Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME I. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1858 NUMBER 44.

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

Houses, &c., TO LET, OR FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES.

TO LET,
A First Class Dwelling, with every convenience of Bath, Water Closet, Gas, Hot Air apparatus, Coach-houses, Stables and back entrance, situated in Dorchester Terrace, St. Constant Street, adjoining one occupied by Mr. W. A. Townsend, to whom apply, or to
S. W. HOLMES, 125 St. Paul Street.
February 16. 39

TO LET,
The pleasantly situated Dwellings, Nos. 2 and 3 Richmond Place, upper St. Antoine Street. Apply to
O. McGARVEY, 244 Notre Dame Street.
February 17. 40

TO LET,
Those Shops, Dwellings and Premises on Notre Dame Street, occupied by Mr. W. A. Townsend and Messrs. Koblinsky. Possession 1st May next. Apply to
H. O. ANDREWS, No. 47 St. Gabriel Street.

TO LET,
THAT First-Class Three Story House No. 5 Pres-de-Ville Place—newly Painted and Papered and Furnished with all the modern improvements, Baths, Water-Closets, Ice-House, &c., &c.,—at present occupied by D. Kinnear, Esquire.
Apply to JESSE JOSEPH.
Feb. 12, 1858. 36

TO LET,
Possession on the 1st May next,
That large and commodious Hotel, known at present as IRVING HOTEL, in St. Paul Street, opposite the Bonsecour Market There is a large yard and stables to accommodate upwards of one hundred horses, and every convenience required by a first class Hotel. For particulars apply to JOHN ATKINSON, No. 44 Dorchester Street.
February 12. du-36

TO LET,
From the 1st May next,
The Dwelling above the Gateway, adjoining the residence of L. Delagrave, Esq., in St. Gabriel Street. Enquire of
ARCH. FERGUSON
February 10. 34

HOUSES TO LET.
No. 3 Pres de Ville Place [vacant].
Nos. 6, 20, and 26 Union Avenue.
No. 175 St. Paul Street.
H. JOSEPH & CO.
February 8. 32

FOR SALE,
A Two Story Brick House, 104 St. Elizabeth Street, now let for $23½ per month. Three hundred pounds will be required on passing the deed of sale; the remainder may remain on the Property from three to eight years. Apply to
MR. WILSON, 93 Bleury Street.
February 6. 31

HOUSES TO LET,
TWO substantial Stone DWELLING-HOUSES, situate on St. Mary Street, adjoining the Castle Inn, at the corner of the Road leading from the Longueuil Ferry. Apply to
HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.
Montreal, Feb. 6. 31

TO LET,
THE COTTAGE AND GARDEN, on Durocher street, the property of the late Benjamin Hart. Apply to
THEODORE HART.
Montreal, Feb. 2. 27

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
A large and commodious Stone Dwelling House on St. Alexis Street, recently fitted up with Gas and Water, complete.
This building is most desirably located for a Boarding House, or, if required, could be easily converted into a Store or Warehouse. Should a suitable and permanent tenant offer, alteration will be made to suit his wishes.
Apply to C. DORWIN & CO., 23 St. Francois Xavier Street.
January 3. 28

TO LET,
The First Class two story Cut Stone House, No. 229 Lagauchetiere Street, off St. Denis Street, now occupied by A. A. Dorion, Esq., M.P.P. Possession 1st May next. Enquire of
J. C. BRUNEAU, No. 229, next door.
February 4. 29

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
Elmwood, on the Bank of the St. Lawrence, three miles below the Quebec Toll Gate. Apply to the undersigned, 47 St. Gabriel Street.
H. TAYLOR.
February 9. r-ts-33

FOR SALE,
The large and commodious Dwelling House, corner of St. Urbain and Lagauchetiere Streets, belonging to the Heirs of the late Robert Armour, Esq., There are extensive Outbuildings attached. It is commuted. The terms will be liberal.
Apply, for particulars, to JOHN SPEIRS.
February 3 -28

TO LET,
A two story Cut Stone House, in Victoria Terrace, Sherbrooke Street, at present occupied by Colonel Savage, No. 167. Can be seen from 11 to 1 P. M. Apply to
C. TUGGEY, At Messrs. J. & W. Hilton's. Between the Hours of 1 and 3.
January 27. 22

TO LET,
WITH POSSESSION ON THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT,
THOSE commodious first-class new Three-Story HOUSES, situated in St. Catherine Street West, near Drummond Street, now being finished, with every modern convenience.
Further particulars to be had of JOHN McARTHUR, 70 Great St. James Street.
Or to T. H. SPRINGLE, Architect, Great St James Street.
January 29. 24

TO LET,
The First Class Two Story STONE HOUSE, 148 Craig Street, well finished and in perfect order. The present occupant being obliged to leave the City at once, is desirous to Let it even at a sacrifice if necessary, with immediate possession. Apply on the premises.
September 2. 208

TO LET,
The following Dwelling Houses:—
One in St. Denis Street
Two in Sanguinet Street.
Two in Dorchester Street,
One in St. Elizabeth Street, with Bakery.
Two Cottages in Lachine.
Apply to LOUIS BOYER.
February 5. 2m-30

TO LET,
From the 1st May,
That desirable and commodious House, No. 434 Lagauchetiere Street, Chateauguay Place, at present occupied by LYMAN MILLS, Esq. Apply on the premises, or to
E. M. LEPROHON.
February 3. 28

WANTED,
A COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE. Advertiser would take a lease for 3 or more years. West of St. DENIS STREET Prefered.
Address Box 90 Post Office.
July 16. 167

Houses, &c., TO LET, OR FOR SALE.

TO LET,
A First Class Three Story Stone Dwelling, situate No. 49, entrance St. Antoine Street. Inquire on the premises, or to N. VALOIS, Esq., opposite.
February 20. 43

TO LET,
Two or three First Class Cut Stone Houses in Bleury Street, Hanover Terrace. Rent moderate. Apply to
C. TUGGEY, At Messrs. J. & W. Hilton's. Between the Hours of 1 and 3.
February 5. 30

TO LET,
Two or three Two Story Brick Houses on St. Joseph Street, opposite Roy's Buildings. Rent moderate. Apply to
C. TUGGEY, At Messrs. J. & W. Hilton's. Between the Hours of 1 and 3.
February 5. 30

TO LET,
Two or three Two Story Brick Houses in Acqueduct Street, suitable for genteel families. Possession on 1st May next. Apply to
C. TUGGEY, at Messrs. J. & W. Hilton's. Between the Hours of 1 and 3.
February 2. 28

TO LET,
Two or three good Two Story Brick Houses in Mountain Street, Poplar Place. Possession on 1st May next. Apply to
C. TUGGEY, At Messrs. J. & W. Hilton's. Between the Hours of 1 and 3.
February 2. 20

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,
THAT First-Class detached Villa and Garden, situated on Sherbrooke Street, (West,) with Out-Buildings, consisting of Stables, Coach-Houses, Ice-House, &c., &c.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Apply to JOHN JAMES BROWNE, Architect, Offices, 132 Craig Street.
Feb. 5. 29

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
THAT desirable and commodious HOUSE, No. 33 Little St. James Street, the property of the late Dr. Crawford.
Apply to CHARLES GEDDES, Esq., or on the premises.
January 21. 17

TO LET,
A First Class two story Stone Dwelling, second House west of Sherbrooke Street in Guy Street, at present occupied by F. Noad, Esq., and joining the House lately occupied by Alexander Urquhart, Esq. Can be seen from 2 to 5 P.M. Apply to
C. TUGGEY, At Messrs. J. & W. Hilton's. Between the Hours of 1 and 3.
January 26. 21

TO LET,
Two Cut Stone Dwelling Houses, well finished and situated No. 14 & 18 Notre Dame Street, East end. Rent moderate. Enquire of
JAMES MOORE, No. 16 Notre Dame Street.
February 16. r-trs-39

TO LET,
THE undermentioned HOUSES, belonging to the Heirs of the late Hon. Sir James Stuart, Bart:—
That Shop and Dwelling on St. Lambert Street, forming part of Stuart's Block, occupied by G. I. Ascher, Esq.
The Shop and Dwelling adjoining the above, occupied by Messrs. Rozand & Ewing.
That large STONE HOUSE, formerly the Royal Engineers, on Main Street, Quebec Suburbs, with Garden in front and rear, occupied by Charles Walkem, Esq.
The Shop and Dwelling adjoining the above, occupied by Miss Lea.
Apply to COURT & MACINTOSH.
February 5. mwf-30

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
The Property known as the ALBION HOTEL, Point St. Charles. Apply on the Premises.
February 3. 1m-wf-28

FOR SALE,
THE BAGATELLE FARM at Cote St. Antoine, containing 50 acres with a splendid Orchard.
—ALSO,—
THE Three Story BRICK HOUSE No. 150, situated in Craig Street, adjoining Dr. Bruneau's.
—AND,—
THE House 43 Little St. James Street, with Fire-proof Vault, now occupied by the Subscriber.
Apply to M. E. DAVID, 43 Little St. James Street, From 12 to 2 o'clock.
January 19. trs-15

STORES AND WAREHOUSES

STORE TO LET,
From the 1st of May next,
Situated in St. Joseph Street, and occupied at present by Mr. William Hobbs, Wholesale Merchant.
Apply to the OFFICE OF THE FABRIQUE, No. 15 St. Joseph Street.
February 16. 39

TO LET,
Those large Stores and Premises forming the corner of William and Queen Streets, at present occupied by Messrs. D. Torrance & Co. Possession on 1st May next. Apply to
C. TUGGEY, at Messrs. J. & W. Hilton's.
February 15. 38

TO LET.
That First-class Wholesale Store 208 St. Paul street, suitable for either Dry Goods or Groceries, having three large vaults, large cellar and yard, and cart entrance from Commissioners' street. Apply on the Premises.
February 13. trs-37

TO LET.
Those commodious premises, with yard, on King street, belonging to the Heirs of the late Wm. Budden, Esq., known as the North West Store, and now occupied by Joseph Tiffin, Esq. Apply to
COURT & McINTOSH.
February 13. trs-37

STORE TO LET.
Those Premises now occupied by T. C. Panton, Esq., in St. Sacrament Street. Apply to
WALTER BENNY.
February 9. 33

TO LET,
The Store, No. 15 Lemoine Street, occupied by Messrs. Foster & Cowie. Apply to Messrs. BOYER & HAWLEY, or to the Subscriber,
HENRY JACKSON.
February 4. 29

TO LET,
Possession given on the 1st of May next,
The Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Young & Jeffrey, on Notre Dame Street and Place d'Armes, No. 189, opposite the Seminary. Apply to
A. LAFRAMBOISE, No. 127 Craig Street.
February 9. 33

Houses, &c., TO LET, OR FOR SALE.

STORE TO LET,
The Subscribers offer to Let those extensive Premises fronting on Commissioner Street, and in rear of No. 204 St. Paul Street. Apply on the premises.
GALARNEAU & ROY.
February 19. 42

TO BE LET,
From 1st May next,
FOUR STORES, in St. Joseph Street, [City],—No. 26, occupied by George Horne, Stationer; No. 24, occupied by Gilmour & Thompson; No. 16, occupied by J & A Foulds, and No. 18 occupied by Messrs. Brown & Swan.
GEO. WEEKES, Agent.
February 3. 28

STORES TO LET,
The Subscriber offers on a long lease, if required, those extensive Premises in Notre Dame Street, No. 206 and 208.
JEAN BRUNEAU.
February 16. 1m-trs-39

STORE TO LET.
UPPER Part of a First Class Store, No. 317 St. Paul Street. Apply to
AULD & CO.
February 1. 26

TO LET,
A Two Story Brick Dwelling and large Shop and back Store, corner of Acqueduct and Bonaventure Streets, now occupied as a Grocery Stand Rent moderate. Possession on 1st May next. Apply to
C. TUGGEY, at Messrs. J. & W. Hilton's. Between the Hours of 1 and 3.
February 10. 34

STORE TO LET IN Saint Paul Street.
A portion or the whole of that Four Story Building adjoining the Subscribers, No. 309 St. Paul Street.
The rapid increase of trade towards this part of the City renders it a desirable locality for a General Wholesale Business. Immediate possession if required.
Apply to GREEN & SONS, 305 and 307 St. Paul Street.
February 3. 28

TO LET,
That Store, 277 St. Paul Street, now occupied by Messrs. LAW, YOUNG & CO. Front Store only.
GERHARD LOMER, 301 St. Paul Street.
February 2. 28

TO LET,
And possession given on the 1st of May next,
The Warehouse in St. Eloi Street, occupied by Messrs. Thomas, Kay & Co.
Apply to WM. LUNN.
February 4. 29

TO LET,
Those Stores and Premises in St. Paul Street, now occupied by Messrs. D. TORRANCE & CO. Possession on 1st May next. Apply to
C. TUGGEY, At Messrs. J. & W. Hilton's Between the Hours of 1 and 3.
February 2. 28

TO BE LET,
TWO Stores in "DAVID'S BLOCK," Great St. James Street. Respectable parties will be treated with on the most favorable terms.
—ALSO,—
THAT Three Story Stone House with dependencies, on Sherbrooke Street, adjoining the one occupied by the Hon. Judge Badgley. The House is fitted up in the most modern style, and an additional Stable, if required, can be had with the House.
—AND,—
THE Villa and Garden at Cote St. Antoine.
Apply to CHARLES TUGGEY, At J. & W. Hilton's. Between the Hours of 1 and 3.
January 19. 15

SHOP AND DWELLING TO LET,
Together or separately, Corner of Wellington and Dalhousie Streets.
—ALSO,—
A smaller Shop, adjoining the above, on Wellington Street. The latter would be fitted up as a Chemists Shop, for a good tenant.
Inquire of EDWARD GOFF PENNY, At this Office.
February 9. 33

TO BE LET,
From First of May next.
TWO First Class WAREHOUSES, opposite the Canal Basin.
Apply to CHARLES TUGGEY.
January 9. 7

TO LET,
STORE No. 20 Lemoine Street, next to Mr. J. C. WATSON. Possession immediately. Apply to
C. D. PROCTOR.
January 5. 3

TO LET,
THE BEST STAND IN TOWN—One of those elegant Stores on the late Cathedral site, Notre Dame street, fitted up with plate glass in front.
Apply to J. SAVAGE, or SAVAGE & LYMAN, Notre Dame street.
N.B.—The store will be finished in April.
February 2 27

SHOPS.

TO LET,
From 1st May next, the Store and Premises, 105 Notre Dame Street, at present occupied by Mr. Alexander McGibbon, Grocer. Apply to
—ALSO,—
A Warehouse and Vault in St. Gabriel Street, leased by V. HUDON, Esq. Apply to
JOS. N. HALL, 147 St. Paul Street.
January 27. 22

TO LET,
The Shop and Dwelling House, No. 14 Bonaventure Street, at present occupied by R. Williams.
Apply to ROBT. A. LEACH, at Messrs. Bethune & Dunkin's, 41 Little St. James Street.
February 9. 33

TO LET,
The Shop and Dwelling House, No. 12 Bonaventure Street, at present occupied by Thos. Pariseau, Cabinet-maker.
Apply to ROBT. A. LEACH, at Messrs. Bethune & Dunkin's, 41 Little St. James Street.
February 9. 33

TO LET,
Till the 1st of May,
A Store with a capital Dwelling divided into six apartments, besides the Cellar and Garret, situated at the Corner of St. Mary and Panet Streets, with a Court yard and stable with four stalls.
—ALSO,—
Two other splendid Dwellings, consisting of seven apartments in each, besides Cellar and Garret. Each Dwelling is fit for one or two families, and has a Court and Wooden Shed. The said Dwellings are on St. Mary Street, Nos. 155 and 157.
Address the undersigned J. A. LABADIE, N.P.
February 16. 39

Houses, &c., TO LET, OR FOR SALE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STORE TO LET.
A splendid and large Vault, situated on Commissioner Street. Apply to
L. C. BARBEAU, 154 St. Paul Street.
February 20. b-43

TO LET,
For a Term of Years,
The Grist Mill belonging to the succession of the late P. LACHAPELLE Esq.
For conditions of Lease, apply to the undersigned, one of the Executors of the said Succession, at Sault au Recollet.
B. PICHE.
Sault au Recollet, Feb. 12, 1858. b-F-42

OFFICE TO LET.
From 1st of May next,
An Office, consisting of Two Rooms, with separate entrance, No. — corner St. Francois Xavier and St. Sacrament Streets, at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Turner.
Apply on the premises to JAMES SCOTT, No. 27 St. Francois Xavier Street.
February 18. 41

TO LET,
The Storage under "David's Block," with Office in Bleury Street, now occupied by McLean & Thompson, to whom apply.
February 9. trs-33

EXCHANGE COURT.
TO LET,
THE SAMPLE and SALE ROOMS, and DOUBLE OFFICES with SAFES.
Apply to GEORGE BROWNE, Architect. 132 Craig Street.
February 8. 32

TO LET,
THE first and second Stories, above the Store of the Subscriber, 33 feet fronting McGill and 36 feet fronting Lemoine Streets, with private entrance. Well adapted for Sample or Show Rooms, Offices, or any light business. Rent Low. Apply to
C. D. PROCTOR.
January 5. 3

TO LET,
A large ROOM well adapted for manufacturing purposes, such as Grinding Spice, Sewing Machines, or manufacturing of Boots and Shoes, with steam power from a five Horse Steam Engine.
Apply to H. *Herald* Office.
June 9. 135

TO LET,
Several Offices over GIBB & CO.'S, Great St. James Street.
Apply to GIBB & CO.
February 5. 30

OFFICE TO LET.
TO LET, in a central part of the City, an OFFICE.
Apply at the Herald Office.
June 9. 135

OFFICES TO LET,
APPLY to KINGAN & KINLOCH, St. Paul Street.
February 10. du-34

TWO ROOMS vacant in the house of a private family, where one or two Gentlemen could be accommodated with Board, &c. Apply at this Office
January 15. 12

TWO Bedrooms and use of Sitting Room can be had in the house of a private family [with or without Board]. House pleasantly situated, and about 10 minutes walk from the Post Office. Apply at this Office.
February 4. 29

A COMFORTABLE Home is offered to two Gentlemen, or a Lady and Gentleman, in a genteel family, 4 minutes walk from the Post Office. Pleasant Rooms. Terms moderate. Apply "X. Y.," this Office.
February 6. 1

WANTED,—Immediately, two or three Rooms [unfurnished,] without Board, within 20 minutes walk of Post Office. Address, stating terms, &c., "B. W." *Herald* Office.
January 29. 24

CHAS. ROBERTSON,
UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER,
HAS REMOVED FROM NOTRE DAME STREET TO HIS
NEW BUILDING
No. 56 CRAIG STREET,
Where he has in his Capacious Show-Rooms a Large Assortment of
FURNITURE!
FOR SALE CHEAP,
COMPRISING:
Sets of COTTAGE FURNITURE,
DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE,
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BED-ROOM SETS, &c. &c. &c.
Parties should call and see his Stock before purchasing. They will find it for their advantage to do so.
His prices are suitable for the HARD TIMES, and offer great chances to persons with money, which they should not neglect if they are wise.
Remember Charles Robertson's, No 56 Craig Street.
November 19. 27

PARISIAN ARTICLES.
JUST RECEIVED, direct from Paris, a Choice Assortment of
PERFUMES, SOAPS, &C.,
FRENCH HAND MIRRORS,
LUBIN'S PERFUMES,
BALLY'S VINEGAR,
EAU DE ZUCCANI,
TOILET SPONGES,
&c, &c,
With every variety of TOILET REQUISITE.
S. J. LYMAN & CO., Place d'Armes.
January 23. 19

GLASGOW CONFECTIONS.
60 CASES Assorted CONFECTIONS, best quality, nicely packed in tins. For Sale
A. WALKER, St. Peter Street
November 16. 272

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

OLD STOVE WAREHOUSE,
302 & 304 ST. PAUL STREET.
CONSTANTLY on hand a very large assortment of the Latest and Best Designs of Hall, Parlour, Nursery and Bedroom Stoves, adapted for Wood or Coal.
—ALSO,—
Richly Ornamented Dumb Stoves.
GEO. HAGAR
Opposite Messrs. Greene & Sons, Furriers.
November 14. 271

SCOTCH MARMALADE.
20 CASES WOTHERSPOON'S SCOTCH MARMALADE.
A. WALKER, St Peter Street.
November 16. 272

Cheque & Note Books for Dollars and Cents.
JUST RECEIVED, beautifully ENGRAVED CHEQUE and NOTE BOOKS on the different Montreal Banks. For Sale at reduced prices.
D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets.
January 4 2

NORTHUMBERLAND ELECTION.

We give elsewhere the address of Mr. Grimshawe, on retiring from the contest in this county. Mr. Grimshawe says no more than the truth when he expresses his belief that a large majority of the people of West Northumberland are warmly in favour of the principles which he advocates, and that it was the local issues which prevented his election. We observe that the ministerial journals systematically exaggerate the efforts which were made by the leaders of the Opposition in supporting Mr. Grimshaw. Enough was done by them to place before the people of Northumberland the great issues that now agitate the public mind, but from the time that object was accomplished, all effort ceased. The gentlemen who took part in the public meetings that were held do no feel that their efforts were wasted. They placed Mr. Smith in his right position before his constituents, and prepared a way for future victories in Northumberland. By their presence in the county, they forced Mr. Smith to declare himself fully and entirely in favour of the views of the Opposition; in proof of which it is only necessary to publish the speech which he delivered at the hustings at Coldsprings, as we find it reported in the Cobourg *Star*, one of his organs:—

"The Honourable Sidney Smith then came forward and said he had the honour to address them as the Post Master General of Canada, and had no doubt that the electors of Northumberland West would not condemn either him or the Government of which he was a member without giving them both a fair trial. He held the same views on Representation by Population, &c., that he held in December last. Dr. Hope, Mr. Wallbridge and others had endeavoured to impress the contrary idea last evening at Grafton, but they tried in vain, for the meeting unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that they had full confidence in him, and believed that he would fulfil the pledges he had given on the questions of Schools and Representation by Population. It was idle to talk of not having confidence in the Government when it had not yet been tried. What measure had been introduced by the Government since it was a Government.

"It was said by some that he had by taking office with the Government placed himself in a position which precluded him from carrying out the principles which he professed. If he found that to be the case he would come out again. He held the same views, the same opinions now, that he did when last he appeared before them. He held sacred the pledges then made in relation to the School question, Representation by Population, Temperance and Sabbath Labour. Mr. Grimshawe had been asked if he would vote for a grant to Victoria College, he replied, 'No! he would *not*! He (Mr. Smith) believed the College to be not only a benefit to the town but to the country at large. It had sent forth many good and able men, such as the Rev. Wm. Ormiston. He would ask, is Victoria College to die for want of support? (Cries of no, no.) * * * *

Would the Electors of Northumberland West be dictated to by Mr. George Brown? He wanted to overturn the Government in order to make way for himself, but they were able to act for themselves without any advice from outsiders. Mr. Brown had proved his consistence by voting for Roman Catholics in opposition to Orangemen, by allying himself with the Romist D'Arcy M'Gee, who returned the compliment. He also courted the Rouges, who had destroyed Hon. Mr. Baldwin, one of the finest and noblest men Canada had yet seen, who rode down Hincks and Spence; and now he, their ally, tried to put him down. Would they vote for a man who would sever the last tie with Britain by having an Elective Governor? Or would they not rather give him a fair trial? He did not retract one iota from the pledges he had formelly given, and he was fully prepared to carry them out. It was but fair to give him a fair trial. (Cheers.)"

Mr. Sydney Smith's declarations in favour of Representation by Population compare oddly with the extracts which we every day make from the journals which are avowedly the mouth pieces of himself and his colleagues. We shall see how he fulfils his pledges to the people of Northumberland.

A NEW PUMP.—We were about to translate an article from a French contemporary at Quebec on this subject, when we received the following notice in the Three Rivers *Inquirer*:—

The *Courrier du Canada* of Monday contains an article explanatory of the practical application of the draw and force, worked by steam, for the propulsion of vessels; by Mr. Louis Lemoine of Quebec. The *Courier* thinks if Mr. Lemoine succeeds, as he has every reason to hope, he will occupy the position of another Fulton as compared with his predecessors, and will definitely resolve the problem of navigation by steam. Mr. Lemoine proposes replacing the ordinary paddle wheels and screw as means of propulsion, by a column of water continually forced by the action of a pump, contained within an immerged tube; the reactionary force of which column will move the vessel. The appliances of Mr. Lemoine consist, 1st, of an ordinary steam engine, furnished with a particular condensor, to be hereafter noticed; 2nd, a draw and force pump, put in motion by the engine; 3rd, a tube occupying the entire length of the vessel, and placed at the base of the hull, open at either extremity, and separated into two distinct portions by a strong diaphragm, one portion of which is in continuity with the draw pipe of the pump, and the other portion with the force pipe. The water drawn in at the bow of the vessel, passes through the body of the pump, to be forced out at the stern; the propulsive power acting on the vessel in proportion to the volume of water, and the force with which it is expelled. Whether a steam engine of given power, other things being equal, will produce more speed applied as above, or applied in the ordinary method, remains to be proved. Experience alone will provide this test, as in the present state of the experiment, it is impossible to arrive at any correct calculations. Mr. Lemoine, by an ingenious contrivance, so directs the ejected stream of water, that the shipis guided independent of a helm, and by reversing the action of the pump, the vessel is moved backward, with the same facility as forward. 'We say,' remarks the *Courier* "*is moved backward and forward*," for Mr. Lemoine thus operates on a boat placed under very disadvantageous circumstances, with full success. This boat, about twenty five feet in length, and seven in breath, is propelled at a speed of four one half miles per hour, by a small pump worked by two men, acting through a tube fixed outside the boat, and attached to the keel. One advantage urged in favor of Mr. Lemoine's plan is, that no part of the machinery or appliances for moving the vessel, is to be found outside the hull, and consequently is not exposed to accident, as at present; the loss of a rudder often endangering the entire loss of the ship. The tube referred to, is fixed by Mr. Lemoine in the place at present occupied by the keel, supported on either side by a sister kelson, thus adding to its strength. In this tube is fixed another concentric one, which serves as a condensor to the steam engine, being constantly immersed in cold water. Mr. Lemoine has secured a patent for his invention, and a rich shipbuilder of Quebec is to furnish him with means to test the result on an extended scale. In case of failure, which is thought improbable, the whole loss will consist in the metallic tube; as the hull of the vessel, the pump, and steam engine, can all be utilised.

THE SUN.

The editor of the Fayetteville *North Carolinian* tells the following amusing incident in his experience:—

We were teaching an "academy" down in the wire grass county of South Georgia soon after we left college, and among the "higher branches" taught in that "institution" were the rudiments of Astronomy, to which advanced textbook we had introduced a class of sand-hill boys and gopher-trapping girls, ranging in age from fourteen to twenty years. A few recitations, confined principally to corrections of mutilated pronunciations, "stairs," "heavingli buddies," "the zeath," "comics," "planics," &c., and we made to the "advanced class" the startling and incredible announcement that the sun did not rise and set daily, and that the revolution of the earth on its axis made night and day, &c. There were a few open countenances in that gaping wonder stricken class, about then. Next morning we were waited on by a grave, sage looking patron of ours, who, with some asperity of countenance, and, as we imagined, contemptuous severity of expression, thus delivered himself:—

"We've employ'd ye here to larn our young 'uns, haint we?" We assented to the proposition.

"Well," continued he, "what's all this riggymarole and stronamy and stuff about the sun not settin' and risin', and the yearth turnin' upside down of a night, and sich like infidel talk ye've been foolin' the skollards with."

Now, thought we, for a triumph of science, a lighting up of his benighted understanding. Inviting him into the academy, we proceeded to draw a diagram on the blackboard, for the purpose of illustration.

"Now," said we, "the sun is ninety-five million of miles from the earth, and"—

"Stop!" cried he, "how do you know that? who's been thar to measure it? What surveyor ever drug his chain over that route? 'Taint so."

In vain we assured him that scientific men had demonstrated it, philosophers proved it beyond a doubt, and that all the learned and eminent men in the world admitted and believed it.

"They don't know nothing about it, not a bit more'n I do, and they've never ben any closter to the sun that I hev. Its agin reason, sense, and scripter to say that the sun don't rise and set—for thar's a text which mabbe you've seed, if you ever red the bible, which I kaint scarcely believe you ever did read it, saying 'from the risin' of the sun to the going down thereof'—and see here young man, if you kaint teach the children bette'n such fool talk and infidel argyment you mout as well look out for a Dooly settlement whar they aint no churches, and the folks never heard of the bible," was his dogmatic response.

We caved, wiped out the diagram with our left coat-tail, bowed out our indignant patron, and the next morning, the "stronamy" class was advanced to Peter Parley's geography, and the sun permitted to rise and set as usual. There's everything in admitting and denying the premises.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The New Brunswick Legislature met at Fredericton on Wednesday, the 15th instant:—

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I am sure that the people of this Province have heard with feelings of sympathy and horror, undiminished by their remoteness from the scene of action, of the tortures inflicted without regard of sex or age on our fellow citizens in the East; and the fortitude, gallantry, and skill, which have enabled handfulls of loyal men to resist and to attack with equal success, hosts of rebels, have, I know, commanded their warmest admiration.

A confident hope may now be entertained that the mutiny, which, at its outbreak, appeared to threaten the very existence of British authority in India, may, by the blessing of God, be the means of strengthening that authority, and of rendering it more widely beneficial than before, and you will readily unite with me in an expression of deep thankfulness to Providence for the success that has attended her Majesty's arms.

In the course of last autumn, a monetary crisis occurred which, for a season, paralised trade and commerce throughout the world. Our mercantile interests suffered severely from the unparalleled pressure to which they were subjected; but I trust that the depression will be but temporary, and I am confident that the attitude which New Brunswick maintained during the crisis, has raised the commercial character, and still more firmly established, the credit of the Province.

It is a subject of sincere gratitude, that although our commerce languished during the past year, it pleased Divine Providence to bless the labors of the husbandman with an abundant harvest.

I feel satisfied in the belief that there is a growing appreciation of the importance of the fisheries as a source of public wealth. Information having been conveyed to me that the Act for their protection was being violated in the Bay of Fundy, I immediately adopted the necessary measures to secure the enforcement of the law.

The Act which rugulates the Parish Schools will shortly expire, and the subject of Education will necessarily occupy your attention, and will, I doubt not, receive from you that calm and careful consideration, which its importance demands.

Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The estimates both of revenue and of expenditure for the current fiscal year wi l be submitted to you, and accounts of the revenue and expenditure of the past year will be laid before you, with a statement explanatory of the financial condition of the Province, at the end of that year.

The arrangement with regard to the surplus civil list, contemplated in the despatches of the Secretary of State which were laid before the Assembly on the 28th of February, 1857, has been carried into effect, and the surplus civil list fund, as well as the accruing surplus of future years, has been placed at the disposal of the Assembly.

I readily gave effect to the wish expressed in the address presented to me by the House of Assembly during the last session, that I would communicate with Her Majesty's Government, and with the Governor General of Canada, on the subject of the construction of an inter-colonial line of Railway. Copies of the correspondence will be laid before you.

The successful cultivation of the soil is an object of manifest importance to all. The Commissioners appointed to report as to any improvements which might be deemed advisable in the application of the present grants to Agricultural Societies have concluded their labors, and their Report will be laid before you.

I have recently received a Report from the Emigrant Agent, which will be laid before you. The subject to which it relates is worthy of your consideration.

I have appointed Commissioners to inquire into the management of certain Provincial institutions which receive public aid. The result of their enquiries when terminated will be laid before you.

Since I last met you considerable progress has been made in the construction of Railways. Accounts of the Provincial expenditure in these operations will be laid before you.

It affords me sincere satisfaction to be able to inform you that although the state of the money market during the recent crisis impeded for a time, the sale of the Provincial Debentures, the character of these Debentures remained throughout unimpaired, and the attention which they now command from British capitalists, as a desirable and safe investment, is a gratifying proof of the confidence which is reposed in the good faith and financial integrity of New Brunswick.

In full reliance on your zeal for the welfare of the Province, I leave you to your deliberations, and I trust that Providence will bless your endeavors to promote the public interests.

FATALITY IN A NAME.—The steamer *Atlantic*, belonging to New York, was lost in a gale some years since on Long Island Sound; shortly after another steamer *Atlantic* was lost on Lake Erie. Both accidents were attended with frightful loss of life. The steamer *Reindeer*, running between New York and Albany, exploded her boilers on the North River, and within a few months thereafter the steamer *Reindeer*, running on the Mississippi, exploded her boilers, and a great number were killed. The steamship *San Francisco* was lost at sea and a great number were drowned. Not long after this accident, the clipper ship *San Francisco* was lost in going out from San Francisco Bay. The steamer *Henry Clay* was burned on the North River, while on her way to New York, and nearly about the same time the packet ship *Henry Clay* was burned in the port of New York. The steamer *Ajax* was lost off Chatham in a gale while on her way from New York to Boston, some four years since, and another steam-tug *Ajax* was wrecked on Monday week in a gale at Long Branch.

ARREST OF A PHYSICIAN ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.—We learn by a letter from Bradford, Vt., that Dr. Howard of that place has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered a young girl. He is confined to this house by sickness, and keepers are watching him. The only further particulars we have learned are, that two corpses were taken from his house, one on Friday the 29th ultimo, and the other the day following. The village is in a state of excitement. Dr. Howard, who, we believe, is not a regular physician, has an unenviable reputation, and has been before the Court charged with various offences.

NAPOLEON III.

A Southern gentleman, long resident in Paris, and probably more familiar with the political world of France than any other American, in writing to a friend in this City, makes some very interesting remarks upon the character of the present Emperor of the French, which we (*New York Times*) are permitted to publish:

"Constitutionally, Napoleon is as much of a fatalist as a man can be, and events have confirmed his natural tendency. He will leave a *big* rather than a *great* name in history. Of genius, in the true, however indefinite, sense of that word, he has never yet given any proof. In civil matters, supposing his starting-point and date to be good and sound, he has shown a rare judgment, perfect self-confidence, (completely amazing Frenchmen in these latter years,) and a strong, steady will. In military concerns the most fortunate feature of his lucky career, perhaps, was that which saved him from going to the Crimea. In matters of detail, strange to say, he is miserably deficient, as I am assured by M—, his leading minster during the Prince Presidency. His *forte* lies in a few *grandiose* conceptions—great principles as he would call them: Concentrate all power in Paris; keep the terminating knot or the tie of concentration between his thumb and finger—hold the army well in hand—repay the first outbreak at compound interest without a chance of discount—castrate the Press, and extinguish the natural spirit of man in all Frenchmen, high and low, by a due infusion of the artificial spirit of the trades."

How far a ruler of such a nature, and governed himself by such ideas of adminstration, will be able to conciliate the personal necessities of his position, with the plans of national development which Napoleon III. has always cherished and is now trying to carry out, is a political problem, the solution of which can hardly be long delayed.

THE LATE FORGERY CASE IN LONDON.

(*Condensed from the London Free Press.*)

The facts of the case are, shortly, as follows:—Mr. Joseph Anderson, a highly respectable miller and cloth-worker in this city, some time since placed his son, Alexander W. Anderson, in business in the wheat and general produce way. The business was conducted under the style of Anderson & Co. A banking account was opened with the Montreal agency here, and considerable transactions had taken place; indeed, paper to the amount of $24,000 seems to have been under discount. An arrangement was made by Mr. Anderson, sen., to endorse for his son. In this way business has been going on for some time past; the father endorsing the son's paper, the bank discounting it, and as was hoped, a profitable business done. But the facts prove otherwise. The young man, though attained to the mature age of 27, and married, yet allowed himself to be drawn into a vortex of temptation, and surrounded by evil companions and influences, made away with the money which the bank, on the credit of his too confiding parent, had advanced. The son readily gave endorsements to his boon companions; money, supposed to be invested in produce, was expended in debauchery and lavished on favorites; deficiencies arose to an extent which the bank discounts failed to cover. Ruin stared the young man in the face; and in an evil hour, instead of admitting all and seeking in a measure to amend his ungrateful conduct by a timely confession and by attempts to save something from the wreck, he proceeded TO FORGE the name of his father to notes. This has been done not only once, but repeatedly. The two cases on which he was examined yesterday show a total of $5,000 forgery, while other notes in the hands of the bank, swell the whole amount of the delinquency to $10,000. The first note of this description was dated and discounted on Nov. 12th last, for $2,000. On the notes approaching maturity, Alex. W. Anderson prepared to leave, seeing no hope of amending the terrible position in which he found himself. On the 28th of January he left the city, proceeding West, intending to go South on arriving at Detroit. Previous to his going, A. W. Anderson confided his determination to flee, to his book-keeper, Mr. Barnwell, and gave him three cheques, one for $600; another for $600; and a third for $700; of the respective dates of January 11th, 27th and 28th. The produce of these cheques were disposed of thus:—Young Anderson got $430; his wife had $600; while $850 was drawn in gold for his wife to take with her (in addition to the $600.) The balance was left in the Bank, while Barnwell was entrusted with a blank cheque, signed by Anderson to fill up with the amount which might lie to his credit, the money to be drawn, and remitted to him. Things were in this position on Anderson's leaving. Barnwell, faithful to the trust reposed in him, drew the $850 in gold; but, strangely enough, Mrs. Anderson declined taking it with her, saying she was afraid she should lose it, and desiring Barnwell to remit it by express. It is an old adage that "ill news travels quickly." The flight of Anderson on the 28th, and that of his wife on the 29th, became known; the bank became alarmed; enquiry was instituted and the forgeries discovered. Barnwell now for the first time hears of the forgeries. He knew of the flight and aided in it; but of the knowledge of the forgeries he protests his ignorance. And this is likely to be the fact; for it is hardly possible that Anderson would trust his clerk with such a secret. Still, he wrote Mrs. Anderson, telling her of the father's announcement of the forgery and desiring her to warn her husband—an ill-advised and wrong act under the circumstances. The $850 in gold is honorably given up by Barnwell to the bank, instead of being sent "by express" agreeably to Mrs. Anderson's wishes; an officer is set on the track of the offender, and meanwhile the affair is being sifted here. The blank cheque, we should not forget to say, is also given up by Barnwell to the elder Anderson, who tears it up. The Bank authorities suspecting Barnwell's complexity in the matter arrest him, and he is examined. He is nearly successful in proving his innocence of a guilty knowledge of the forgery, when circumstances turn out fully to confirm it. His employer, Alex. W. Anderson, is arrested and brought back, and his evidence saves the clerk! We left Anderson on his way west. He proceeded with his $430 with the offic r at some days' interval behind him. Working his way from city to city, he arrives at Louisville, Kentucky, where he stays and opens communications with his wife, and is imprudent enough, also, to write to his clerk Barnwell here. Having been put on the track of the fugitive, and supposing he would take the road to his father-in-law's house, the officer, John Wilson, actually finds his way to Louisville; telegrams having previously been dispatched south, east and west to the heads of police in the various districts. He goes to the Louisville Hotel and searches the register; while doing so, the clerk enquires his business, and on the officer's informing him, actually produces a letter, addressed "A. W. Anderson, Esq., Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Kentucky." The knowledge that he was in the city or neighborhood was now certain. The police were roused, the capture easily effec ed in the open street, and the delinquent brought back. The following is a portion of the letter addressed to him by his wife:—

"WATERLOO, Feb. 4th, 1858.

"I am just in receipt of your letter, and was glad to hear that you were in such good spirits, but am very much afraid you are in trouble by this time. I got home all safe, and trunks all right; but was thrown into terror on Saturday by a man coming and inquiring for you here. I had so much to take care of that I left the gold for Barnwell to send the next day, never doubting him nor thinking be would turn right against us the moment we were gone. I telegraphed to him on Saturday, but heard nothing until yesterday, when he wrote that they had telegraphed a description of you North, South, East and West, and officers were in pursuit of you, as father had said you had forged his name to the tune of $16,000, and Bob said ten thousand. Now Alick we all know it is as base a lie as ever was invented by human tongues, and if father has perjured himself by saying so, to get rid of paying your debts, I hope he will suffer. One thing you may be sure of, Alick, that I will stick to you through thick and thin, and our folks will give me a good home till all is settled up or cooled down. It throws us into the greatest misery imaginable, and if you should ever be so lucky as to get this letter, be very cautious where you go, or what you say. Barnwell said I would be watched closely, and so pa will go to Geneva to post this. If you get this and write again, don't put such a public wrapper on it, and direct to William Wilson." * * * *

The officer was just in time to prevent the prisoner from acting on the warnings given in the above letter. It is evident that Anderson had concealed from his wife the forgeries of which he was guilty. She received the first information of this sad fact from the letter which Barnwell wrote her, and in the latter portion of the letter, which we suppress, together with another under the same envelope from his father-in-law, the unhappy relatives indulge in the deepest impulses of grief. Had he received it probably he would have decamped further. As it was, he thought himself secure enough, though his $430 had melted down to eighteen, which the officer found on him. He arrived back here on Saturday, the 13th, and yesterday was examined before the magistrates.

POLICE COURT.
February 15th, 1858.

The Mayor, Aldermen Blair and Garratt, presiding.

Alex. W. Anderson was charged with uttering two notes of hand, knowing them to be forged, and forging the same. Mr. Wilson attended to prosecute on behalf the bank, and Mr. Scatcherd defended the prisoner.

Mr. Wilson put in the information of Mr. Dunn, the Manager of the bank; the affidavit of Joseph Anderson, sen., to the effect that the promissory notes were forgeries of his name; and the affidavit of Mr. C. Smith, accountant to the bank, that the endorsements were not in the handwriting of Mr. Anderson, sen. These had all been sworn to before C. Monsarratt, Esq.

Mr. Wilson put into Court two notes, in which the case against the accused was founded.

Mr. Dunn was the first witness, who deposed as follows:—Is agent for the Bank of Montreal here. Note for $2000 now before me, and dated November 12, 1857, for three months, was presented for discount by prisoner and discounted by the bank. The note is drawn by Anderson & Co., and endorsed with the name of Joseph Anderson, senr. Was acquainted with his signature; did not believe the endorsement on the note was his signature. There was a standing arrangement made by the father that he should endorse his paper. Prisoner therefore represented, by implication, on tendering the note, that the endorsement was his father's.

Cross-examined by Mr Scatcherd:—Discovered it was not the signature of Mr. Joseph Anderson on his denial of the endorsement, and by comparison with other signatures. Believes that the body of the note was in the same writing as the endorsement. Nothing was said specially at the time of the discount, that the endorsement was the prisoner's father's.

Joseph Anderson, sen., sworn:—Am father of the prisoner. The endorsement of my name on the back of this note is not in my handwriting. (Here Mr. Anderson became deeply affected.) The arrangement with the bank was, that he should endorse his son's paper. (The witness examined the note attentively.) Had no idea it was any one else's writing but his son's. It looked most like his writing.

By the Court:—The arrangement with the bank was, that whatever money his son wanted he was to endorse for it; and was to see that the money was properly applied for the purpose of purchasing produce, &c. Never authorised his son or any one else to use his signature.

Mr. Anderson, Sen., here volunteered the statement that that very morning his son had acknowledged to him that he alone had signed the notes. But his accomplices had now surrounded him, and got up a defence for him. The father added that it was horrible that the evil associates of his son should endeavour to draw him from the right path when he had got him to acknowledge his faults. His son had admitted he had forged his father's name, but did not know to what amount. (Sensation.)

John Wilson, Constable, deposed to taking the prisoner in charge in Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday, Feb. 10th.

This completed the charge on the first note.

A second charge for the forgery of a note for $3,000 was next gone into, when precisely similar evidence as the above was adduced.

Mr. Scatcherd, on behalf of the prisoner, reserved his defence.

The prisoner was then formally committed for trial, and the witnesses bound over to prosecute. The Court refused to accept bail in the case.

We should state that A. W. Anderson, fully exonerated his book-keeper, Mr. Barnwell, from any knowledge of the state of his banking account. Mr. Barnwell was relieved from his bail ($6000) and discharged, there being no evidence to show that he knew that the money drawn from the bank was the produce of forged notes.

SIR EDWARD CUST'S DEFENCE OF THE LATE QUEEN CHARLOTTE.

Sir Edward Cust writes as follows to the *Morning Post*:—She came to a husband who was in deepest love to the greatest beauty of his Court, herself without personal beauty to attract him, and she made him the happiest of men during the long partnership of more than half-a-century. This speaks something for her good sense, and for the force of her character; but it is her generosity in money matters that has been impugned. I am too young in that generation to know more than from report, but I will add an anecdote that has been related to me on that subject. A bank at Windsor stopped payment on market-day, and on this being made known to the Queen, she went for her treasurer, Col. Disbrow, to go into the market and exchange every note he could meet with there for money.—"Does your Majesty know the notes are utterly valueless?" was the dutiful and prudent reply of the officer. "I know it," rejoined Queen Charlotte, "but I shall not feel the loss, and the poor people must be out of all their marketings." Those who have read the memoirs of Madame d'Arblay, who was for a great many years reader, and, in consequence, an intimate associate of Queen Charlotte, could disabuse any persons who are desirous to remove their prejudices against a most maligned illustrious lady. One anecdote, which I have not derived from thence, but which floats on my memory, records the strong principles which she was the first Queen to establish in her court, and which our present illustrious Sovereign so consistently acts upon. The Mistress of the Robes of that day (I suppress names out of respect to the present holders of the titles) had a daughter who misconducted herself, and she was desirous, through her mother's influence, to be again received at Court. She accordingly asked this favor of the Queen. Her Majesty made no reply. "What answer may I give my daughter?" said the duchess. "Your grace will tell her you did not dare to ask me the question," was the stunning rebuke. The late Mrs. Ariana Egerton lived all her life in the Queen's family, and was a connection of my own. In reply to insinuations made in her presence against Queen Charlotte's stinginess, she was used to say, I know of myself that Her Majesty gave everything to charity but her home.

PROCEEDING AGAINST A CLERGYMAN FOR BAPTISING A TURK.

A commission under the Church Discipline Act, having been issued by the Bishop of Exeter, to inquire into certain charges against the Rev. J. W. St. Aubyn, Rector of the Parish of Stoke Damerel, (Devonport,) the Commissioners assembled at Plymouth on Monday. The offence with which Mr. St. Aubyn was charged was for having baptised Mahmoud Effendi, late major in the Turkish Army, without having previously given notice to the Bishop of the diocese of his intention to administer the sacrament of baptism in this case, which was alleged to be in contravention of a rubric in the Book of Common Prayer, which provides—"When any such persons as are of riper years are to be baptised, timely notice shall be given to the Bishop," &c.—The facts of the case are these—Mamhoud Effendi was affianced to the daughter of an English army officer. They were parishioners of Stoke, and desired to be married at the Parish church. The Turk professed to be a Christian at heart, but on application to the surrogate for a marriage licence, he was told that the chancellor of the diocese declined to allow a licence being granted. The banns of marriage were then called in the parish church, by Mr. St. Aubyn, the rector, upon which the Rev. James Bliss, the curate, who had previously told the rector that he thought the marriage ought not to be solemnised, rose in the church and publicly forbade the banns. This led to an angry correspondence between the rector and curate, and reference was also made to the bishop, who was informed by the curate that Mahmoud Effendi was, by common report, a Mahomedan, and after other letters had passed, the bishop sent to Mr. St. Aubyn a notice of inhibition against the marriage. Meanwhile Mahmoud Effendi had desired to be baptised by the rector, and the sacrament of baptism was accordingly administered to him after the afternoon service at Stoke Church, on Sunday, 20th December. On the following morning Mr. Bliss, being informed of the fact of the baptism, withdrew his objection to the marriage, (not being prepared to give the bond required by law) and the marriage was celebrated. Intimation of the fact being given to the bishop, his lordship determined to issue the commission as above stated. The Commissioners stated that they were of opionion that there was sufficient *prima facie* evidence to justify the bishop in a prosecution of the case in the Ecclesiastical Courts.

THE FAMILY OF GEORGE SAND.—When Maurice was in Italy, he fell in with a lady who made a great impression on his heart. She was at that time living under the protection of a general; but the young aide-de-camp ventured to fall in love with her, and she very disinterestedly returned his passion. He wrote frankly to his mother, and gave her a full account of the progress of the intrigue. Perhaps nothing in the whole of their biography seems more strange to English readers than that a man should select his mother as a *confidante* to share his delight at persuading the mistress of another man to come under his care. Madame Dupin, however responded to the appeal, and treating it as a passing affair, was very pleasant and good humoured about it. She was, however, destined to find the great unhappiness of her life in the sequel of this amour. When Maurice returned to Paris, the lady went there too, and even followed him when he went to see his mother at Nohant. She took up her abode in a neighbouring town; and Maurice's visit to her naturally excited much scandal, and caused his mother serious annoyance. Deschartes, who continued to reside at Nohant, tried to effect a *coup-de main*, and induced the *maire* of the place to pay her a visit and threaten to expel her from the town. But the issue was very unfortunate; for as she refused to go, Maurice had no choice but openly to defend her, proclaim himself her protector, and thus appear in direct opposition to his mother. Henceforth there was a quarrel between the mother and son, which was never really healed. Maurice lived with his mistress at Paris; and at length, after having had one or two children, who died in infancy, he came to the determination to marry a woman whom he could not bear to part. One month after their union, on the 5th of July 1804, Aurore Dupin, since so well known by the name of George Sand, came into the world; and therefore more fortunate than most of her family, Madame Dudevant can boast of being legitimate. Nothing can be more frank or candid than the manner in which she lays the whole story before the world and we must confess that if the elucidation of a female novelist's character is a sufficient excuse for publishing the shame of deceased persons, the point at which she aims is certainly achieved, and we do find that the history of the stock from which George Sand sprung may easily be supposed to have had something to do with the startling license of many of her romances. The family party was curiously constituted; for Aurore's mother had a daughter by an earlier lover, and her father had a son by another mistress. Aurore formed the uniting link—Caroline was her sister. Hippolyte was her brother. Thus, from her cradle she was surrounded with associations adverse to any high strained notion of sanctity and necessity of marriage. Her grandmother was almost her only relation whose character was unimpeached; and her grandmother had striven most earnestly to prevent her father from marrying her mother.—*National Review, Jan. Number.*

BALL ROOM TALK.—A good story is told of a Bostonian's first appearance in public society in Arkansas, which might be applicable to this city: The company were engaged in dancing, but the loveliest female present occupied a chair at the window without a partner. Stepping up to the lady, with a palpitating heart, his mind greatly excited for fear of refusal, he exclaimed: "Will you do me the honor to grace me with your company for the next set?" Her lustrous eyes shone with unwonted brilliancy, her white pearl teeth glistened in the flickering candle light, her heavy, snowy bosom rose and fell withj oyful rapture, as she replied: "Yes-sir-ree! for I have *sot*, and *sot*, and *sot*, till I have about tuk root!"

Business Notices.

BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE is the most permanent and natural Hair Dye ever invented, and neither washing nor the effects of the sun or weather can destroy its color or tarnish it in the least. This, with Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, for the hair, and Shaving Soaps, may be had of all druggists.
Feb. 1, 1858. du-DC 26

HAVE WE A MAN IN THE MOON?—We doubt it, we do, but do not doubt Bryan's Pulmonic wafers being good for a sore throat, hoarseness, cold, bad voice, etc.; 25 cents a box, at— Try a few of these Wafers. For sale by all Druggists.
February 1. du DC 26

If you can paint fire with charcoal, light with chalk, and make colors live and breathe, then you can with words give a faint idea of the excellence and magic effects of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. Its reputation is of world wide renown; its introduction is received with great favor in foreign lands.
SAVAGE & LYMAN,
c-DSW 39 Wholesale Agents.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.—Where are the mushroom preparations got up to compete with the first, best and only pure Sarsaparilla? Dying! One and all. Still the original article maintains its supremacy as a cure for Scrofula and all diseases of the flesh, glands, skin, muscles and nerves. KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES, free from mercury, are achieving a like triumph over all the mercurial vermifuges. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, 69 Water Street, New York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle. r-DW-39

BALM OF A 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 not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle 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 injury inflicted on many invalids by Drugs increases the interest the Public in Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food which cures without Medicine Indigestion, (Dyspepsia) Flatulency, Constipation, Nervous, Bilious and Fiver complaints, Cough, Asthma, Consumption and Debility.

We quote a few out of many thousand cases of cures by this delicious Food:

From the DOWAGER COUNTESS OF CASTLESTUART.

Cure 52,613—Rosstrevor, County of Down, Ireland, 9, December 1854.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF CASTLESTUART feels induced, in the interest of suffering humanity, to state that Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food has cured her, after all Medicines had failed, of Indigestion, bile, great nervousness and irritability of many years standing. This Food deserves the confidence of all sufferers and may be considered a real blessing. Enquiries will be cheerfully answered.

From the VENERABLE ARCHDEACON of ROSS.

No. 32,836. Three years excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health restoring food.
ALEX. STUART. Archdeacon of Ross.
Skibereen.
Feb. 1. mwf-r.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
The Editor of the Boston *Post* says:—"We have not, until recently, been acquainted, experimentally, with the true value of Wistar's Balsam. From this truly valuable preparation we have received a present benefit, having recently used it in a case of severe cold and cough, with entire success, and most cheerfully recommend it to those alike afflicted. It is a scientific preparation, and worthy of confidence."
This Balsam is made from materials which nature has placed in all northern latitudes, as an antidote for diseases caused by cold climates.
"Nature is but the name for an effect,
Whose cause is God."
Let us not neglect her plainest dictates.
None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. r-39

R. & G. A. WRIGHT'S FRANGIPANNI.
THE ETERNAL PERFUME.
Frangipanni Extract, | Frangipanni Pomade,
Do Soap | Do Saches
This delightful and Fashionable Perfumery is from 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

Messrs. P. Davis & Son—Gents:—Before I left Mergul, both Karens and Burmans had found out the value of your Pain Killer, and I could readily have disposal of a large quantity of it among them. It seems particularly efficacious in cholera morbus, bowel complaints, and other diseases to which the natives of Burmah, from their unwholesome style of living, are peculiarly exposed. It is a valuable antidote to the poison of Centipedes, Scorpions, Hornets, and the like. I have been twice stung by Scorpions, and in both cases eased the most excruciating pain and entirely prevented the swelling by applying the Pain Killer. On our voyage homeward from India, the Captain of the ship was taken with vomiting and purging and other symptoms of cholera. I gave him a good dose of Pain Killer with the most immediate and happy results. So entire and speedy was the relief, that he assured me he would never again go on a voyage without your excellent medicine, if he could possibly procure it
Respectfully yours,
REV. J. BENJAMIN,
r-DSW-39 Late Missionary to Burmah.

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. Prico 25 and 37 cents pe bottle.
BOGLE'S HEBEAIONA, or BALM OF CYTHEREA, is unrivalled for beautifying the complexion and eradicating tan and pimples.—Price 50 cents per bottle.
To be had of the inventor WM. BOGLE, and agents throughout the world. 94

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of the City of Montreal, will apply to Parliament, at its next Session, for an Act to repeal in part, and to amend the several Acts for the Incorporation of the City of Montreal or relating thereto, with a view to extend the authority and powers conferred by the said several Acts, on the Corporation of the said City of Montreal and to grant new and additional powers to the said Corporation.
By Order,
J. P. SEXTON, City Clerk.
City Hall, Montreal, Dec. 31, 1857. 2mtrs-7

SIGNOR DE FEO,
ITALIAN ARTIST, FROM ST. LUCA, ROME,
EX-Professor from the College of Nobles, and Member of the Royal Academy, 88 Great St. James Street, opposite the American Church, respectfully informs the citizens of Montreal, that having recently arrived from Europe, and intending to become a permanent resident of this city, he is now prepared to execute PORTRAITS in Oil, Colored Crayons, and MINIATURES on Ivory; also, Photographs and Ambrotypes in the most modern artistic style. Having opened a Class for Drawing, in the most modern style, Signor De Feo is prepared to receive a few more pupils. He will also give private lessons in that beautiful art at the residence of his patrons. Terms exceedingly moderate.
Signor De Feo will most happy to receive visits from ladies and gentlemen desirous of examining his specimens of Paintings, Photographs, &c., at his Rooms, some of which took first prizes at the last Provincial Exhibition held in this city.
January 26. 1y-trs-21

TO THE WINE TRADE.
THE undersigned begs to notify to the Trade his appointment as SOLE AGENT for Canada, for F. DURAND & SELBY'S "Masdeu" WINES, and to solicit orders for Spring shipments.
S. B. J. SELBY.
Toronto, Jan. 1, 1858. 3m-J-mwf-F&M-m-308

A HUNDRED YEARS TO COME.

Oh, where will be the birds that sing,
A hundred years to come?
The flowers that now in beauty spring,
A hundred years to come?
The rosy lip, the lofty brow,
The hearts that beat so gaily now?
Oh, where will be love's beaming eyes,
Joy's pleasant smile, and, sorrow's sighs,
A hundred years to come?

Who'll press for gold this crowded street,
A hundred years to come?
Who'll tread yon church with willing feet,
A hundred years to come?
Pale, trembling age, and fiery youth,
And childhood, with its brow of truth,
The rich and poor, on land and sea,
Where will the mighty millions be,
A hundred years to come?

We all within our graves shall sleep,
A hundred years to come?
No living soul for us will weep,
A hundred years to come!
But other men our lands will till,
And others then our streets will fill;
While other birds will sing as gay,
As bright the sunshine as to-day,
A hundred years to come!

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

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

ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO.

THE MONTREAL HERALD

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1858.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

Our Ocean Line of Steamships.—We invite the attention of our readers to the correspondence we publish this morning, between our Board of Trade and Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co., by which it will be seen that these gentlemen, on the part of the principals, intimate that the Ocean Steamers will come to our port on the opening of the navigation.

The Downing Street Decision to be an Open Question.—We find that our suspicion of Friday morning was too well founded; and that, notwithstanding all the "rubbisby" [to use our St. James' Street contemporary's favorite expletive] professions of ultra-respect for Her Majesty's decision, with which the ministerial organs have lately teemed, their *Magnus Apollo*, Mr. John A. Macdonald, has intimated to his Lower Canadian colleagues, that the Downing Street selection of Ottawa, for the future capital of Canada, is only to be accepted in a *Pickwickean* sense. In short, that the acceptance of that decision is to be made an open question, on which the members of the Cabinet are to be at liberty to vote, for or against, as may suit their own or their constituents' interests and wishes. *Sic transit*, thus terminates Mr. J. A.'s boasted Downing Street *dodge*; and, anything more "lame and impotent" that such a conclusion, it is impossible to conceive. The reference "humbug," however, to use Mr. Macdonald's very "plain English," almost deserves a better fate than to be thus publicly disowned and cast aside; for to it, and to it alone, does Mr. Solicitor General Rose owe his seat in Parliament as (nominal and temporary) representative of this city; and by it, and by it alone, has Mr. Cayley the slightest prospect of completing his purchase in Renfrew. It is to be hoped, indeed, that the manifest and glaring dishonesty of the ministerial course on this Seat of Government question, and the now utter hopelessness of the Downing Street decision being accepted, will open the eyes of the people of Renfrew; and that, by Mr. Conroy's triumph at the polls, they will give Mr. Cayley a lesson in the principles of law and morals, and their bearings upon what the civilians call "contracts of turpitude." Honest Sancho's remark upon his master's ill-success—"Some folk go out to sheer and come home shorn"—will, we trust, be verified in Mr. Conroy's favor, and the Inspector-General, who went out to *buy*, be sent home *sold*!

Projected British North American Confederation.—*The New Era* says, on Saturday: we are indebted to the courtesy of John Tobin, Esq., M. P. P., Halifax, for the following interesting document.—*Ed. New Era*:—

NOVA SCOTIA.

At a Council held at the Government House, at Halifax, on the 16th day of June, 1857.—Present: His Excellency Sir J Gaspard LeMarchant, Lieut.-Governor; the Honarables James W Johnson, Charles Tupper, Michael Tobin, Martin I Wilkins, Stayley Brown, John J. Marshall, John Campbell, (Councillors.)

The Hon James W Johnson, Atty-General, and Adams G Archibald, Esq., the Commissioners appointed for the purpose of effecting a settlement of the question relating to Mines and Minerals of the Province, are hereby authorised and requested, whilst in England, to solicit, on behalf of this Colony, from Her Majesty's Government the reconsideration of the question of the construction of an Inter-Colonial railroad between Halifax and Quebec, by the combined agency of the Imperial Government and the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

They are also authorized, either in connection with that question, or otherwise, to confer with the Imperial Government, or any other parties interested therein, on the subjects of Immigration to this Colony, and a union of the British North American Provinces.

Extract of a despatch, No. 41, dated 16th June, 1857, from the Lieut-Governor of Nova Scotia, to the Right Hon the Secretary of State fot the Colonies:—

Deeply impressed with the importance of inter-communication by railroad between the Colonies of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, both to the Imperial Government and these Colonies, as calculated to draw more closely the bonds of union between the latter and the parent State, and to afford security to the Colonial possessions in the event of war,—my Government have instructed the delegates to solicit Imperial co-operation in the construction of the road in question, convinced that its accomplishment is alike demanded for the advancement of the Colonies, and for the interests of the Empire.

"In connection with this subject, the Delegates are also instructed to confer with Her Majesty's Government on the importance of establishing a judicions system of immigration into the Colonies, and to bring under its serious consideration the subject of a union of the British North American Provinces, as tending to their elevation, and perpetuating their connection with the United Kingdom."

(copy.)

Halifax, Nov. 6, 1857.

Sir,—We have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that, in pursuance of the instructions we have received from the Provincial Government, we brought the subject of the union of the North American Colonies under the notice of the Colonial Secretary, during our recent mission to London.

In our interview which we had with Mr. Labouchere, this question was freely discussed.—He informed us that her Majesty's Government had no desire to interfere with the determination to which the Colonies themselves might come on a point so immediately affecting their own interests; and that if they should be of opinion that union would advance their prosperity, the Government would oppose no obstacle to the accomplishment of their wishes. Mr. Labouchere's own opinion we learnt to be, that while he doubted whether the union of Canada and the Lower Provinces might not embrace to wide a circle for convenience and efficiency; he believed that the union of the Lower Provinces would be highly beneficial, and tend greatly to improve their position, and assist their progress. This declaration of the freedom of the Colonies to decide this important question for themselves, seemed to be all that could be desired from the Government, while as yet, neither the Legislature nor the people of Nova Scotia had given an expression of opinion on the subject, and when we had no authority to answer the inquiry of the Colonial Secretary, whether the people of Nova Scotia desired the change.

We therefore consider that the question had been brought to a point at which the next step must be taken up by the Colonies; and that nothing more remained to be at present pressed on the consideration of the Imperial Government.

We have the honor to be
Your most obedient servants,
(Signed)
J. W. Johnston,
Adams G. Archibald.

To the Hon. the Provincial Secretary.

In connection with this subject, we learn, from the Halifax *Express*, of the 8th inst., that, in November last, the Government of Nova Scotia addressed letters to the Governments of Canada desiring a mutual agreement upon the subject; and that the reply of our Government was, that the matter would receive their early consideration.

We take it for granted, then, that if not alluded to in the speech from the throne, at the opening of the Legislature on Saturday next, the despatch of the Nova Scotia Government, above alluded to, will, at an early day, be heard before Parliament.

The Civic Election.—At the City Clerk's office, and in the Bonsecours Hall, the note of preparation for the contest has already sounded; crowds have been congregated here for the last three days, numbers clamouring for their certificates, and not a few of the interested lounging about the hall. It seems, however, that the struggle for the Mayoralty will be the "event" of the ensuing election, and neither party seems to abate their exertions. One of the candidates for the civic chair has been unceasing in his efforts to secure success, and it his almost continual presence in the vicinity of the City Clerk's office be taken as an index of his future operations, it would seem that he is determined to grasp the office at all hazards. City Councillors, interested in their own or their friends' success, are to be seen in all directions, some persuading with the suavity of a petitioner, and others arguing with the characteristic tone and gestures which distinguish a civic orator in the heat of a debate. It is rumoured, however, that some have even gone further than mere coaxing and bullying; but of course the city must appreciate the disinterestedness of those who, to be its representatives, are willing to sacrifice time, labour and electioneering eloquence for the benefit of their fellow-citizens. Honour to whom honour is due!

Exhibition.—We have been informed that Mr. Lepage, who exhibited a beautifully-constructed Fire Engine at the recent Mechanics' Festival, has the intention of placing it on view in the Bonsecours Hall for brief period. The public will be admitted this day, and for some time yet to come, and as the charge is to be merely nominal, there can be no doubt many will embrace the opportunity of examining this exquisite model of mechanism. It is the intention of its owner to make it a present to the French Emperor, as soon as the navigation is fairly open. The construction of such an engine would do credit to the best workships in the world, and it is sure to be highly prized, no matter who may become its ultimate possessor.

The L'Assomption Election Petition.—We omitted to state, in our last issue, that the application of Mr. Papin for the fixing of a day to hear evidence against the return of Mr. Archambault was rejected by Judge Bruneau, on the same ground of insufficiency of the recognizances as were held to render invalid the application for the fixing of a day to take evidence on the Montreal petition.

Murder near the Calumet, Grenville.—A murder was committed in this vicinity on Monday evening last, and, as the subjoined statement will show, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity.

The name of the deceased was John Cousins, while the name of the murderer, who is an old man, is given as William Cousins.

An inquest was held on the evening of the murder, at a small house adjacent to where the crime was committed—J. Edwin Prudham, J.P., presiding.

After the jury had been sworn, a man, named John Profit, was brought up and examined. He said on the day in question he was coming, with a load of wood, along one of the crossroads in the rear of Grenville, and there met with the prisoner, William Cousins, who was carrying a gun. He heard this individual say to John Cousins, who was sitting on a load of wood driving behind him [witness] "I thought I told you not to come that road again." To this John Cousins made no reply, and witness then saw William Cousins raise his gun and shoot at him. John Cousins immediately exclaimed to witness, "Oh! John, come here." The witness at once ran to his assistance, but he uttered nothing more, and shortly afterwards expired.

After the examination of this witness, the inquest was adjourned till the next day [Tuesday the 16th], when the inquiry was resumed.

A medical gentleman, Dr. Fenwick, was brought up to give evidence. He said he had made an examination of the body of John Cousins, and discovered one hundred openings, apparently created by shot, and situated on the right side of the chest. There was a wound above the hip-bone; one on the shoulder; and there were also six holes outside the right arm, between the fifth, sixth, eight, and ninth ribs. A large number of shot had entered the cavities of the chest and abdomen; the shot carried portions of bone into the right lung; some duck shot had penetrated the lung, and had carried splinters of bone along with it. Shot was also found in the right kidney. Death resulted from the effects of these wounds, and from no other cause, as the organs were all in a healthy condition.

The first witness, Profit, was here re-examined, and stated that when the prisoner fired at the deceased, he took aim when about ten feet distant from his victim.

Thomas Fox was next examined. He said on the morning of the day of the murder he saw the accused borrow a gun at a house known as Wilman's. Later in the day witness met him carrying the gun, and inquired what he intended to do with it, the answer was "I will leave James Cousins a corpse before Sunday." To this witness made reply "It is a pity for an old man like you to commit murder," and the accused then rejoined "Oh d—m hin, I can shoot him without any one seeing me for I am a d—d good shot." The witness then told him to walk on and saw no more of the prisoner that day. This was the last witness examined.

The Jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder."

The prisoner did not attempt to deny his crime, but alleged that, before the commission of the offence, the deceased abused him with opprobrious epithets. He has been sent to the district prison, to await his trial at the ensuing Court of Queen's Bench.

Horse Breaking and Taming of Refractory Horses.—Most of our readers have, we presume, read the account of the exhibition of Mr. Rarey, in England, of his power over the horse. They may also have seen the advertisement of Mr. Huckett, who is Mr. Rarey's assignee of the secret in Montreal. Mr. Huckett has already, we believe, proved the efficacy of his system of subduing young and vicious horses to the satisfaction of many owners of animals hitherto esteemed incorrigible. On Saturday we had an opportunity of seeing some proof of his skill. In the Racket Court, Cote Street, about 3 P.M., we were introduced to the charmer of the equine race, by the owner of a colt, in course of breaking. The colt was a very beautiful and apparently high spirited animal; but had been constantly handled, and was gentle with its groom even before being subjected to Mr. Hucket's process. It had been treated once, and at the command of Mr. Huckett's groom it would follow him without rein or bridle in whatever direction he might order. A new application of the taming process was, however, in reserve for the animal. After it was over, the colt laid down at command and allowed Mr. Huckett's groom to straddle across its belly; to work its hind and fore legs backwards and forward; to knock the heels of its two fore legs, of its two hind legs and of one fore and one hind leg together; and finally to sit down and pass its hind leg round his neck. After going through all these proofs of docility, the animal was allowed to rise, and then followed the groom quietly and patiently in every direction. This colt had never been broken, and its owner confidently expected to avoid by the intervention of the horse-tamer by far the greater part of the time and labour usually found necessary for that purpose. A very vicious mare, belonging to a carter, was next brought in. Obstinacy and fierceness was apparent in every look of her eye and every motion of her limbs. She did not submit readily to the soothing treatment which was to change her evil temper for a new one; but after some perseverance, she too manifested a complete subjugation to the will of the groom. The process was repeated upon her; readiness to submit being on the second occasion strikingly greater than on the first. This mare had lately ran away from her owner and broken his arm. He told Mr. Huckett that he was not able to pay the fee which the latter demands; but that it would be a great charity to render his mare useful to him. Mr. Huckett accordingly undertook the task and apparently with the best results. We understand that on the previous day a colt, which had never been handled, was put through the process, and that he immediately submitted to be ridden as quietly as a steady roadster. This we give on the authority of a friend who witnesed the experiment. It may be thought that the influence of the treatment may subside after some time. We are are assured that this is not the case. When the horse is completely subdued his limbs are perfectly pliable in the hands of the operator, while his muscles are influenced to rigidity or opposition by any will of the animal's, the task is not held to be completed. But Mr. Huckett asserts that the proof of complete acquiescence being once established by the limbs being yielded up entirely to the will of the groom, the horse never forgets the lesson. Nevertheless, it must be understood, that horses of different tempers are diversely affected, some being brought under control much more speedily than others. It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to say that the youngest are most easily and completely rendered docile.

Slippery Roads.—The spring weather which is approaching will doubtless bring with it the usual succession of thaws and frosts, and their consequence hard frozen and slippery paths. Pedestrians, therefore, will doubtless be glad to hear that a new and convenient kind of "creepers" has been invented by Mr. Tate, the engineer of this city, which possess all the advantages and none of the inconveniences of the old form. Instead of tackling on under the hollow of the foot, and hurting the wearer at each step, these "creepers" screw on to the heel of the boot. They may be had, we believe at Bell's and Harold's.

Church of England Association for Young Men.—The second of the Annual course of Lectures of this Association will be delivered on this evening in the Bonaventure Hall by the Rev. Cannon Leach L.L.D.—subject "The Early Church in Great Britain"—and as the Association have used every exertion to render the course as instructive as possible they confidently hope they will receive the support of the Christian community and have a large attendance during their delivery.—*See advt*.

Longevity.—There are now living in the old town of Sudbury (Mass.) whose population is only one thousand six hundred and seventeen, seventy-six people whose united ages amount to five thousand nine hundred and nineteen years; of this number forty-nine have attained the age of seventy-five and over, twenty-four have reached the age of eighty and over, and six are ninety-years and upwards. The average number of years the last six have lived is ninety-three years, and two months. The oldest of these are—Mica Balcomb, ninety-nine years; John Goodnow, ninety-six years; Mary Bogle, ninety-four; Walter Rogers, Paul Walker and David Lincoln, ninety years. The most of them are enjoying good health, and are able to be about. Truly they have lived to the enjoyment of a good old age.

St. Patrick's Society—Two Lectures by Henry Giles.—We are happy to be able to announce that Mr. Giles has consented to deliver two lectures before the St. Patrick's Society early in March, on his return from Quebec, where he has a previous engagement. The precise arrangements will be shortly announced in the usual form. The subjects will be—"Irish Character," and "Flattery and Extravagance in Popular Oratory."

Police Court—Saturday.—On Saturday, at this Court, a man, named Joseph Labelle was brought up before Mr. Coursol charged by different parties with having of late robbed them of various household ornaments of value, and wearing apparel. The depredations of this individual had been frequent for some time past, and the plan on which he effected most of his robberies was somewhat ingenious. He adopted the practice of calling at the houses of several citizens when he knew they were absent, and on pretence of business or appointment was generally shown into a room, as he told the servants he had an engagement with the master of the house, who had promised to meet him there in a few minutes; as soon as the servant withdrew the quasi visitor was wont to appropriate every article of value within reach and when he had removed what he could without difficulty carry away unperceived, he would summon the servant and say that he would call back in a short time; and then leave the house. He was arrested on Friday, having been pointed out to the police by a man whom he robbed of a coat last fall. When searched, several articles recently stolen, were discovered on his person. He has been remanded for trial at the Court of Queen's Bench.

Robbery of a Fur Coat.—On Saturday, a man, named James Wilson, was brought before Mr. Coursol, charged with having stolen, on the previous day, from Mr. Meyer, a fur coat, valued at £6 5s. The prisoner, with singular temerity, applied on the evening of the robbery for shelter at the Bonsecours Station, wearing the stolen garment at the same time, and here was arrested. The offence was proved, and the prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned for 3 months.

From our Ottawa Correspondent.

Ottawa, Feb., 19, 1858.

Mr. Cayley has been in Renfrew during the the past week. He has for body-guards the two Powell's and W. R. Ross ("Roderick of the Sword") Their progress has not been a triumphal one. Cayley will have opposition, you may rely upon it, and a smart one, too, but that he will ultimately be successful, I cannot doubt. Indeed, I would back the Governor's butler, if he were to come down with Government credentials, and much more Cayley. Still, I am certain the "Thunderbolt" will not have things all its own way. The nomination comes off on the 26th, and I guarrantee the Inspector Generl will not be in his place when the House meets. I have heard as many as ten persons named as probable Candidates. I fancy that John Paris, of White Lake, will be the man that will oppose the Minister. From all I hear, many of the people do not care much who opposes Cayley, providing some one does. McDougall was burned in effigy opposite his own door in Renfrew village a few nights ago and Supple is getting "hard feed" at Pembroke. I am told they both could not influence a dozen votes in the entire county at the present time. The people generally imagine that both these worthies have "sold" themselves, and that they have got the money; indeed I have heard that an elaborate calculation has been made of the price, and that the estimate gives 2½d per head for the men of Renfrew. That was the prime cost, but before the hunt will be over the price will be increased, and even then the constituency is dirt cheap. Poor Renfrew, you are a cheap article! All the wire-pullers and expectants are on the wing for Renfrew, primed full of Cayley's staple. Scott, Smith, Skead, Griffin, *et hoc genus*, are off. Few men of note, except the "dictator" himself, are reported stationary —he is immovable, I hear, since his last visit to Toronto. Now that he has found out beyond all question that the ministry are and have been dead against him, he won't budge a peg—and it may not be amiss to say here, that the first intimation that he had of his disfavor at Court was from this correspondence. You may doubt this, as he did the statement when it first appeared, still it is solid, as I could convince you in a jiffy. Vankoughnet, for whom the dictator did so much at the Rideau election, has acted the part nature assigned to him. I knew months ago he was playing Judas, and now some folks here are satisfied I was right, and that their confidence was misplaced. I know full well how he got elected for Rideau Division, but how such an article ever became a minister of the Crown is really more than I can account for. To see him here, dodging from one bar room to another, would lower considerably many an honest man's opinion of him.

The last reliable account I had of Cayley's movements was rather amusing. You know how cold and staid is the finance minister. His friends can better imagine his condition than I describe it, when I repeat that he was then surrounded by a couple of dozen of sturdy Irishmen, each laying into the "drink," and he pledging them in infernally bad whiskey. Poor Cayley, his dignity must suffer somewhat before he gets out of Renfrew, or I am greatly mistaken.

That despatch on the seat of government, you may well say, was sent out to assist Cayley in Renfrew. I can tell you that, were it not for that contest you would not have seen the document until the House met. But in their object they may be mistaken, for I do not see how Cayley's prospects can be improved by the publication of that document; on the other hand, I imagine it may defeat his return. When Van came down here, he asserted, time and again, that the ministry yet had the settlement of the seat of government in their hands, and that if Cayley was not put in for Renfrew, he would "whistle the seat of government to Montreal." These were his words, only at times put more forcibly. That threat he used here to a deputation of poor creatures. Now, we have the despatch, and from the wording of it, most people conclude that the ministry now have little to say on the subject; and if they had gone a step further, and said that they had not the power to influence the subject from first to last, they would be still nearer the mark. The impudence of some men passeth all comprehension, but brandy is wonderfully inspiring. The man that advised the publication of the despatch, after the statements made by Van here, in my opinion, is little better than an idiot. And the minister who could descend so far as to threaten people with such a bugbear, in the way he did, must either be a deep knave or an ass.

I should like immensely to put a few questions to Cayley at the hustings. For instance, who secured the grant for the Ottawa works? and by whose recommendations were these works stopped? Was it from want of funds or what other cause? Who refused to furnish the means to continue the survey of the Ottawa river, and on whose recommendation was the survey stopped? Who for years steadily refused aid to the Ottawa and Prescott Railway enterprise? Who swept up the great revenue secured from the Ottawa, and expended it on works in Western Canada? Who has pettishly, on all occasions, set his face against Ottawa improvements? I should like to hear him answer. Cayley is the last man that should seek the suffrage of an Ottawa constituency.

The hearing of the election protest in this city, came before the county judge on Monday last. Scott, I am told, raised a number of objections to the service, &c., and in the lowest manner quibbled and cavilled in every possible way. All his objections save one were overruled. That referred to the notice of the time and place of hearing the petition. The objections, I am advised, were at most, merely technical, and of trifing moment. If the notice be wrong, it is in accordance with the judge's order for the hearing of the petition; so that if the notice is wrong, so also must be the order. I imagine Mr. Scott will have to face the music on Monday next. He protests against Bell's pretensions on several grounds: for bribery, &c., and asserts that he is a contractor to the government, because a couple of crown land notices appeared in his paper about the time of the election! Who ever heard of such objections? I believe both parties are well nigh sick of the whole matter. I told you the "dictator" would have a hard road to travel, and so he has. He will see the end of it, however, you may rely, though he may have to push on alone single-handed.

CHAUDIERE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Edilor of the Montreal Herald.

THE DRAINAGE QUESTION

Sir,—As you have been kind enough to give publicity to my first letter I have prepared a second one with the view of considering the intended drainage of that portion of the city situated East of the ridge, which, commenced at toll gate and continuing along St. Joseph and Notre Dame streets, ends at a point near Lacroix street and here forms the steep bank of the Western shore of the River St. Lawrence, and embraces the localities known as Point St. Charles, St. Gabriel Farm and Griffintown. The contour of the ground in this district is of a slightly undulating character, and its topography is so irregular and of such a confused character that I can only account for it on the assumption that it once formed the bed of the River St. Lawrence. But although such is the case there is no difficulty in discovering the proper route for the main sewer of this district, viz—that of William street, with its continuation along Commissioners street. It is proposed to commence this main sewer at a point where the rising main of the New Water Works crosses the Upper Lachine Road and by taking advantage of the water, a flushing apparatus will be constructed for the purpose of cleansing the sewer when required, and by continuing its course along said route will at a point some 3 or 400 yards North of the toll gate curve into William street, and will, at the junction of Eleanor and William streets intercept the Creek, (which flows through the St. Gabriel Farm and passes by culvert under the Canal). The taking up of the water of the creek at this point, together with the assistance of the Craig street sewer, will effectually dry up the whole of our open drains which flow through our city and unite at Dow's Brewery, by which means this destructive agent which causes so much loss and sufferings to our citizens will be checked, and the nuisance which amounts almost to a disgrace be entirely removed. The dimensions of this sewer, as far as Guy street, will be 5 feet 3 inches by 3 feet 6 inches, and from Guy to M'Gill streets 7 feet 6 inches by 5 feet, and by being placed at a level of 14 feet below the surface of the earth, constructed of hard burnt bricks, and laid in hydraulic cement, will be thus rendered impermeable, and with glazed stoneware pipes for the house drains, the cellars of the dwellings in this locality will be entirely free, not only from inundation but also from dampness, if the necessary precaution be taken of keeping the basement part of their dwellings from the moisture of the surrounding subsoil, which, in a low lying district such as Griffintown is indispensable, and as the means of effecting this by the materials now at our command being of economical and entire application.

I have heard it stated that trials have been made to keep dry the basements of buildings in St. Paul street and other localities, but have always been unsuccessful. This is not to be wondered at when only one condition in the attempt has been attended to, for when a sewer is permeable and when an immense pressure of water is brought to bear upon a surcharged sewer the water precolates through the sewer in such quantities and the surrounding subsoil becomes so saturated that the brick work can offer by little resistance, but this would not be the case if the sewers were made impermeable and not subject to frequent surchargings. In this case there would be no difficulty in protecting the basement part of buildings from the dampness and inundations so justly complained of. As the basement part of dwellings in a climate like Canada is the most useful and important of the whole dwelling, and is in fac indispensable both in summer and winter, I would here offer a few remarks that may not be unacceptable. In the Southern part of this continent and in other countries where the climate is less severe, it would be well to collect all the sewage and rainwater and discharge them into the sewers before they reach the basement, but in a climate like this where the frost penetrates the earth to such a depth in the winter season, it must be useless to attempt it. In this case all brickwork in the construction of house drains should be discarded in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining the impermeability and smoothness of internal surface, which is especially required in small drains; the current in which is often reduced to a very small quantity of liquid or liquid matter. We are thereby led to seek some tubes or pipes which shall require only annular joining at distant points, and thus admit of the regularity of surface which is so necessary to assist the passage of the drainage. Stone is, I think, even preferable to iron for its freeness from the chance of corrosion and permeability and far more economical, and by glazing the interior of these pipes together with carefully made socket joints laid in the direction of the current, they constitute the most economical and most efficient that can be used for this purpose. In returning to a description of the course of the sewer from the last mentioned point, viz: at McGill Street, and after running the sewerage of this street together with that of Wellington Street and Point St. Charles, it will proceed along Foundling Street, [on the Eastern side of St. Anne's Market]; and at a point opposite the Montreal House there will be a relieving outlet to the River with suitable flood gates constructed so as to discharge the sewerage from Griffintown, in case of repairs being required in that part of the sewer which will pass along Commissioners Street.—The sewer from this point of temporary outlet will pass along Commissioners Street at a depth of 16 feet below the surface; dimensions being 10 feet 6 inches by 7 feet, receiving in its course the drainage of the streets and dwellings East of Notre Dame Street. At a point near the junction of Woodyard and Water Streets, the report recommends its diversion, and by means of tunnelling under St. Mary and Craig Streets, for a distance of nearly half a mile, will form a junction with the main sewer of the system at a point where Panet Street crosses Dorchester Street. Tunnelling is in all cases objectionable, and should always be avoided when it is possible to do so, whether it is so in this case [for the want of necessary data] I cannot say, but I think it would be advisable and well worthy of trial to examine the practicability of continuing the sewer along the bank of the River, from the point of its proposed diversion, with a very short distance of tunnel near Molson's Terrace for the purpose of joining a junction with the Main Sewer at Papineau Road; for it appears to me that there is sufficient base along the course of this bank to admit of the construction of a sewer with sufficient means of protection from the rising of the water or any other destructive element: should this turn out practicable the saving in the estimated cost would be considerable, but in the absence of the required information I cannot speak positively. But whether my idea is right or wrong, the proposition I have already made regarding the continuation of the Main Sewer of the system along Craig Street, instead of diverting its course at Wolfe Street, might cause a saving of length amounting to one-third the whole distance, and in value, at least £6,000. The next sewer of importance in this locality is the Wellington Street sewer, which commences in the vicinity of the Railroad crossing at the extreme end of said street. The dimensions of this sewer is to be 5 feet 3 inches by 3 feet 6 inches, with an average depth below the surface of 12 feet 8 inches, as far as the Canal Bridge and from this point to its junction with the new Main Sewer at McGill Street, at an average depth below the surface of 16 feet. The dimensions of this sewer, as recommend in the report, are certainly small; but its capacity will be assisted by having a fall of 7 feet from the Railway Crossing to the Canal and its discharge materially increased thereby. But on reflection of the great probability of an increase of population taking place in this locality in the course of a few years, I think from the point where the St. Patrick Street sewer will connect with this one, the dimensions should be increased to that of 7 feet 6 inches by 5, for the remainder of this sewer from the Canal to McGill Street will have to carry an immense amount of sewerage matter, as it will be taxed with the whole amount of sewerage of the district east of the Lachine Canal, from Point St. Charles to Brewster's Road, independent of a considerable portion of Griffintown. The other sewer in connexion with the system, will pass along St. Patrick Street, commencing at the city limits, and will connect with the Wellington Street sewer, at the junction of the two streets. Its dimensions will be 5 feet 3 inches, by 3 feet 6 inches. This sewer will also intercept the creek which flows through the St. Gabriel Farm, and will permit of the creek from this point to William Street being filled in. This sewer, with the one in Wellington Street, will, when finished, carry off the whole of the surface water which remains in places through the whole of this district, after the effect of the winter floods, which must at the present time be a source of great hindrance to the sale of property. This can be effected as the streets are laid out, by cutting trenches along the edges of the side-walks, which will conduct the water to the gully grates, and pass the street cross-drains to the sewers. When these sewers shall have been constructed of proper materials, and built on a good firm concrete foundation, and the present outlet opposite the Montreal House closed, the citizens of this district may look calmly and fearlessly at the rising of the water in the River St Lawrence, (unless some extraordinary rising takes place that will overflow the rivetment wall of our quays), and this once effected, the increased value of property in this locality can scarcely be conceived or overvalued.

In considering the cause of the present periodical floods with which this portion of our city is unfortunately visited, and which is the cause of so much suffering to those who reside in proximity to the open creeks that flow through the neighbourhood, I need scarcely remark, in the first place, that they arise from the back-water that is forced through the sewers from the immense pressure that is brought to bear upon them by their connexion with the River at its present outlet opposite the Montreal House. Nor can one wonder at this state of things when we consider that immediately the ice-barrier is formed in the river, the water, instead of continuing to flow in its natural direction, is actually forced to flow the contrary way, and consequently the sewers being surcharged are compelled, from the immense pressure, to seek relief by means of the open creeks, and hence the flood; and, were it not for this relief through the open creeks, the sewers would not stand the pressure for 24 hours, but so soon as the water forces its way through the barrier by the pressure of the accumulation beneath the ice-crust of the river, it resumes its natural flow, and then the flood recedes, but unfortunately for Griffintown (whose position might well be compared to that of an unfortunate army) it is attacked both in front and rear; for no sooner has the water below the bridge performed its havoc in front, than the water above the bridge commences its attack in rear by reason of its connection with the River St. Pierre. This should not be the case, nor would it be, were it not for the artificial cut that has been made for the purpose of uniting the water of this river with the creek that flows through the St. Gabriel Farm. The object of this artificial cut is evident enough, but not the less disastrous in its effects as a means of flooding Griffintown, and from the immense and very unusual height to which the water rose at the mouth of the above-mentioned river during the late floods, and the result of some personal observations which were made at the time in that locality, I feel convinced that it acted as a powerful auxiliary in raising the water in the creeks to their unusual height at the time in question. However, when the contemplated improvements of constructing the Tailrace of the New Water-Works, and, in connection with this improvement, the water of the River St. Pierre should have been diverted from its present course, and made to unite with the race, then this connection with the River St. Lawrence will be effectually broken off. This alteration will, of course, involve the necessity of erecting, at the mouth of the St. Pierre River, an embankment sufficiently high to prevent the water of the St. Lawrence from overflowing; and the place just alluded to is well adapted by nature for the construction of such a work, at a very trifling cost. It is scarcely necessary for me to make any remarks on the insufficiency of our present mode of drainage, for this is a matter admitted by all, and severely felt by some, but I would fearlessly assert that the present state of things can be effectually remedied, and, when this shall have been accomplished, the parties so benefitted will think but little of the increase of taxation to pay for the remedy. It will not be denied even by the most rigid economist but that the sanitary condition of our city is in a most deplorable state, and is every day increasing, and the nuisance, inconvenience and destruction of property to the citizens every year, would, if it were possible to collect it, present a painful catalogue of misery and loss; and, fearless of being considered an alarmist, I venture to state that, should the weather of the next summer prove unpropitious, there is no accounting for what may befal us, for there are various circumstances which have a tendency to surround us at all times with vitiated air, which, undoubtedly, ought to be guarded against,—the most frequent is the miasma or noxious quality imparted to the air in certain districts by stagnant water and decaying vegetable matter, this noxious quality is a subtle poison, which, in its effects upon the lungs, produces fevers and other epidemics. The filth collected in ill-regulated towns, ill-managed drains and collections of decaying animal substances near private dwellings, are well known to vitiate the atmosphere and generate diseases amongst persons exposed to them, and it surely follows from this that we can scarcely attach too much importance to measures for cleansing cities and improving the state of drainage.—I may now mention the total estimate, and, according to the report, for the construction of these sewers in connection with this system, and noticed in these letters, is £279,956, but, with the alteration which I proposed in my last letter, this amount would be reduced to £203,644; and, again, some of these sewers will not require to be built for 4 or 5 years to come, and I consider that the estimates in the report of the various prices of material, labour, &c., are most liberal, and, with the allowance of 10 per cent. for contingencies, that the sum will far exceed the actual cost. In conclusion, I would remark that, although an esteemed citizen, Alderman Atwater, has reason to feel a just pride for the energy displayed by him in bringing, almost to a state of consummation, the great undertaking of the new Water Works, yet, the man who possesses the ability and will have the good fortune to display the same amount of energy in advocating and carrying out this great work will, at its completion, have no reason to feel less proud.

THOMAS M. FOY,
5 St. Antoine Street.

February 19, 1858.

Montreal Ocean Steamships.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Office of the Board of Trade,
Montreal, 15th Oct., 1857.

Alexander Clerk, Esq.,
Secretary,
Harbour Commissioners,
Montreal.

Sir,—I am directed to enclose to you a copy of a letter received from Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co., Agents for the Montreal Ocean Steamships, dated yesterday, which have the goodness to submit to the Harbour Commissioners for their consideration.

The Council will be glad to be communicated with on this subject as early as convenient.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) John G Dinning,
Secretary.

Copy of Letter received from Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co.

Montreal, 14th October, 1857.

Sir,—With reference to the paragraph in our letter, dated 10th inst., on the necessity of deepening the Channel at Flat Island, we beg to explain to the Council, that, during last summer, when the water was at the lowest, we had always to lighten the steamers and sailing ships to 15 ft. 3 in. before they could pass the shallow water at that place, or come into the Harbour of Montreal.

At present the water is fully 15 inches higher than it was last summer, and all vessels are obliged to be lightened to 16 feet 9 inches, and hardly pass even at that draught; a steamship of large size could not therefore pass safely at more than 16 feet 6 inches, and if the difference of height in the water be deducted, the Channel would not be available for any greater depth than last year, viz., 15 feet 5 inches. The testimony of every Pilot and Shipmaster frequenting this Harbour can be obtained to the truth of these statements, if necessary.

The steamers we are now building will draw with their boilers filled, and the coal remaining on board from the Atlantic voyage, but without any cargo whatever, about 13 feet—there would therefore be an available sinkage of only 2 feet 3 inches for cargo to be brought up or taken down on board. This would carry but a small portion of the steamers entire cargo, and the Lake Dues alone on the vessel would amount to more than the cost of sending that portion up in lighters.

We have every disposition, and even great anxiety to bring the steamers to Montreal, but would hardly be justified in attempting to do so unless the river is improved to some extent. We would be almost certain to get them aground, and perhaps loose a trip now and then, thereby incurring heavy penalties to the Government; and even if no such event occurred, there would be little advantage to any party by bringing up the steamships nearly empty.

But we will pledge ourselves specifically to the following arrangement, viz.:—

That so soon as three branch Pilots, actually in the practice of piloting vessels on the river, to be named mutually by the Harbour Commissioners and ourselves, shall certify in writing that the Channel of the River and the Harbour of Montreal are available throughout to bring up and take down these steamships in safety when the water is at the lowest summer level, at a draught of 18 feet, we will always bring them up to this city; and further, that the Harbour Commissioners withdraw their actions against the steamers for damage done to the Wharves last year.

This fair offer cannot surely be objected to by the Harbour Commissioners, as their Engineer reports that by the close of this season there will be a uniform depth of water in the River and Harbour available at the lowest summer level for vessels drawing 19 feet, or one foot more than we ask for.

We are,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants,
Edmonstone, Allan & Co.,
Agents,
Montreal O. S. Company.

John G. Dinning, Esq.,
Secretary,
Montreal Board of Trade.

Harbour Office,
Montreal, 15th February, 1858.

Sir,—In consequence of the absence from town of the Chairman of the Harbour Commissioners, I have not, until the present time, had an opportunity to submit your letter of the 15th October last to the Board, for their views and opinions respecting the communication of Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co., as to the practicability of bringing their Ocean Steamers up to Montreal during the approaching season of navigation.

I am now directed by the Commissioners to state for your information, that on the withdrawal of the Dredging vessels after last years operations, a clear depth of 18 feet at lowest Summer level, was found to exist throughout the whole of the improved Channel in Lake St. Peter and River, with the sole exception of a small bar of soft mud in Lake St. Peter, which would not have impeded the passage of a vessel drawing 18 feet, in tow of a steamer, even allowing that the water of the Lake had fallen to the minimum level of 11 feet on the Flats.—That this one spot should have been the only place not dredged to the full extent, is evidence in the opinion of the Commissioners, of the great care and skill with which such an extensive work has been conducted. The place alluded to will not occupy the services of two Dredges in the Spring beyond a couple of weeks, and long before the period in Summer, when the water could possibly reach its lowest level, there will be an unbroken and uniform depth of 18 feet throughout the whole length of the Channel, which the Commissioners will prove by taking a vessel through from Montreal to Quebec, drawing 18 feet, when there is only 11 feet on the Flats.

The Commissioners also desire me again to inform the Board of Trade, that, in their opinion, the Channel will be open throughout, to a depth of 20 feet at the lowest stage of water, in the year 1860.

And I am further directed to say, that, knowing the importance to the trade, that the Ocean Steamships should come to this Port, the Commissioners have uniformly met every question connected with the navigation of the River below Montreal, to which their attention has been directed by Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co., with the greatest promptitude.

In support of this, I am instructed to enclose letters marked Nos. 1 and 2, being copy of a correspondence between these gentlemen and the Commissioners, to which I would direct the attention of the Board of Trade. And in conclusion, I beg to state that no effort will be spared on the part of the Commissioners to give every possible facility to Steamers visiting this Port.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Alex. Clerk,
Secretary.

John G. Dinning, Esq.,
Secretary,
Montreal Board of Trade.

No 1. (copy.)

Montreal, 5th November 1857.

Sir,—We beg to draw the immediate attention of the Harbour Commissioners to the following statement of facts.

The steamship "Indian" drawing 16-8-12 feet aft and 14½ feet forward left Quebec for Montreal yesterday morning, P. M. Mathieu being pilot. She passed Three Rivers at one o'clock P. M. the weather clear and the vessel directly in midchannel; immediately after passing the lower light ship struck some substance which caused a sensible shock on board the vessel. Her great weight and the speed at which she was going, carried her over it till it came near her stern, when one of the blades of the screw caught it, and for an instant it stopped the engines. The blade of the screw then broke off and the engine rushing on the vessel passed over.

We trust the Commissioners will at once send down and have the obstruction, whatever it is, removed, because if the steamship was again to strike on it going down, it might disable her screw altogether and thus render her incapable of going to sea this fall. We intend to send her away from here on Tuesday morning next. We expect also that the Commissioners will reimburse us for the new screw which this accident will oblige us to get, and which will cost £320 sterling

We are sir
Your obed servants,
[Signed] Edmonstone Allan & Co.

Alex. Clerk Esq.
Secretary,
Harbour Commissioners
Montreal.

[Copy.]

No. 2.

Harbour Office,
Montreal, 11th November, 1857.

Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co.,
Agents Montreal Ocean S. S. Co.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of 5th instant, stating that the steamship "Indian" had damaged her screw by striking some substance, alleged to be in mid-channel immediately after passing the lower light ship in Lake St. Peter, on the afternoon of the 4th instant, I am directed by the Harbour Commissioners to state that their Superintendent, Captain Armstrong, proceeded immediately to the place indicated, accompanied by four pilots, (one of whom was the pilot on board the "Indian" at the time when the accident to her screw took place,) for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, whether any obstruction really existed in the channel of such a nature to occasion fears for the safety of a deep laden vessel passing up or down.

Captain Armstrong and his party, after searching and cruising about the spot, and as near thereto as the pilot of the "Indian" could point out, for part of two days, found no obstruction whatever. On the contrary, on sounding in the neighbourhood of the lower light ship they found a depth of from 25 to 27 feet of water, and, therefore, came to the unanimous conclusion that the "Indian" must have encountered a floating stick of timber or something of that nature passing down the channel

The opinion is strengthened by the fact that the officers of the steamer admitted having heard a grating sound as of something rubbing along the whole length of the ship's side, before her screw touched the substance, and which could not have been the case, had any stationary obstruction existed on the bed of the channel. Besides this, the depth of water near the lower light ship being from 25 to 27 feet, while the steamer was drawing 16 8-12 feet aft and 14½ feet forward, precluded the possibility of her screw striking anything else than some casual floating substance.

Regarding your remark about the cost of a new screw and your expectation that the Commissioners will reimburse you for the same, I am instructed to say that the Board cannot for a moment admit the responsibility or liability of the Harbour revenue to make good any such claim.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) Alex. Clerk,
Secretary.

[copy]

Office of the Board of Trade,
Montreal, 17th Feb., 1858.

Gentlemen,—In transmitting to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Harbor Commissioners, replying to your letter of the 14th October last, I am directed by the Council to say that, as they believe the answer of the Harbor Commissioners cannot fail to be entirely satisfactory to you, they hope you will now enable them to inform the public that it is your intention to bring the steamers of the Montreal Ocean Line to this port.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obt. servt.,
JOHN G. DINNING,
Secretary.

Messrs. Edmonston, Allan & Co.,
Agents,
Montreal Ocean Steamships.

Montreal, 18th February, 1858.

John G. Dinning, Esq.,
Secretary, Board of Trade.

Sir,—We have received your letter, dated yesterday, enclosing copy of a communication, dated 15th instant, addressed to the Board of Trade by the Harbour Commissioners, in answer to ours of the 14th October last. In this letter the Commissioners state that there is now a clear depth of 18 feet water at lowest Summer level, over the whole Channel from Quebec, including the entrance to the harbour of Montreal, with the exception of a small bar in the Lake, which can be removed in a couple of weeks in spring before the water falls materially.

Assuming this to be correct, and that on trial we find it be so, we will, of course, bring the Ocean Steamers to Montreal, which we have always been desirous to do; but it would have been more satisfactory to us if the Commissioners had adopted our suggestion, and satisfied the regular river pilots that such a depth of water really exists. We must necessarily put the Steamers in charge of these pilots, and unless they believe and have full confidence in the depth of water, they may refuse to take the risk of bringing them up. In fact if the pilots do not know where the deep channel is, it is the same to us as if it did not exist, and from the reports they made to us last fall, we infer that they have a very different impression of the depth of water in the river. Most of them have only their old landmarks to steer by, and we think that some means of instruction is necessary to make them acquainted with the deep water channel. In the narrow places buoys painted red for one side and black for the other side of the channel would be of service. We would have liked some information regarding the accommodation in wharves, sheds, &c., which the Commissioners proposed to furnish us in the harbour itself, but, presuming, as their letter indicates, that they will meet our views in a reasonable manner, we will agree to bring the vessels up here as soon as they begin their regular trips to the St. Lawrence. It must be noticed, however, that with 18 feet in the river, steamers of 2000 tons and upwards cannot venture to sail up a narrow channel drawing more than about 17 feet 3 inches.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & CO.,

Books.—We would direct particular attention to the sale of Books this evening, on account of Messrs. Shaw & Co., at the store in Notre Dame Street, near Morison, Cameron & Empey's.

The collection to be offered is of an excellent order, and will be sold without reserve. —*See advertisement*.

Trade and Commerce.

Herald Office,
Montreal, Feb. 24, 1857.

TEAS have declined somewhat in price, owing to several parcels having been forced on the market. Twankays and the lower grades of Young Hyson are enquired for, and the tone of the market has improved during the present week. The actual transactions, however, have been limited.

SUGARS.—The market is rather inactive. Bright Muscovado has been bought at $7·50 @ $7·75 per 100 lbs., and Fair to Middling $7·25 @ $7·69 at public sale. In Refined there is little doing. Crushed A, at the refinery, is quoted at 11½ cents per lb. No Loaf or Dry Crushed.

MOLASSES are low at the moment, Bright Muscovado having been bought at 27 @ 28 cents per gallon, and Clayed as low as 25 cents —little over the cost of package, freight, &c.

In business, generally, there is little stir yet, and the auction sales go off heavily.

Goods ex S. S. "Indian" are arriving daily.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

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

MONTREAL, February 20, 1858.

PRODUCE.

		$		$
ASHES—Pot	per cwt.	6 20	@	6 25
Pearl		6 00	@	6 10
FLOUR—Canada Fine	per bbl. 196 lbs.	3 25	@	3 50
Superfine No. 2		4 00	@	4 10
Superfine No. 1 United States		4 30	@	4 40
Superfine No. 1 Canadian		4 30	@	4 40
Fancy		4 50	@	4 60
Extra Super		4 80	@	5 00
Double Extra		5 25	@	5 40
Rye Flour		2 80	@	3 00
INDIAN MEAL	per 196 lbs.	None.		
OATMEAL	per 200 lbs.	3 75	@	4 00
WHEAT—per 60 lb.				
Wheat (U. C. and U. S. White)		None.		
U. C. Spring		do.		
Red Winter		None.		
Milwaukie Club		None.		
Chicago Spring		None.		
BARLEY	per minot	0 50	@	0 60
OATS	per minot	0 35	@	0 37½
PEAS—White	per minot	0 80	@	0 85
INDIAN CORN	per 56 lbs.	None.		
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess	per bbl.	None.		
Prime Mess		None.		
Prime		None.		
Cargo		None.		
PORK—Mess	per bbl.	17 00	@	18 00
Prime Mess		12 00	@	00 00
Prime		10 50	@	00 00
Prime, in bond, foreign inspected		None.		
Cargo		None.		
BUTTER—Inspected No. 1	per lb.	None.		
Inspected No. 2		None.		
Uninspected		0 11	@	0 13½

EXCHANGE.

Bank, 60 days on London	11½ per cent. premium.
Private, 60 days on London	9½@10 do
Bank, on demand, New York	½ do
Private on demand N. York	par.

STOCKS.

DESCRIPTION.	Shares.	Paid Up.	Dividend Last Six Months.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Bank of Montreal	200 00	whole.	3 per cent.	112 "	112 p cent
Bank of Montreal, New Stock	200 00	60 per cent.	3 per cent.	111 p. cent	111 "
Bank of British North America	£50 stg.	whole.	3 per cent.	None.	None.
Commercial Bank of Canada	100 00	whole.	4 per cent.	109 "	109 "
City Bank	80 00	whole.	3 per cent.	104 "	104¼ "
City Bank, New Stock	80 00	50 per cent.	3 per cent.	104 "	104¼ "
Bank of Upper Canada	50 00	whole.	4 per cent.	81½	83
People's Bank	50 00	do.	4 per cent.	books clos'd	books clos'd
Molsons Bank	50 00	40 per cent.	4 per cent.	104 "	None.
Montreal Mining Company's Consols	20 00	$14 85	None.	$1 00	$1 20
Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Company	8 00	4 10	......	None.	None.
Lake Huron Silver and Copper Mining Co.	5 00	0 75	......	None.	None.
Canada Mining Company	5 00	0 90	......	$0 10	$0 30
Huron Copper Bay Mining Company	4 00	0 25	......	20	0 25
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Co.	200 00	whole.	None.	15 p cent	15 p cent.
Grand Trunk Railroad Company	100 00	whole.	6 per cent. per annum.	46	46
Great Western of Canada	100 00	whole.	4 per cent., 6 mos.	90	None.
Montreal Telegraph Company	40 00	whole.	5 per cent., 6 mos.	110 p cent.	do
Montreal City Gas Company	40 00	whole.	3 per cent., 6 mos	85 "	86 "
Government Debentures, 20 years	....	....	6 per cent. per annum.	par. "	par
Con. M. L. F. Debentures	....	....	6 per cent. per annum.	86	None.
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Bonds	....	....	7 per cent. per annum.	65	65
Montreal Exchange	400 00	whole.	2½ per cent. six mos.	70 pr ct.	75 p. ct.
Montreal Harbor Bonds	....	....	8 per cent per annum.	102¼	102¾

Review of the Montreal Produce and Stock Market.

[Prepared by the Board of Brokers for the Montreal Herald.]

Board Room, Exchange.
Montreal, Feb. 20, 1858.

Flour—The local demand for the past week has been limited, and for consumption but little has been sold. For May and June deliveries contracts were made, prior to the arrival of the "Baltic," at $4,40 for superfine; sales about 5,000 bbls.

Wheat and Corn—Nothing to report.

Barley is taken at 55@60 cents. Choicest samples would command in quantity the outside price.

Oats are selling at 35@37 cents.

Rye—None.

Peas—Very few offering.

Provisions—Pork is firm, tending upwards.

Ashes have further advanced, and enquired for at our quotations.

Freights—None.

STOCKS.

Bank of Montreal.—Has advanced to 112, at which rate it is in good demand.

Bank of Montreal New Stock—Has been sold at 110½ and 110¾, there being to-day no sellers at the latter price.

Bank of British North America—Nothing doing in this stock for several months past.

Commercial Bank, Midland District—Has advanced and is steady at 109, with buyers.

City Bank—Very little doing. Sales during the week at 104¼.

Bank of Upper Canada—No sales. Quotations purely nominal.

Peoples' Bank—Sales at 101 ex dividend.

Molson's Bank—Asked for without sellers; quotation nominal.

Montreal Mining Company Consols—Sales during the week at $1,20 and $1,25; there being sellers to-day at the latter rate.

Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Stock—Heavy and without buyers at 15. Second mortgage Bonds saleable at 65.

Grand Trunk Railroad — Has been sold to a small extent at 46.

Great Western of Canada—Nothing doing.

Montreal Telegraph Company Stock—In demand at 110, without sellers.

Montreal City Gas Company—Buyers at 85. Sellers at 86.

Government Debentures — Sales at par but only to extent of £2,500.

Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Debentures—None in market; latest sales at 86.

In Other Stocks—Nothing to report.

Exchange—Without change in rates; very little doing.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

The prices quoted below are almost nominal, there being little or no business doing:—

Montreal, Feb. 20, 1858.

		s. d.		s. d.
ASHES—Duty Free.				
Pot	per cwt.	31 00	@	31 3
Pearl		30 0	@	30 6
BLUE—Duty: 15 per cent.				
Fig or Button	per lb.	— 5	@	— 5½
BUTTER—Duty Free.				
Keg	per lb.	— 7½	@	— 9
COFFEE—Duty: Green, ½d. per lb.; all other, 2d.				
Laguayra, Green	per lb.	— —	@	— 9
Cuba		— 8½	@	— 8½
Jamaica		— 9	@	— —
St. Domingo		None.		
Java		— —	@	— —
Porto Rico		— —	@	— —
Rio		— 8	@	— 8½
Roasted		— 10	@	— 11
CANDLES—Duty: 15 per cent.				
Adamantine	per lb.	1 2	@	1 7
Belmont		1 5	@	1 6
Belmont Sperm		1 7	@	1 7½
Sperm		2 9	@	3 1
Mould, Montreal		— 8½	@	— 0
COAL—Duty Free.				
Steam	per chaldron.	25 —	@	30 —
Newcastle, Grate		35 —	@	40 —
Smiths'		40 —	@	45 —
Anthracite	per 2000 lb.	37 6	@	40 —
Sidney		None.		
Pictou		do.		
CORKS—Duty: 15 per cent.				
1sts	per gross.	— —	@	10 —
2nds		3 6	@	7 6
3rds, or Beer		— 10	@	1 6
DRUGS—Duty: Alum, Copperas, Refined Borax, 2 per cent. Drugs used solely in dyeing, Free. All other Drugs 15 per cent.				
Alum	per cwt.	— —	@	15 —
Copperas		7 —	@	7 6
Aloes, Cape	per lb.	1 —	@	1
Arrowroot		— 10	@	2 3
Borax, Refined		1 2	@	1 9
Cream Tartar		1 8	@	1 9
Soda Ash		17 6	@	20 6
Sulphur		17 6	@	20 —
Rhubarb		9 —	@	11 10
Epsom Salts		14 —	@	15 —
Galls, Alleppo		— —	@	1 0
Jalap		4 6	@	5 3
Peppermint, Oil		20 —	@	22 6
Senna, East India		— —	@	1 6
Sugar of Lead		— —	@	— —
Saleratus	per 100 lb.	35 —	@	37 10
FISH—Duty Free for all kinds from Great Britain United States and British North American Colonies. From other countries, 15 per cent.				
Cod, Dry Table	per 112 lb.	20 0	@	21 3
Pickled	per bbl.	12 6	@	14 —
Salmon		105 —	@	110 —
Mackerel, No. 1		None.		
Mackerel, No. 2		42 6	@	43 9
Mackerel, No. 3		None.		
Herrings, Split		22 6	@	30 —
Herrings, Round		17 6	@	20 —
Herrings, Lochfine	per keg.	11 3	@	12 6
FRUIT—Dried or undried, the produce of United States or British North American Colonies, Free. From other countries, 1½d. per lb.				
Muscatel Raisins, Blue	per box.	13 —	@	13 6
Layer Raisins		15 0	@	15 6
Valentia Raisins	per lb.	None.		
Lexia Raisins		do		
Sultana Raisins		do		
Turkey Black		do		
Almonds, Shelled		— 10½	@	1 2
Almonds, Soft Shell		— 11	@	1 1
Currants, Zante		— 9	@	— 10
Figs		— 7	@	— 8½
Nuts, Barcelona		— 5½	@	— 6
Walnuts		— 5½	@	— 6
GLASS—Duty: 15 per cent.				
Beer Bottles	per gross.	25 —	@	— —
Wine Bottles		25 —	@	26 —
Crate Crown	per crate.	35 —	@	40 —
English and German, 6½ x 7½	per ½-box.	8 0	@	9 —
7½ x 8½, 7 x 9, 7 x 10		9 6	@	10 —
10 x 12		10 —	@	10 6
10 x 14		10 6	@	11 3
12 x 16		10 6	@	11 3
14 x 20		10 6	@	11 3
8 x 24		12 6	@	13 9
Case, 28 x 38	per 100 feet.	27 6	@	32 6
INDIGO—Duty Free.				
Madras	per lb.	4 —	@	5 —
Manilla		2 3	@	2 6
LIQUORS—Duty: Brandy, 4s.; Rum, 2s. 3d.; Gin 3s. 6d.; and Whiskey, 7½d. per gallon.				
Brandy, Hennessy's	per gallon.	19 —	@	20 —
Brandy, Martell's		19 —	@	20 —
Brandy, Otard, Dupuy & Co.		19 —	@	20 —
Brandy, United Vineyard Proprietors'		19 —	@	20 —
Brandy, Jules Robin's		19 —	@	20 —
Brandy, Vine Growers' Company		18 9	@	20 —
Brandy, Planat's		18 9	@	20 —
Brandy, Centra Societies'		17 6	@	18 9
Brandy, in cases	per doz.	50 —	@	60 —
Rum, Jamaica, 16 p. c. o. p.	per gallon.	6 9	@	7 6
Rum, Cuba		6 —	@	6 6
Gin, Hollands		7 —	@	0 0
Gin, Schiedam	per case.	20 —	@	00 0
Gin, Red		35 —	@	37 6
Whiskey, Montreal	per gallon.	3 9	@	4 0
Whiskey, Scotch		6 6	@	7 6
Do Irish		6 6	@	7 6
LEATHER—Duty: 15 per cent. Dry Hides, Green Slaughter, and Undressed Skins, Free.				
Sole	per lb.	1 6	@	1 8
Split		2 0	@	2 1
Calf		4 —	@	4 4
Dry Hides		None.		
Green Slaughter	per 100 lb.	$6—	@	— —
Green Salted Patnas		— —	@	— —
Upper	per side.	11 3	@	15 —
Canada		— —	@	— —
Harness	per lb.	1 8	@	1 10½
Sheep Skins		1 6	@	1 8
Buff Leather	per foot.	— 8	@	— 9
MOLASSES—Duty: 2½d. per gallon.				
Muscovado	per gallon.	1 4	@	1 6
Clayed		1 3	@	1 4
Sugar House Syrup		2 6	@	0 —
New York Syrup		1 6	@	2 —
MUSTARD—Duty: 3d. per lb.				
Durham, jars	per lb.	1 1	@	1 3
Durham, ½-lb. and 2-lb. bottles	per doz.	15 —	@	18 —
Wix's, 1-lb.		25 —	@	26 3
Coleman's		22 6	@	23 9
NAVAL STORES—Duty Free. U. S. Turpentine Free only.				
Tar, Coal	per bbl.	15 6	@	17 6
Tar		22 6	@	25 —
Pitch		25 —	@	— —
Rosin		13 9	@	15 —
Turpentine	per gallon.	— —	@	3 6
OILS—Duty: Whale, Solar, Sperm, Cod, Seal, Palm and Cocoa Nut, Free; all other, 15 per cent.				
Linseed, Boiled	per gallon.	4 3	@	4 6
Linseed, Raw		4 0	@	4 3
Olive		6 3	@	6 6
Bleach'd Whale		4 9	@	5 0
Solar Sperm		5 0	@	— —
Cod		2 3	@	3 0
Seal, Pale		4 0	@	0 0
Seal, Brown		3	@	3 9
Lard, No. 1		6 6	@	6 9
Machinery		3 9	@	4 6
Palm	per lb.	— 7½	@	— 7½
Salad	per doz.	18 —	@	20 —
PAINTS—Duty: 15 per cent.				
Venetian Red	per cwt.	13 —	@	— —
Putty		20 —	@	21 3
Dry White Lead		— —	@	50 —
Dry Red Lead		45 0	@	— —
White Lead, Ground	per keg.	13 6	@	14 6
White Lead, No. 1		12 6	@	13 —
White Lead, No. 2		11 0	@	12 —
Lampblack	per lb.	— 4	@	— 4½
PORTER AND ALE—Duty: 15 per cent.				
Porter, London	per doz.	10 9	@	11 6
Porter, Dublin		11 3	@	11 6
Salt's India Ale		11 3	@	12 —
Bass' do		11 6	@	12 —
Ale, Scotch		12 6	@	13 —
RICE—From all countries, Duty Free.				
Carolina	per 100 lb.	None.		
East India Patna		20 0	@	00 0
ROPE—Duty Free.				
Tarred	per cwt.	— —	@	— —
Manilla	per lb.	— 7	@	— 7½
Kentucky		— 7	@	— —
Deep Sea Line		— 7	@	— 10
Deep Sea Lines, Common	per doz.	35 —	@	— —
Hambro Lines		12 6	@	15 —
Russian Lines		30 —	@	— —
SALT—Duty Free.				
Liverpool	per minot.	— —	@	— —
Packing, Cadiz, St. Ubes, &c.		1 3	@	1 4
Liverpool	per bag.	4 3	@	— —
SALTPETRE—Duty: 2½ per cent.				
Saltpetre	per cwt.	75 —	@	77 6
SPICES—Duty: Ginger, Pepper and Pimento, 2d per lb.; Cassia and Cloves, 3d.; Nutmegs, 9d.				
Cassia	per lb.	2 1	@	2 3
Cloves		— 9	@	1 0
Nutmegs		4 —	@	5 —
Ginger, Ground		— 5½	@	— 1
Ginger, Jamaica		1 3	@	1 6
Pepper, Black		— —	@	— 9
Pepper, White		1 1	@	1 3
Pimento		— 7½	@	— 8
SOAP—Duty: 15 per cent.				
English	per lb.	— 3	@	— 3½
Montreal, No. 1		— 2¾	@	— 3
Montreal, No. 2		— 2	@	— 2½
Mathewson's Pale Soap		0 3½	@	— —
STARCH—Duty: 2d. per lb.				
Canada	per lb.	— —	@	— —
American		— 6¾	@	— 7¼
English		— 8	@	— 10
SEEDS—All kinds, Duty Free.				
Flaxseed	per minot.	7 —	@	8 —
Timothy		12 6	@	15 0
Clover	per lb.	— 8½	@	— 9½
SUGAR—Duty: Refined, White Bastard, or other Sugar equal to Refined, 14s. per cwt.; White Clayed Brown Clayed, Yellow Bastard, or any equal in quality, 10s.; Raw, and all other, 7s. 6d.				
Porto Rico, Bright	per cwt.	42 6	@	43 9
Porto Rico, Fair		00 0	@	— —
Porto Rico, Dark		— —	@	— —
Cuba, Bright		42 0	@	43 0
Cuba, Fair		— —	@	— —
Cuba, Dark		— 0	@	— 0
English Refined		— 0	@	— 0
White Bastards		— 7	@	— 0
Dutch Refined		— 7½	@	— 0
Crushed		— 8	@	— 0
New-York Crushed		None.		
Granulated		None.		
Montreal Dry Crushed (Terms, 60 days over 10 brls.)		— 0	@	— 0
Montreal Dry Crushed, 2nd		— —	@	— —
Ground		— —	@	— 8
Powdered		— —	@	— 8¼
Crushed, A.		— —	@	— 7
Crushed, Y.		— 5½	@	— 6
Loaves	hhds.	— —	@	— 0
TEAS—Duty: 2½d. per lb.				
Gunpowder	per lb.	2 6	@	3 3
Hyson, Old		2 3	@	3 —
Hyson, Young		2 1	@	3 3
Twankay		1 8	@	2 —
Hyson Twankay		1 10	@	2 3
Pekoe, Flowery		4 —	@	5 —
Congou		1 9	@	2 6
Souchong		2 0	@	3 —
Powchong		— —	@	3 —
Bohea		— —	@	— —
TALLOW—Duty Free.				
American		— 7½	@	— —
TOBACCO—Duty: Cavendish and Honey Dew, 2½d. per lb. U. S. Leaf, Free. Other Leaf, 2d.				
Upper Canada Leaf	per lb.	— —	@	— —
Lower Canada Leaf		— —	@	— —
Honey Dew		1 3	@	1 6
Cavendish, 5's, 8's and 10's		— 11	@	1 2
Cavendish, 16's and 18's		1 —	@	1 1
United States Leaf		— 6	@	— 7½
TOBACCO PIPES—Duty: 15 per cent.				
Henderson's T. D.	per ½-box.	8 6	@	10 —
Glasgow T. D.		8 9	@	10 —
VINEGAR—Duty: 3½d. per gallon.				
English	per gallon.	2 2	@	2 4
Bordeaux		2 6	@	2 9
Cider		— 10	@	1 3
American White Wine		1 3	@	— —
WINES—Duty: For all Wines in bottles, per doz., not exceeding 20s. in value per doz. quarts, 7s. 6d.; over 20s., not exceeding 40s., 10s.; over 40s. value, 12s. 6d.; B. W. p. d. p. s., 3s. 6d., 5s. and 6s. 3d. For all Wines in wood, not exceeding £10 per pipe of 126 gallons, 1s per gallon. Wines in wood, not exceeding £15 per pipe of 126 gallons or under, 1s. 6d. per gallon. Wine over £15 per pipe of 126 gallons the pipe, 2s. per gallon.				
Champagne, Jules Mumm's		70 —	@	10 —
Champagne, Rumart	per doz.	60 —	@	75 —
Champagne, Madame Clicquot		100 —	@	— —
Champagne, Jockey Club		60 —	@	— —
Champagne, Perrier, Jouet & Co.		60 —	@	95 —
Champagne, Moet's		75 —	@	100 —
Champagne, Bouzy		— —	@	—
Champagne, Max Sutaine & Co.		80 —	@	— —
Champagne, Sparkling Hock		50 —	@	1— —
Champagne, Chanoine Frere		60 —	@	000—
Champagne, Jacques Georg		70 —	@	8 —
Champagne, Verzenay		72 6	@	——
Champagne, Other Brands		50 —	@	18—0
Madeira	per gallon.	12 6	@	20 55
Port		7 6	@	——
Sherry		6 6	@	20 6
Benecarlo		— —	@	— —
Cider, Penner's	per doz.	7 6	@	8 —
Port, 1st quality	per pipe of 138 gallons.	£75 —	@	105 9
Port, Inferior		£60 —	@	65 —
Sherry, 1st quality		£50 —	@	95 —
Sherry, Inferior		£30 —	@	35 —

By Telegraph.

Reported for the Montreal Herald.

BY MONTREAL LINE.
Office, St. Sacrament Street.

New York, 20th Feb.

Since yesterday morning it has been snowing incessantly. During last night the wind shifted to N. E., and has since blown very strong from that point, with snow, and continued snowy till 2 p. m. The New Haven steamboat Traveller, the Worcester, of the Norwich line, and propeller Curlew, for Providence, which left yesterday, are reported at anchor under Hart Island. The tide in the rivers is very full this morning, but no damage has been done along the piers.

The California mail steamship Star of the West, is detained until Sunday morning. The North Star did not leave for Europe to-day; it is said that neither officers, crew, nor passengers will go on her.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20.

Judge Kane has been dangerously ill of inflammation of the lungs, but is better this morning. The ship Diamond State, formerly called the James Ray, took fire during the night, and is still burning; it supposed she will be a total loss.

Danville, Pa., Feb. 20.

William J. Clarke, has been sentenced to death for the murder of his wife.

Cincinnati, Feb. 20.

Last evening, about 7 o'clock, the Methodist Protestant Church, in 6th street, was partly destroyed by an explosion of defective gas pipes. Some fifteen persons were assembled in the basement, when a strong ordor was felt, and an effort was made to discover the leakage; a light was applied to the metre, when the blaze burst forth, but was extinguished. Shortly after, an explosion took place, tearing up the floor, shattering the walls and making a wreck of the basement. More than half the pews in the church were torn up; the windows were blown out, and portions of the floor was blown as high as the ceiling; doors were forced from their hinges, and blown into the street. The explosion was heard half a mile distant; and the windows in the vicinity were broken. Some eight or ten persons were severely wounded, two or three of whom are not expected to survive.

St. Louis, Feb. 20.

The Independence correspondent of the *Republican*, under date of the 16th instant, says that the Salt Lake Mail arrived there last night. Conductor Denver reports snow from one to six feet deep on the mountains, and the weather intensely cold. He left Camp Scott on the 1st of January. The troops were in good health, and were earnestly wishing to make a descent on Salt Lake City. From the Mormon prisoners and straggling Utah Indians, Colonel Johnston was well advised of the movements of the Saints, who were making active preparations to continue their resistance to the troops in the Spring; their municipal regulations are very stringent, and they looked with suspicion upon every body who were inclined to favor the action of the United States Government. Governor Cumming was performing the duties of his office as far as he was able. The outward mails were making good progress, and the many Indians who were met manifested friendly feelings.

NEW YORK MARKETS—Feb. 20.

Flour—Receipts 3000 bbls; sales 7000 bbls; State and Western firm. Superfine $4,25@30; extra $4,45@60; round hoop Ohio $4,85@5; common to good extra $4,50@90; Southern steady, sales 600 bbls at $4,65@95 for common to good, and $5@6,50 for fancy and extra.

Wheat steady; small sales Southern red at $1,15@25.

Corn a shade easier; sales 12,000 bush white at 70c.

Pork lower; sales 280 barrels Mess at $16,60@75.

Lard unsettled and heavy; sales at 9½c@9⅝c.

Stocks dull, but prices are well supported.

Money is very abundant and freely offered at 4@6 on call.

Sterling Exchange from 109½@109⅞.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Globe Office,
Thursday, February 18.

The supplies of produce to-day were not as large as during the past few days. About 2,000 bushels of wheat were brought in by farmers, which changed hands at from 4s to 4s 9d per bushel—the best descriptions moving off freely at from 4s 6d to 4s 7d. One of two loads of prime old wheat realised 4s 11d per bushel. The receipts by rail were large amounting to fully 4,000 bushels—the purchases of the last few days up the Northern and the Grand Trunk lines. Flour is unchanged. We continue our quotations of $3 50 for Superfine; $3 75 for Fancy; $4 for Extra, and $4 20@4 25 for double Extra.

No change is observable in other articles.

THEATRE ROYAL.

WILL BE EXHIBITED

On THURSDAY, February 18,

The most magnificent

EXHIBITION OF THE AGE!

Being a Serious of

Grand Pictorial Illustrations

OF THE

WAR IN INDIA,

From the breaking out of the Mutiny to the relief of Lucknow, from the most authentic and exclusive sources.

Every event of interest graphically Depicted,

Including many novel and startling mechanical and Artistic effects, together with

ACCURATE LIKENESSES

Of all the distinguished individuals associated with the

TERRIBLE DRAMA.

The Lecture, describing each illustration, will be delivered by MR. LEVICK.

For particulars, see Small Bills.

☞ A liberal reduction made to Schools in a body.

Tickets—Box, 50 cents; Family Circle, 37½ cents; Pit, 25 cents. Tickets to admit a Lady and Gentleman to Family Circle, 50 cents.

Doors open at a quarter before 8 o'clock, and illustration to commence at a quarter past 8 precisely. Sleighs may be ordered at 10 P.M.

February 16. 39

MAYORALTY.

J. J. DAY'S ELECTION.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE for promoting MR. DAY'S ELECTION will meet daily at MR. O'MEARA'S RESTEAURANT, opposite the Post Office. Entrance Door next to Mr. Mathews, Engraver. Committee Room, up stairs.

JOHN LEEMING,
Chairman of Central Committee.

It is respectfully requested that Mr Day's friends will cast their votes *early*.

February 21. 44

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE undersigned have THIS DAY entered into Co-partnership as GENERAL MERCHANTS, under the name, style and Firm of RONAYNE & CO., and have commenced business in their new Stores, No. 81 St. Paul Street, opposite Bonsecours Market, where they will have constantly on hand, a General Assortment of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS, Wholesale and Retail, which will be Sold at the lowest possible prices.

P. RONAYNE,
M. RONAYNE,
P. J. FOGARTY.

Montreal, Feb. 1, 1858. m-44

FOR SALE.

UPPER Canada Butter and Cheese of First quality.
Green Codfish,—a prime article.
Herrings, in barrels and half barrels.
Haddock, Dry Codfish, &c.

—ALSO,—

Teas, Sugars, Liquors and General Groceries,

RONAYNE & CO.,
81 St. Paul Street,
Opposite Bonsecours Market.

February 22. m-44

MR. W. J. HUCKETT desires to thank the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity, for the kind reception they have afforded him and the great attention they have bestowed upon his system of Taming and Training Horses.

The important principles which influence Mr. Huckett's system of management have now attained a world-wide celebrity, and been proved perfect and unequalled by the fact of their NEVER HAVING FAILED IN ANY CASE in which they have been tried. Mr. Huckett is, therefore, induced, on leaving Montreal, to inform the public that his wonderful system will still be carried on by Mr. CHARLES LAURIN, who will be happy to give attention to all applications he may be favoured with.

Mr. LAURIN can be seen at the Racket Court, Cote Street, every day between the hours of TEN and FOUR.

Cote Street,
Montreal, Feb. 22, 1858. 44