hogs; W Goodfellow & co 24 bags potatoes; A Buntin 27 bags & 1 crab rags; J Tiffin 1 box & 1 doz brooms; J Mitchell 32 bags peas; Sundry Owners 100 kegs butter; T Grant 107 bags barley; Sundry Owners 197 bags oats D Graham 24 do oatmeal; D McCullum 50 bales hops; J McDougall 1 horse; Sundry Owners 9 bags flour.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE PER GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

October 12.

James Scott 1 brl ashes; Gault & Stevens 1 do do; Janes & Oliver 100 do flour; C J Cusack 372 bushels wheat; A Papineau 66 bushels barley; John Anderson 16 kegs butter; J N Brison 20 do do; Binmore, Brodie 60 do do; Tyre Colquhoun 8 do do; A Papineau 16 bus rye.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED—OCT. 13.

RIVER CRAFT—Experience, Providence, firewood, Lesygue, do; Eliza Jane, grain; Mary, do; St Charles Barome, sand; St Joseph, firewood; St Michel, bricks; Rebeus, do; Jacques Cartier, firewood; Vulcan, general; Resolute, Consolation, No 46, general; Margaret.
TUG BOATS—Topsy, Allan, Champlain, and Vercheres.
FREIGHT BOAT—England.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—OCT. 9.

Ship Lady Melton, Richardson, 13th Aug, Sunderland, order, coals.
Bark Chieftain, McMillan, 24th Aug, London, Maitland, Tylee & co, general cargo.
—— Rectitude, Duncan, 16th Aug, Dundee C E Levey & co, coals.

Oct. 10.

Ship Astracan, Backer, 24th July, Middlesboro, order, railroad iron.
—— America, Bonnar, 24th Aug, Liverpool, Gibb & Ross, general cargo.
Brig Empress, Johnson, 3d Aug, Newcastle, R Saaw, coals.
Brigtn Adonis, Savoie, 11 days, from the wreck of the steamer Clyde, with materials saved from the wreck.
Schr Marie Adele, Fournier, 19 days Canso, for Montreal herrings.
—— Eliza Ann, Coulombe, 6th Sept, Labrador, for Montreal, herrings.
Ship City of Hamilton, Hardie, 6th Sept, London, G B Symes & co, general cargo, 3 cabin passengers.
—— Lady Falkland, Rowlands, 25th Aug, Liverpool, C W Wilson & co, salt and coals.
Brig La Belle, Laing, 25th do, Conway, order, ballast.
Bark Thetis, Gilchrist, 19th do, London, Benson & co, ballast.
—— Enterprise, Henderson, 17th do, Sunderland, C W Wilson & co, coals.

Oct. 11.

Bark Industry, McNeil, 24th Sept, Sydney, Ryan Bros & co, coal.
—— Cornishman, Cook, 24th Aug, Falmouth, A & D Ritchie & co, ballast.
Ship Wallace, Cornie, 12th do, Ardrossan, E Burstall & co, coal.
—— Albion, Wyllie, 5th Sept, Liverpool, G B Symes & co, general cargo.
Brig Credo, Lewis, 19th Aug, Aberystwith, do, ballast.
—— Spring Flower, Hicks, 16th do, Boscastle, A & D Ritchie & co, do.
—— William & Joseph, Lewis, 30th do, Limerick, order, do.
—— Thompson, Burton, 22d do, Pwllheli, do, do.

Oct. 11.

Brig Brothers, Bartlett, Battle Harbor, Labrador, M H Warren & co, herrings and oil.
—— Celeste, Walters, 15th Aug, Liverpool, C W Wilson & co, salt.
Schr Spey, Fraser, 10th Sept, Halifax, J & J Mitchell, sugar and fish.
—— Samuel Jones, McDonald, 28th Sept, Cape Breton, for Montreal, fish and oil.

CLEARED—OCT. 10.

Ship Juno, Honey, Cardiff, A & D Ritchie & co, ballast.
Bark Indefatigable, Marwood, Swansea, A & D Ritchie & co.
—— Dædalus, Bulman, Combwich Pill, E Burstall & co.
Brig Thyatira, Wigham, Sunderland, G B Symes & co.
—— [illegible]don, Brown, Poole, A Gilmour & co.
[illegible] Berwick, Benson & co.
[illegible] Halifax, H J Noad & co.
[illegible] Dumfries, A Gilmour & co.
[illegible] Bouchard, Charlottetown, P E I, Henry [illegible]

Oct. 12.

[illegible] Limerick, C E Levey & co.
[illegible] Williams, Port-Glasgow, Pemberton
[illegible] Grangemouth, Benson & co.
[illegible] Aberdeen, G B Symes & co.
[illegible] Marshall, Gloucester, Henry Fry.
[illegible] Ward, Carlisle, G B Symes & co.
[illegible] Clayton, Aberystwith, G B Symes & co.

TO LET,

[illegible] THREE ROOMS, with a KITCHEN, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at the Herald office.
October 14. m 244