"Responsible Government" Illustrated—The Quebec Election!!! A Minister of the Crown illegally elected to Parliament, & now ousted after two years!!! The Grand Trunk Rail Road
The Twin Relics of Barbarism, Slavery & Polygamy, in U.S. must disappear—
The Papal Power at Rome

Montreal Herald.
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LII. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1860. NUMBER 92

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

DWELLING HOUSES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The Subscriber, having removed to the Country, offers for Sale or to Let his HOUSE and GROUNDS in Guy Street, on very liberal terms of payment, *en bloc*, or divided into lots to suit purchasers.

J. O. LANTIER.

April 6. 83

TO LET,
The First Class New CUT STONE HOUSE, 102 St. Antoine Street, with Water Closets, Hot and Cold Baths, and Gas in every Room; with or without Garden. Rent moderate.
Apply to No. 96 St. Antoine Street.

April 5. 82

TO LET,
A HOUSE in Alexander Street, No. 57, containing ten rooms.
Enquire of J. & T. DOUGLAS, No. 264 St. Paul Street.

April 3. 81

TO LET,
The HOUSE, No. 4 Cadieux Street, with small Garden and good Stables. Can have possession immediately. Rent $200 and taxes. Apply to T. C. DOANE, No. 2 Place d'Armes.

April 3. 8

TO LET,
A Two-Story BRICK HOUSE, No. 231 St. Antoine Street, containing 12 Apartments. Rent Low.
Apply to C. TUGGEY, At Messrs. J. & W. Hilton's.

March 23. 71

TO LET,
A First Class CUT STONE HOUSE, "Tirconnel Place," Dorchester Street, newly Painted and Papered; Baths, Gas, &c. Rent moderate.
Apply to G. WARD, No. 85 St. Constant Street.

March 21. 69

TO LET,
TWO first-class HOUSES in Tecumseth Terrace, Nos. 2 and 5. Possession immediately, or on the 1st of May. Apply to No. 10.

March 8. 58

TO LET,
The HOUSE, No. 66 Dorchester Street, West, with Garden and Fruit Trees in front, at present occupied by W. S. McKenzie, Esq.
Apply to WM. MEIKLEHAM, No. 12 St. Sacrament Street.

March 2. 53

TO LET,
TWO CUT-STONE HOUSES, Nos. 436 and 438 Chateauguay Place, Lagauchetiere Street, fronting St. Patrick's Church—will be put in complete repair—with Baths and Water Closets.
Possession on 1st May.
DUNCAN MACDONALD, No. 2 Argyle Terrace, St. Catherine Street, West.

February 25. 48

TO LET,
A STORE, Custom House Square, corner of St. Paul Street.
Apply to C. S. CHERRIER, Advocate, No. 7 St. Vincent Street.

Feb. 17. 41

TO LET,
NOS. 1 and 2 INKERMANN TERRACE.
Apply to C. TUGGEY, Or JOHN FAIRBAIRN.

February 8. 33

CALLENDAR PLACE.
Two Houses to Let, having lately been completely Painted, Papered, and also fitted up with Baths, Water Closets and other conveniences.
Apply to MRS. D STUART, No. 5 Callendar Place, Mountain Street.

February 8. 33

TO LET,
IN HAVELOCK TERRACE, MOUNTAIN STREET,
ONE Three-Story HOUSE, No. 2, fitted up with Baths, Water Closets, Hot and Cold Water, &c.
Enquire of MRS. SQUIRE, 124 Mountain Street.

February 8. 33

TO LET,
That splendid and well-finished, Cut Stone and Brick, Three Story Dwelling House, with Offices below, yard, stables and coach house, heretofore occupied by the Grand Trunk Contractors, facing the Champ de Mars, corner of Gosford and St. Lewis Street. Possession first May next.
Apply to R. A. R. HUBERT, Donegana Hotel.

February 9. 34

TO LET,
A HOUSE No. 2 Dorchester Terrace, St. Constant Street.
Apply to S. HOLMES, 125 St. Paul Street.

February 2 28

HOUSE TO LET.
THAT HOUSE, now occupied by Mr. Laurent Richard, formerly known as Mack's Hotel, on Jacques Cartier Square.
Apply at the Education Office.

February 7. 32

TO LET,
THAT comfortable BRICK COTTAGE, No. 30 Durocher Street, with convenient Outhouses, and having a large, well-cultivated Garden attached.
For particulars of Rent, &c., apply on the Premises.

February 8. 33

TO LET,
TWO Two-Story BRICK HOUSES in Poplar Place, Nos. 1 and 2 Mountain Street, suitable for small families. Rent low. Possession on 1st May next.
Apply to C. TUGGEY, At Messrs. J & W. Hilton's.

February 4. 30

TO LET,
The DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 42 Grey Nun Street, formerly the residence of the late R. Corse, and now occupied by S. T. Webster, Esq., with GARDEN in the rear.
HENRY LYMAN, 226 St. Paul Street.

February 25. tts 48

STORES.

TO LET,
THE Three-Story CUT STONE STORE, No. 17 St. Peter Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Childs, Scholes & Ames. Possession given on 1st of March, if required.
Apply to NELSON & BUTTERS.

January 17. 14

TO LET,
THE STORE in Little St. Joseph Street at present occupied by Messrs. F. W. Lasack & Son, Furriers.
Apply to W. DARLING & CO., 239 St. Paul Street.

Feb 3. 28

STORE TO LET
THE Store, No. 13, William Street, now occupied by Mr. David Vass, next to Mr. Richard Latham.
Apply to ANDREW WATSON.

Februery 9. 4

TO LET
The Four-Story Cut-Stone STORE, on Custom House Square, adjoining Messrs. Crathern & Caverhill. Possession immediately, if required
SEYMOUR, WHITNEY & CO.

January 5. 4

STORE TO LET,
309 SAINT PAUL STREET.
That Commodious Four-Story BUILDING next to the Albion Hotel. Its proximity to the Railroad Depots and Harbour Improvements render it a desirable location for a general Wholesale Business.
Apply to GREENE & SONS.
—Also,—
Those PREMISES adjoining the Subscribers, occupied by Messrs. Harrington & Brewster.
GREENE & SONS.

March 10. 60

TO LET,
THE STORE and DWELLING, No. 73 McGill Street, at present occupied by J. Anthony, and adjoining Muir, Ewan & Co. The whole could easily be converted into a Warehouse if desired. Possession given 1st May next.
Apply to MUIR, EWAN & CO.

January 6 mwf-5

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

TO RENT,
A BRICK SHOP, in the town of Sarnia, well adapted for either Dry Goods or Grocery business. The Shop is 60 feet long by 24 feet wide, with two flats below Shop on front street.
For particulars, apply to GEO. DURAND, Toronto.

March 26. 73

TO LET,
That FIRST-CLASS STORE, No. 163 St. Paul Street.
Rent very moderate.
Apply on the Premises.

February 2. 28

TO LET,
The LARGE WAREHOUSE, (Three Flats,) Corner of Wellington and King Streets, at present occupied by Messrs. D. Torrance & Co.
—Also,—
DWELLING No. 21, fronting on Wellington Street. Possession 1st May next.
COLIN CAMPBELL.

March 1. 52

FOR SALE,
THOSE EXTENSIVE PREMISES, Corner of St. Maurice Street and Longueuil Lane, for the last five years occupied by Cowan & Cross. The property extends also to St. Henry Street.
Apply to CROSS & BANCROFT, Or to COWAN & CROSS.

February 23. 46

WANTED TO RENT.

A Small HOUSE wanted to rent immediately.
References given.
Address "S. 10," at the Office of this paper.

September 17. 222

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LET,
From the 1st May next,
An OFFICE, consisting of Two Rooms, above the Gateway No. 46 St. Gabriel Street.
Enquire of the Proprietor, ARCHD. FERGUSON, Windsor Place, Dorchester Street.

March 23. 71

TO LET,
In Great St. James' Street,
The UPPER FLAT of the HOUSE over the Subscriber's Room, suitable for Offices, &c.
Possession 1st May next.
GEO. VANBUSKIRK.

February 27. 49

TO LET,
THE UPPER PART of STORE, No. 285 St. Paul Street
Apply, on the Premises, to ROSS, NIELD & CO.

January 14. 12

TO LET,
THE OFFICE and STORES in Recollet and Notre Dame Streets, occupied by Messrs. Leslie & Co. Possession given on the 1st May next. Apply on the premises.

February 10. 35

OFFICES TO LET.
TWO SETS of OFFICES in the NEW BUILDING of the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON INSURANCE COMPANY, corner of the Place d'Armes,—well adapted for Lawyers or Notaries, having Fire-proof Safes.
Apply to J. H. MAITLAND, Resident Secretary.

Feb. 3. 29

TO LET,
THE FRONT PART of the STORE lately occupied by Messrs. NOAD BROS., adjoining the Examining Warehouse.
Possession immediately if required.
Apply to FOLEY & CO.

January 12. 10

TO LET,
SEVERAL OFFICES, in the Third Story of the Building occupied by Gibb & Co.
Apply to B. GIBB

February 21. 44

TO LET,
AN OFFICE, with FIRE-PROOF SAFE.
Apply at 77 Great St. James Street

March 8. 58

Rare Opportunity for going into an Established Business, in the New Capital, Ottawa City.

TO LET,
WITH GOOD WILL OF BUSINESS,
Those highly-finished Premises in Wellington Street, Ottawa City, at present occupied by Messrs. Blythe & Kemp. Possession 1st April, 1860.
As the Premises are fitted up for a first-class Dry Goods Trade, for no other business will the premises be let. A lease of 4 or 7 years will be granted.
For further particulars, apply to JAS. BROUGH & CO., Ottawa City.

Oct. 11. 242

Guelph (Canada West.)

For Sale, on Liberal Terms

A LARGE FLOUR MILL,—4 Runs Stones,
A DISTILLERY, Mashing 160 Bushels a day
A FOUNDRY, employing 80 Hands.
A STAVE and BARREL FACTORY.
A SAW-MILL with Three Saws.

The above Properties are in the heart of the Town of Guelph and will be Sold together or separately. All First Class Stone Buildings. Dam permanent. Water abundant. Fall from 18 feet to 19 feet 6 inches.
For particulars call at the Office of Messrs. MACDOUGALL BROTHERS, Brokers, Montreal, where a Lithographed Plan of the Property can be seen or to the undersigned on the premises,
FRED. GEORGE & CO., Guelph, C. W.

July 12 3

TO BE SOLD,

THAT VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, belonging to JUDGE SMITH, extending from Sherbrooke Street over the Mountain, and containing about 55 acres of land. This Property divided into the following Lots:—
1. THREE LOTS on Sherbrooke Street, of 96½ feet in front by 200 in depth.
2. SEVEN LOTS on Upper Peel Street, 100 feet in front by 145½ in depth.
3. SEVEN LOTS on Upper Stanley Street, of the same dimensions.
4. The HOUSE occupied by the Proprietor and the surrounding Gardens, well stocked with Fruit Trees and in a high state of cultivation, with stone and gravel walks, containing about 3 arpents. Possession given immediately if required.
5. A THREE-ACRE LOT in rear of the House, and several ACRE LOTS up to the base of the Mountain.
All these Properties are beautifully situated, and combine all the advantages of a Town and Country Residence. All will be Sold on very Liberal Terms.
Apply to the Proprietor

June 2. 185

ON SALE.

LEATHER—
Spanish Sole
Kip Sole
Selected Whole Kips
London Veals
Cordovan
Horse Butts
PURE COD OIL—50 barrels.
MILLER & CO., LEATHER DEALERS, Corner of St. Peter and Lemoine Streets, [Depot St. Pie Tannery].

March 27. 74

☞ MILLER & CO. will REMOVE in a few days to the STORE IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE to the Premises they now occupy.

Sardines in Oil, in qrs. & hlfs.

35 CASES PHILIPPE & CANAUDS.
47 do CONIER & MARTEU.
For Sale, in lots to suit purchasers, by REUTER BRO. & CO.

March 1m 73

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

WATER WORKS OFFICE, CITY HALL, Montreal, April 4th, 1860.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the CITY CLERK, City Hall, will be received up to the 17TH INSTANT, at NOON, for the following Works, viz:
1st. For Brass Stop-Cocks and other Brass Work.
2nd. For 70 tons of Lead Pipes, and 500 lbs. of Block Tin.
3rd. For 1500 Wooden Boxes, for Stop-Cocks.
4th. For the laying of about Five-and-Half Miles of Cast Iron Pipes, including Excavation, &c.
Each kind of work to be tendered for separately, and to be done according to samples and to specifications, which may be seen in the Superintendent's Office.
Each Tender must be accompanied by the signature of two responsible persons who are willing to become responsible for the fulfillment of the Contract.
The Water Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest nor any of the Tenders.
By Order.
LOUIS LESAGE, Supt. of M. W. W.

April 5. 82

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A. LAZARE

Begs to inform his Customers and the Ladies in general, that he has

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS

THE LATEST PATTERNS OF

BONNETS AND HEAD DRESSES,

And from the extensive arrangements he has made in his

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

He is therefore prepared to execute every order.

His Complete Assortment OF

HAUTE NOUVEAUTE,

Consisting of

Silks,
Bareges,
Mousselines,
Mantillas,
Laces,
Embroideries,
Lace Chales,
Parasols,
Ribbons,
Feathers,
Flowers,
&c., &c., &c.,

WILL BE UNPARALELLED

By anything ever imported into this City.

☞ Timely notice will be given when ready for examination, and of the opening of the

SHOW-ROOM.

March 29. 76

NEW MOURNING GOODS.

C. HEALY invites attention to his Large Assortment of BLACK and WHITE MOURNING GOODS, in
Crape Collars and Sleeves
White Mourning Collars and Sleeves
White, Embroidered with Black, Collars and Sleeves
New Mourning Veils, &c., &c.
These Goods will be Sold Cheap, at HEALY'S, 219 Notre Dame Street.

March 10 60

ACCOUNT BOOKS AT HALF PRICE.

R. WEIR & CO.

Respectfully intimate to the

TRADE AND OTHERS,

In order to clear out their Stock of

BLANK BOOKS,

RULED FOR PRESENT CURRENCY,
They will dispose of them at

HALF THEIR USUAL RATES.

Books Ruled for Dollars and Cents.

On hand a large Stock of First Class BLANK BOOKS, all sizes and bindings, ruled for Dollars and Cents.
The cheapest House in Canada for purchasing the best English Stationery Wholesale.
On hand, 10 casks No. 1 English Glue.
" 20 " Stephen's Fluid Inks
15 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

271

PAGED ACOUNT BOOKS,

Dollars and Cents

THE Subscriber has now on hand, from his Manufactory, a large assortment of ACCOUNT BOOKS of the best Hand-made Papers and Workmanship, paged, shewing Twenty-four Sheets to the Quire. A large and well selected Stock of Stationary, Gold Pens, Rodgers' Cutlery, &c., &c., &c.
R. GRAHAM, General Stationer and Manufacturer of Account Books 252 St. Paul Street.

September 30. 232

PRINCE'S "Sleeping Beauty Polka,"

SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED,
Just published, and for sale by the Subscriber.
HENRY PRINCE, London Music Store, 145 Notre Dame Street.

March 30. 77

REMOVAL.

N. S. WHITNEY HAS REMOVED TO THOSE
New, Large and Convenient Premises, 74 McGill Street.

March 27. 1m 74

REMOVAL.

On the 1st of May
DR. JOURDAIN, Dentist,
Will remove to
No. 125. Craig Street. No. 125.
Corner of Cote St., behind the Montreal Bank.

March 9. *1y-59

W. & R. MUIR HAVE **REMOVED** TO THE **Large and Commodious New Warehouse, No. 76 McGill Street,**

Nearly opposite Lemoine Street.

April 3. db 80

R. CAMPBELL & CO.

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Merchants to their

SPRING IMPORTATIONS OF **FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,**

INCLUDING:

Tweeds & Doeskins,	Cottons,	Hosiery,
Cloths & Coatings,	Linens,	Gloves,
Dress Goods,	Silks,	Amc'n Goods,
Ribbons,	Parasols,	Carpetings,
Trimmings,	Umbrellas,	Oil Cloths,

in great variety. Prices, on comparison, will be found to be favourable to the Buyer, an Terms Liberal.
31 & 33 St. Francois Xavier Street, and 2 & 4 St. Sacrament Street.

April 3. 80

HATS! HATS! HATS!

JOHN HENDERSON & CO., CRYSTAL BLOCK,

WOULD call the attention of Country Merchants and others to their Superior Assortment of very choice, well-selected and clean Stock of

Wool & Fur Soft Hats,

got up expressly for RETAIL TRADE.
CLOTH and GLAZED CAPS, SILK HATS, &c., in every variety.

March 24. 72

IVES & ALLEN

HARDWARE MANUFACTURERS, No. 50 ANN STREET, Griffintown.

IN consequence of the great demand for FINE CASTINGS, we have been induced, in addition to our business, to make arrangements for furnishing CASTINGS to ORDER. And, as we are the only concern in Canada who can make the real "AMERICAN CASTINGS,' arties wanting work of this kind may rely upon getting it done better and cheaper than elsewhere. Orders executed promptly.
IVES & ALLEN.

March 16. 3m 65

CAUTION.

SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

CLARK & CO.'S **CABLE LAID THREAD.**

THE acknowledged superiority of this favorite Sewing Cotton has induced several fraudulent Dealers to foist upon the public a *spurious article* closely resembling the well-known 300 Yards, Paisley Reel, on which they wind, on an average, from 120 to 170 Yards of inferior 3 Cord Thread, thus producing an apparently cheap article. This counterfeit is, by unprincipled venders, frequently palmed upon the unwary as CLARK & Co's. To counteract this base imposition, we would esteem it a favour if purchasers of Reels would particularly observe that the Label contains the words,
"Clark & Co's. Cable Laid and Polished Thread."
With the correct length marked, which in all cases they guarantee.
SEEDHILL AND CUMBERLAND MILLS, PAISLEY.

March 31. 2m 78

THE CANADA ROSE.

A. HOFFNUNG

WOULD respectfully announce that he has just received, ex "North Briton," a large quantity of this

Beautiful Souvenir OF **Montreal and Canada,**

Which he will now supply in quantities from 1 to 25 dozen.
Parties visiting Europe or the United States cannot take with them a more delightful Present.
The Price of the "ROSE,' in a handsomely-decorated Envelope, complete, with Six Pages of Letter-Press Description, is

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

or sent free by mail to any part of Canada on receipt of 27 cents in Postage Stamps.
Also, just received a further supply of

HOFFNUNG'S Half-Dollar Stereoscopes,

Being equal in Stereoscopic effect and superior in convenience to the most expensive instrument manufactured.
A very large assortment of NEW STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS always on hand.
A. HOFFNUNG, Jewellery & Electro-Plate Warehouse, 170 Notre Dame Street, Opposite Mr. T. Mussen's.

Jan. 4. 3

TIME! TIME!! TIME!!!

Punctuality is the Soul of Business.

GEORGE WOLF

UNDERTAKES to REPAIR every description of ENGLISH & FOREIGN WATCHES, either Chronometer, Lever, Duplex, Horizontal, Repeater, or Verge, so as to give satisfaction to the wearer, at a much Lower Rate than has been hitherto charged in Montreal.
He has constantly on hand a large and elegant assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches,

Ready-timed for use, which he offers at a Very Low Figure,
—TOGETHER WITH,—
A Choice Stock of

JEWELLERY, (Fine Gold London Make)

Electro-Plate and Fancy Goods.

☞ OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—Corner of NOTRE DAME STREET and PLACE D'ARMES.
☞ ENGRAVING executed in every Style.

Feb. 27. 49

Reuter, Bro. & Co.,

25 LEMOINE STREET.

OFFER FOR SALE from their Bonded Warehouse or Duty paid the following celebrated BRANDS of PAINT, viz:—

"Atlantic Co's.," Warranted Pure White Lead.			
"Continental Co's".	do	do	do
"Philadelphia Co's.,"	do	do	do
"New Jersey Co's.,"	do	do	do
"New Jersey Zinc Co's.,"	'Horsehead' Zincwhite.		
do	do	Snow-white Zinc Paint.	

The above descriptions of Paint are constantly on hand, in lots and packages to suit customers.

March 26 1m-73

Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c.

THE Undersigned are importing, via Portland and earliest Spring Vessels, direct from places of growth, their usual Large and Varied Supplies of Goods, which, combined with present Stocks, will render their assortment the most complete that can be offered in this market.
These Goods having been carefully selected by one of the Firm, now in Europe for that purpose, and *bought under every possible advantage*, will be disposed of to the Trade on highly favorable terms.
The qualities and brands will in all instances be guaranteed, and the Goods delivered in Bond, if preferred.
HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Sale Agents in Canada for

Jules Mumm & Co.'s Champagnes.	Jules Robin & Co.'s Cognac Brandy.
P. A. Mumm's Rhenish and Moselle Wines.	G. Waters & Son's "Green Distillery" Irish Whisky.
J. Howard March & Co.'s Madeira Wines.	Offley, Cramp & Co.'s Port Wines.
Brandenburg Freres' Claret Wines, &c.	Cramp, Suter & Co.'s Sherry Wines.
R. Brunninghaus' Burgundies.	Wm. Younger & Co.'s Edinburgh Ales.

March 6 56

SEWING MACHINE DEPOT,

—FOR THE SALE OF—
SINGER'S PATENT, WHEELER & WILSON'S, SLOATS & TOWNSEND'S WAX THREAD MACHINE.
—ALSO,—
THE PARKER SEWING MACHINE, manufactured for the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY of NEW YORK.
Sewing, Quilting and Stitching, with all the different kinds of Stitch now in use, done at short notice and low prices.
73 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

Agents Wanted Thoughout Canada.

2,000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE.
These Machines are warranted First Class, and fully equal to the high-priced Machines.
OBSERVE.—We invite all to bring any garment, coarse or fine, heavy or light, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our machines—the best low-priced Machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads, and
GUARANTEED FIRST CLASS!
ALL INSTRUCTIONS FREE at your Residence or at our Establishment. Servants taught at our Rooms.
We Hem any width without previous basting; Stitch, Fell, Gather, Tuck, Sew in cord; likewise Embroider with the lightest or heaviest silk or French working cotton. You may complete your entire Winter Sewing in a few days by taking a few lessons and using one of our Sewing Machines.
Indigent persons and Charitable Societies furnished upon liberal terms.
Understand us, we will sew the coarsest Bagging or the finest Silk, Satin, or Lawn upon one and the same Machine. We work from two common schools of Thread or Silk, just as you get them from the shops.
SCOVEL & GOODELL.

December 3. 6m-366

***MONTREAL* CARPET WAREHOUSE,**

31 & 33 St Francois Xavier Street, AND 2 & 4 St. Sacrament Street.

THE Subscribers would respectfully invite to an examination of their recent Importations of

CARPETINGS & FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,

WHICH EMBRACE

NEW DESIGNS expressly for SPRING 1860,

in the Finer Grades of CARPETINGS, such as TOURNAYS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS and TAPESTRIES, they show some remarkably fine Patterns from the most celebrated Looms of England and Scotland, *which cannot be met with elsewhere in Canada, as they are exclusively confined to themselves*. Their FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, which include the makes of "JOHN HARE & Co.," Bristol, and "MICHAEL NAIRN & Co.," Kirkcaldy, will be CUT to the dimensions of any Apartment or Passage.
Experienced parties are in their employ, who will attend to the taking of measurements in making up Carpets, &c., under their careful supervision.
Prices Moderate and Terms Liberal.
R. CAMPBELL & CO

April 3. 80

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE CLOSED THEIR RETAIL STORE, No. 181½ ST. PAUL STREET.

THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT

Of their Business will in future be confined to their

NOTRE DAME STREET STORE,

[NO. 298 WEST,]
Two Doors from McGill Street.
FERRIER & CO

March 21. 1m 69

SAVAGE & LYMAN

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, per R. M. Steamer, from PARIS, a fine assortment of

HAIR PINS.

New Styles.
—Also,—
A large assortment of

STEREOSCOPES.

with VIEWS from all Countries.
—And,—

Marine Opera Glasses

of every style and quality.
MICROSCOPES, SPECTACLES in Gold, Silver and Steel, with PEBBLE EYES.

March 21. 69

CLARK, WINKS & CO.

HAVE

Received and Opened Up Bulk OF THEIR **SPRING IMPORTATIONS,**

COMPRISING ALL THE

Novelties of the Season

And will continue to receive by each Steamer the

LATEST DESIGNS

in the different materials. as produced in the British and Foreign Markets.
TOWN and COUNTRY BUYERS invited to EXAMINE the STOCK, at

BOYER'S BLOCK,

Custom-House Square.

Each Department will be found complete in itself.

March 21. 69

NEW CARPET WAREHOUSE

74 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
Opposite the Offices of the Grand Trunk Railw'y.

JAMES BAYLIS,

IMPORTER OF

CARPETING AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

HAS constantly on hand a well-selected Stock of everything in the above line; and to meet the wants of the

HOLIDAY SEASON,

He is now receiving, ex S.S. "North American," a fresh importation of all the best styles in the finer quality Goods. Also, a further supply of beautiful

MOSAIC SCREENS,

To which he invites the attention of his friends and the public.
An Experienced Upholsterer will promptly attend to the making-up of CARPETS, CHURCH CUSHIONS, MATTRESSES, &c.

January 7. 6

THE NEW DEPOT.

FRESH SUPPLIES of MINERAL WATER daily receiving from the SPRINGS at the
NEW PLANTAGENET DEPOT
Place d'Armes.
Reading Room for Customers

August 2. 82

SAWS! SAWS!!

MILL, MULY AND CIRCULAR SAWS FOR SALE:

180 C.S. Mill Saws, from 4 to 7 ft.
40 C.S. Circular Saws, 16 to 54 in.
MULY SAWS, 6, 6½ and 7 feet.
—ALSO,—

SPRING & CAST STEEL,

Various Sizes,

From the celebrated Manufactory of

MESSRS. HOOLE, STAMFORTH & CO., Minerva Works, SHEFFIELD.

The above can be viewed, and Terms known on application at the Office of

Andrew Hayes,

LITTLE ST. JOSEPH STREET.

March 24. tts 72

EARTHENWARE!!!

ON

CONSIGNMENT,

To be Sold by Package or Invoice to Suit Purchasers.

36 PACKAGES in BOND.

[EX "MINNESOTA."

21 CRATES in STORE,

COMPRISING:

Toilet, Dinner, and Tea Sets,

In Blue and Other Ware,

PATTERNS of which can be seen and TERMS known, on application at the Office of

Andrew Hayes,

LITTLE ST. JOSEPH STREET.

March 22. tts 70

M'MILLAN & CARSON

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Manufacturers of Clothing, AND

IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS.

&c., &c.,

No. 66 McGill Street.

McM. & C. beg to intimate to their Customers that they have received a part of their Stock of
SPRING GOODS, FANCY TWEEDS, COATINGS, VESTINGS, &c.
From the well-known character of their house, they flatter themselves that it is unnecessary to say anything about the price, style or make of their garments.
They beg also to say to Country Merchants that their Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING is complete, and that they are prepared to offer it on terms as liberal as any house in the Trade.
SCOTT'S, CLAY'S, CHAPPELL & WILLIAMS' FASHIONS for sale
☞ N.B.—ONE PRICE ONLY.

March 31. mwf-78

REED & RAYNER,

134½ & 141 Craig Street, near St. Urbain Street, MONTREAL,

HAVE an extensive and varied assortment of

Marble & Marbleized MANTELS,

of the latest and most fashionable styles, which for beauty and durability, defy competition, and which they offer for Sale cheaper than the cheapest.

March 3 3m tts 54

STORAGE FOR GOODS,

In Bond or Free,

IN those first-class, eligibly-situated Premises, GILLESPIE'S BUILDINGS, No. 7 Common Street, (facing the River.)
R. H. HAMILTON, Customs Agent, and Customs Agent for the Grand Trunk Railroad Co.

March 15. 2m tts 64

Important National Work,

PUBLISHED BY D. APPLETON & CO.,
346 & 348 BROADWAY NEW-YORK,
Which is sent to Subscribers in any part of the country (upon receipt of retail price) by mail or express, prepaid:

Appleton's New American Cyclopædia,

A popular Dictionary of General Knowledge. Edited by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana, aided by a numerous select corps of writers in all branches of Science, Art and Literature. This work is being published in about 15 large octavo volumes, each containing 750 two-column pages. Vols. I. to VIII. are now ready, each containing near 2,500 original articles. And additional volume will be published once in about teree months.
The work is issued in bound volumes. Price in cloth, $3; Sheep, $3 50; half Morocco, $4; half Russia, $4.50; full Morocco Antique, $5.50; full Russia, $5.50 each.
In this comprehensive work, for every object, person and thing, natural, political and social, likely to be inquired after, there is, in its alphabetical place; a representative article giving information. There are many heads of a conversational character, never before admitted into works of the same class, but all of them interesting and important.
The results of the researches of four thousand years into the arcana of knowledge are sifted, arranged and condensed. Nothing in Nature, in Science, in Art, or in Commerce, but is placed in the latest light. The reader is thoroughly posted in Geography, Biography and History.
The vast amount of new and original matter which it contains, and the care with which all scientific subjects of a progressive character are brought down to the present time, render the work indispensable to those who would keep their stock of general information up to the demands of modern society.
A single dollar a month put aside while the work is appearing, is sufficient to purchase the whole.
The work has been endorsed by nearly all the great lights of our contemporary Literature, such as Prof. Silliman, Washington Irving, Thomas H. Benton, Prescott, Chapin, Barnard, Holmes, Professor Henry, Archbishops Hughes and Potter, etc., and the Press has been unanimous in its favour.
WM. BEST, 53 St. Francois Xavier Street, Agent.

March 26. mwf 73

EDUCATION.

Preparatory Establishment for Young Gentlemen, conducted by Mrs. ALEXANDER ROSS, 101 St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

THE chief objects in the care of her young charge are to instill Christian principles and cultivate habits of obedience and gentlemanly conduct. French is spoken in the establishment, to which there are grounds attached.
Pupils over ten years of age are sent to the High School, and carefully assisted in preparing their lessons.
References to Parents of Pupils; also, to the R. R. Lord Bishop of Montreal, Rev. Canon Leach, Vice Principal of McGill College, Rev Henry Wilkes D.D., Rev. William Bond.

February 2. ts 28

To Capitalists,

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—1st. Two Flour Mills, situated on the River Chateauguay, with eight mill stones, a carding mill, a sawing mill, with other additions, and 14 arpents of ground in extent. One of these Mills is suitable for a manufactory.
2nd.—A lot of six arpents of ground in extent, situated at the same place, with a stone house, a water power, &c.
Terms easy. For conditions, address to the Grey Nuns, Montreal.

Feb. 22. 3m-tf-45

LOT AT HOCHELAGA.

FOR SALE, that LOT of LAND known as the site of the Hotel formerly kept by Madame Anna Stark, with the Ruins of the old Hotel.
Price low and terms liberal.
—Also,—
Several other LOTS, belonging to the Estate of the late HIMAN SEAVER.
Apply, by letter, to W. R. SEAVER, Point Fortune, Canada East.

March 20. 1m,d tts 68

BENJAMIN BROTHERS

CALL THE ATTENTION OF

MERCHANTS

TO THEIR

SPLENDID STOCK OF **NEW DRESS GOODS,**

IN EVERY VARIETY OF

STYLE AND FABRIC

—ALSO,—

THEIR USUAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

NOW OPENING.

10 Lemoine Street.

April 4. de 81

WM. BENJAMIN & CO.

HAVE

THIS DAY OPENED OUT TWELVE CASES OF **NEW DRESS GOODS,**

PER

STEAMSHIP "BOHEMIAN."

April 4. 81

DAMAGED LINENS.

J. Aitken, Son & Co.

HAVE to hand TWO CASES of IRISH LINENS slightly damaged,

GREAT BARGAIN.

—ALSO,—
Misses and Boys Cloth Jackets for Spring wear. Gentlemen's Shirts, Dressing Gowns, Hosiery, &c. A few Carriage Umbrellas on hand.

The Ladies' Department.

Underclothing, all kinds; Morning Gowns, various, from 7s. 6d. to 120s, &c., &c.
Baby Linen, Children's Dresses and Ladies' Wool Underclothing for Spring and Summer use.
52 211 and 213 Notre Dame Street.

GOOD COOKING STOVES.

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand a large assortment of the very

BEST COOKING STOVES

that are made, with all the modern improvements, and adapted for hot-water pipes if required.
CANADA COOKING STOVES, made for the Subscriber, will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and warranted. Parties furnishing should call and see these Stoves before purchasing elsewhere.
GEO. HAGAR, 302 & 304 St. Paul Street.

April 5. 82

ALES! ALES! ALES!

THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to supply Families and others with their

Superior ALES and PORTER,

In wood and bottle, at the following prices:—

	₩ gall.	Quarts, ₩ doz.	Pints ₩ doz.
MILD or AMBER ALE,	1s	3s 6d	2s 6d
PALE ALE,	1s 2d	4s 0d	2s 9d
INDIA PALE ALE,	1s 4d	4s 6d	3s 3d
PORTER,	1s 4d	4s 6d	3s 3d

All Orders left at their Office, No. 61 Commissioners' Street, opposite Quebec Steamboat Basin, or at the Brewery, St. Mary Street, will be punctually attended to.
THOS. & WM. MOLSON & CO.

Dec. 22. 304

ATTENTION.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Power of Attorney granted, on the 29th September last, by the Homestead Fire Insurance Company of the City of New York, to O. B. Sansum & Company, is revoked, and that the said Insurance Company shall not hold themselves responsible for any Insurance effected after this date through the said O. B. Sansum & Company, or through Oliver B. Sansum, recently of the City of Montreal, trader, individually, or through any person or persons assuming to act on behalf of the said O. B. Sansum & Company, or on behalf of the said O. B. Sansum.
All persons who have effected Insurances with the said Company, through the said O. B. Sansum & Co., or Oliver B. Sansum, individually, are requested to send a memorandum of the same to Messrs. DRUMMOND, BELANGER & MASSON, Advocates, No. 34 Little St. James Street, Montreal.
JOHN K. OAKLEY, Secretary of the Homestead Fire Insurance Company, N.Y.

Montreal, 8th April, 1860. a 86

BLACK LACE VEILS,

CHENILLE NETS,

&c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Bohemian," a choice assortment of Black MALTESE LACE VEILS, Black and Coloured CHENILLE HAIR NETTS, LACE and EMBROIDERED COLLARS, &c.
—ALSO,—
One case MOHAIR CAPS, HAIR PUFFS &c.
J. PARKIN, 168 Notre Dame Street.

March 31. 78

GIBB & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED, per last Steamer, a complete assortment of

INDIA RUBBER GOODS

Consisting of:
INVERNESS CAPES, COATS & CLOAKS; in every material.
Also, BEDS, PILLOWS, CUSHIONS, LIFE-PRESERVERS, &c., with a further supply of all the LATEST NOVELTIES in HATS and CAPS, SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, SHIRTS, UNDERCLOTHING, &c.
N. B.—A few LADIES' INDIA-RUBBER CLOAKS, in Silk and India Cloth.

March 24. 73

A MOST NOTABLE EVENT.
(*From the Portland Advertiser.*)

The United States House of Representatives has passed a bill forbidding polygamy in the National Territories and punishing the crime with severe penalties. The vote on the final test was 160 in favor to 60 against,—the minority being made up almost entirely of that class of Democrats whose political creed is composed, "warp and woof" of that humbug, popular sovereignty, which denies to Congress the right to interfere in the "domestic institutions" of the territories. This minority, led on by McClernand of Illinois, Douglas' chief fugler in the House, tried in every possible way, and as a compromise on the question offered finally a substitute to repeal the organic act of Utah, and to parcel out the territory between New Mexico, Nebraska, and the several new Territorial Governments which will be probably formed in the "Great Basin" by the present Congress. But none of these reasons were successful: the house was determined to pass the Bill, and over the protests and the votes of the McClernand *drive*, it was urged through by a majority of just one hundred.—The supporters of the Bill included all the Republicans, and the South Americans and a large portion of the Democrats, and its passage marks an era in the history of Congressional power and its exercise over the territories of the Union.

The Philadelphia platform of 1856 denounced Slavery and Polygamy as the "twin relics of, Barbarism," and farther asserted the power and the duty of Congress to prohibit the existence of both in the territories of the Union. On that ground the Republicans stand to-day, and they challenge any one to deny that Congress possesses just as much power over the one question as over the other. "Polygamy and Slavery" are both "domestic institutions" and both are fortified by Scripture arguments. Brigham Young can find as many texts in the Old Testament justifying a plurality of Wives, as Senator Hammond or Senator Hunter can find for upholding the institution of Slavery. They stand precisely on the same ground, and are to be treated precisely in the same way, if a majority of Congress are so disposed. Our only regret is that all of the 160 who voted to suppress polygamy will not also vote to suppress the "twin relic" They have acknowledged the power of Congress to do it, and they refuse to exercise that power, because their moral vision does not enable them to apprehend the true nature of Slavery. It is something, however, to have the power so fully asserted and vindicated, after six years of laborious effort on the part of the Northern Democracy to prove that no such power existed. The friends of freedom will be encouraged in their efforts by this notable concession, and they will strive with renewed vigor and energy to bring back the administration of the Federal Government to the principles and the practices that distinguished it under our earlier Presidents. A great blow has been struck in the right direction. Forward the column!

EXECUTION OF A TURKISH WOMAN AND HER ACCOMPLICE FOR THE MURDER OF HER HUSBAND.
(*From the Levant Herald.*)

On Sunday morning the wife and her paramour, the murderer of the late Ferik Ibrahim Pasha, suffered "the last penalty of the law," at the Stamboul end of Karakeui bridge. Friday morning had been fixed for the execution, and then Saturday; but for some reason not ascertainable, it was still further delayed till Sunday. As the sentence of the condemned couple had been confirmed several days before by the Sultan, it would have been immediately carried into effect but for the difficulty of finding an executioner—the popular feeling as to such services being now widely different from what it was in the "good old times," when the bowspring and the scimitar were seldom a day unused.

At last, however, the (considered) high wages of 500 piastres induced a gipsy to undertake the job: and on Sunday morning, accordingly, this now unusual tragedy was performed in the area in front of the fowl shops beyond the bridge. Shortly after 5 o'clock (Frank time), the prisoners were brought from the Zeptieh prison, under a guard of soldiers and cavasses—the man on foot, with his hands tied behind him, the woman in a sedan-chair. On arriving at the end of the bridge the guard formed into a half-circle, shutting out the crowd of 50 or 60 people who had gradually gathered behind them on the way from the Zeptieh. The woman was then handed out of the chair, and, from the sudden tremor which seized on her after catching sight of the two upright poles with their grim crossbeams and the movements of preparation among the guard it was evident that what could at most have been only a suspicion in her mind before, then flashed into a terrible certainty.

She moaned piteously at first, then broke into a low cry, of "*aman, aman!*" (mercy, mercy), and asked what they were going to do with her. She was told, "Merely to exile her," and thus partly quieted, though still moaning and quivering with terror, was led into the old black wooden khan at the corner of the street. There she was immediately seized and pinioned, screaming and struggling fearfully the while, till the noose, rapidly slipped over her head and pulled at either end by a cavass had done its quieting work. The body was then carried out and hung up on the frail gallows prepared for it. While this half of the tragedy had been in the course of accomplishment within the khan, the male culprit had suffered his punishment outside. As soon as the woman was removed into the building, an officer read aloud a statement of the prisoner's crime and sentence—then announced to the wretched man for the first time. He was then told to kneel down, which he did, stretching forward his neck, without hesitation or resistance, but looking, as a bystander remarked, like a man who had died yesterday. The gipsey then drew his yataghan (a heavy inwardly-curving blade), and struck a single-handed blow close to the shoulder-end of the neck; the criminal fell over on his face and made a few convulsive struggles but three additional hacks from the sword of a canvass at length severed the head entirely from the trunk and completed the judicial butchery. The head was then placed by the side of the body, which, with that of the woman, remained exposed to view throughout the day, with placards announcing their crime stitched to the front of both. The man was in rags, and barefooted; but the woman was dressed in a fine white *yashmack*, claret colored *feridjee*, and wide yellow leather boots—in the ordinary style of a Turkish lady.

To judge from her face, which was plainly visible, on a near inspection, through the thin *yashmack*, she was about 36 or 38 years of age, with features which still retained much of their former beauty. These were but slightly distorted, the chief token of the agony which had passed over them being a few drops of blood round the nostrils, and a contraction of the lower muscles of the forehead. The man appeared to be about 28 or 30 years of age, and though bespattered with blood, his face bore all the calm and seemingly painless composure of a handsomely painted mask. Since last week we have been informed that jealousy, and not a criminal intrigue with the male murderer, had been the impelling motive of the woman' share in her husband's death. The latter, it appears, had taken to himself a young slave, and, maddened by his refusal to turn away this trespasser from the conjugal domain, the wretched wife planned and accomplished the old man's death.

TRIAL OF A FRENCH BISHOP.

The unusual spectacle of a bishop tried for libel drew crowds to the Palais de Justice on Wednesday, March 14, to witness the proceedings in the double action brought against M. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans by the editors of the *Siecle*, and by the heirs and descendants of M. Rousseau, who was bishop of Orleans under the First Empire.

The Bishop came into court, attended by his two Vicars General. The usual questions as to where he was born, &c., were put to him, and these preliminaries having been disposed of,

M. Senard rose and opened the case for the *Siecle* in a speech which lasted four hours, and the dulness of which was overpowering. After reminding the Court that the *Siecle* was a liberal paper, that it numbered among its founders M. Odillon Barrot, and after reading long extracts from articles published several years ago by the *Siecle*, in which the right reverend defendant was eulogized for resisting the illiberal Ultramontanism of M. Veuillot, he came at last to the libel complained of. The Bishop had taken a prominent part in the discussion to which the celebrated pamphlet, "Le Pape et le Congres," had given rise, and in the course of that controversy had written a letter to the *Constitutionnel*, in which, while paying the editor of that paper, M. Grandguillot, the compliment of stating that he was a man of honor, he left it to be inferred that the editors of the *Siecle* were not. Upon this M. Senard rang the changes, as barristers will do, and at length sat down, evidently much fatigued, but not so much as his hearers.

M. Berryer then rose and commenced the Bishop's defence. He said this action should never have been brought. It was a mere case of *tu quoque*. In controversies, where both parties get much excited, personalities were sometimes used, and in this case the Bishop had only retaliated upon the editors of the *Siecle*. These thin-skinned gentlemen evidently laboured under the delusion that while they were themselves free to insult their opponents and distort their language, they were themselves unassailable. What had the *Siecle* done? Why, they had applied to the right reverend prelate the nickname of Basile, the creeping, slimy creature which Beaumarchais had created, and which was synonymous, in France, with a canting hypocrite. Really these gentlemen forget that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. For his part he could not understand journalists bringing such an action. What was the use of wielding a pen if they could not use it in self-defence? The fact was, that such an action was characteristic of the times they lived in. Liberty of speech and the freedom of the press had passed away. But yet he should have hardly expected to find liberal journalism so far forgetting that it had existed as to bring an action to protect themselves against being roughly handled in argument. M. Berryer then wound up a splendid peroration in favour of liberty, which called down a burst of applause.

This gave rise to a little scene.

The President—The court has heard your speech with patience, M. Berryer. I beg you will not tax it too far, and hope the audience won't forget their self respect.

M. Berryer (with a look of great astonishment)—I am at a loss to understand the Court. I am utterly unconscious of having used one word—of having in the slightest degree given occasion to the Court to exercise a degree of patience greater than that which every advocate has a right to claim at its hands.

The President—I allude to what you said about liberty. You seemed to think that liberty did not exist at present; whereas no government has ever been so much in favour of liberty as the present governmnet.

Here there was laughter, and the court adjourned.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE MAYORALTY!

In order to arrive at a distinct understanding as regards a proper and suitable person to fill the civic chair for the coming term, and to be prepared to receive His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on his arrival here, to satisfy all parties and the citizens generally, it is advisable for all concerned in the welfare of the city, before arriving at conclusions on any subject of importance or public interest, to remove the bile, clear the system, cool heated blood, and brighten the intellect. In order to obtain these very essential preparatory arrangements, a copious supply of the celebrated Plantagenet Water should be freely taken. If this advice be acted upon, the meeting of the 9th January, 1860, will be more satisfactory than any previous one.

Business Notices.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

This young Prince, who is now about to visit us, is happily endowed with all the elements of successfully winning the hearts of those who come in contact with him: possessed of agreeable and engaging manners, a symmetrical figure, finely chiselled features, and, above all, of a luxuriantly-beautiful head of hair, which is the admiration of all the Courts of Europe. Evidences of care and attention to his hair—the crowning beauty of man or woman—seems to be a speciality with H. R. H. But what gives it that rich and silky glossy appearance? Reader, shall we tell you? Why, simply BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID, which seven years ago, was introduced to Her Majesty, who graciously complimented the inventor on the excellency of the article, and the euphonious name which it bears (*vide* the original letter from Col. Phipps, in the possession of the inventor, W. Bogle, Boston, U.S.) The Hyperion Fluid has been used since then in the Royal Nursery and at the Toilets of the Nobility, and now supercedes everything as the best article for the hair ever known. It may be purchased of all the Druggists; also, Bogle's Electric Hair Dye, the *best in the world*. 82

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and, although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.
To MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.
In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.
THESE PILLS HAVE NEVER BEEN KNOWN TO FAIL WHERE THE DIRECTIONS ON THE 2ND PAGE OF PAMPHLET ARE WELL OBSERVED.
For full particulars, get a Pamphlet, free, of the Agent.
N.B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 Pills, by return mail.
JOB MOSES, Rochester, N.Y., Sole Proprietor.
NORTHRUP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C.W., General Agents for the Canadas.
For Sale in Montreal by Lymans, Savage & Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co.; Lamplough & Campbell; S. J. Lyman & Co.; at the Medical Hall; and all Medicine Dealers.

April 4. 1y DW 81

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
BRYANS
PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c., &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.
To VOCALISTS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.
JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Lymans, Savage & Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co.; Lamplough & Campbell; S. J. Lyman & Co; Medical Hall; and all Medicine Dealers.
NORTHRUP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for Canada.

April 5 1vDW tts 82

PERSONAL ATTRACTIONS.
(From the Boston Daily Atlas.)

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid.—A beautiful head of hair always has been, and still is considered one of the greatest of *personal attractions*, and there are but few indeed—we doubt of there being one—but thinks much of having a "fine head of hair," and much, "very" much attention is given to this one object—for tangled locks, rough, bristly hair, or a bald head, are evils which all would avoid, especially the young lady or gentleman who has yet, perhaps, a fortune to win by their personal attractions. It is a truth which there is no denying, that to possess a fine, full head of hair, is an object well worth our attention, and if there are any artificial means by which we can improve in this respect, it is our duty to resort to them. One of the best yet discovered, and the most successfully applied, is Bogle's Hyperion Fluid. This article is prepared with much care, after long study into the nature and effects of all the diseases by which the hair is assailed, much experience, and numerous unfailing experiments, all of which have proved most happy in their results, and warrant our saying to any who may be so unfortunate as to have uncomely locks, scurf, or dandruff heads, premature baldness or grey hair, procure this Fluid. It is an article, which from the nature of its composition, is perfectly free from all ingredients which in any way render it disagreeable for use, or injurious in its application; but, on the contrary it will be found to answer all it professes, and more than equal the wishes of even the most sanguine.

April 17. DC-tts 91

CROUP.

Children are often seized very suddenly with this disease, which, if not quickly relieved, proves fatal. It generally attacks children in the night, after having been much exposed to damp, cold winds through the day. Damp houses, wet feet, thin shoes, wet clothes, or anything that obstructs perspiration, may occasion Croup. Mothers! your children are liable to be taken with this dread complaint at a time when you least expect it; but it is not always a doctor can be called or a remedy found, and for this reason we would advise you now, and without a moment's delay, to buy a bottle of Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial. It will cure every case of Croup, if taken in time; and also all complaints attending Teething, Convulsions, Coughs, Colds, etc. It is sold by all respectable druggists. Messrs. Church & Dupont, New-York, are the proprietors, and also sole agents for "Dr. Bronson's Blood Food," which for Consumption and Chronic diseases is a sure remedy. Do not be put off with any other articles. Write to Church & Dupont, New York, if you cannot get them in your own town.
☞ See advertisement.
For Sale by all druggists. Lymans, Savage & Co., Wholesale Agents for Canada.

April 2. 1m-DC-79

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. WD 76

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. 6m 64

A RELIABLE COUGH MEDICINE.

N. H. Downs' Elixir is the oldest Cough Medicine that has any considerable sale in New England or Canada. It is warranted for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs.
Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists in Canada.
See advertisement in another part of the paper.
Try it and you will always use it.
J. M. Henry and Sons, Waterbury, Vermont, and No. 30 St. Henry Street, Montreal, general agents.
N. H. DOWNS.

February 23. DCS-1y-46

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1860.

SEE FIRST PAGE

State of the Thermometer in the shade at the door of Mr. Macpherson, watchmaker and jeweller, corner of St. Francois Xavier and Notre Dame Streets :—

April 16—9 A.M. 42 above zero.
2 P.M. 44 above zero.
5 P.M. 46 above zero.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY HENRY J. SHAW.
Household Furniture, &c., at the Alhambra Hotel, at Ten o'clock.
Unredeemed Pledges, at Stores of M. Hart & Co., at Seven o'clock.

BY C. F. HILL & CO.
Paper Hangings, at the Montreal Auction Mart, at Eleven o'clock.
Framed Engravings, at Crystal Block, at Seven o'clock.

BY BENNING & BARSALOU.
Household Furniture, at 68 Great St. James Street, at Ten o'clock.
Household Furniture, at their Stores, at Two o'clock.

[By Telegraph.]

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Quebec, April 16.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

After the routine business, Bills were introduced to incorporate the Woodstock Woollen and Cotton Manufacturing Company, and to amend the act incorporating the Township of Lindsey.

The House was engaged for a considerable time in discussing certain resolutions proposed by the Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere, in reference to the extension of the trade of the Province ; but as it was stated by the Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet that the Government had under consideration all the matters referred to in them, they were ultimately withdrawn.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

After the routine business, Bills were introduced to incorporate a General Hospital for the District of Richelieu ; to extend the provisions of the limited Partnership Act to the Building and Navigating of Steam Vessels ; to amend the act concerning Master and Servant in Lower Canada ; to extend the provisions of the 22nd Vic. Chap. 59, and to provide for the separation of the City of Toronto from the United Counties of York and Peel, for judicial purposes.

At the suggestion of Mr. Brown, it was arranged that the discussion of his resolutions, in reference to the proposed constitutional changes in the relations of Upper and Lower Canada should be the first order of the day on Thursday.

Mr. W. F. Powell presented the final report of the Quebec Election Committee. They had resolved that, at the last general election for the City of Quebec, intimidation and violence were practised to a great extent ; riots occurred in which two human lives were lost, and other acts took place by which the freedom of election was manifestly interfered with. That the candidates and their agents at the several polls were prevented, by intimidation and violence, from objecting to votes or the oath to be admistered to voters ; that, in consequence, a large number of persons having no legal qualification ; recorded their names as voters without objection ; many and the same persons voted several times under different names, and in several wards ; minors were permitted to register their names without question. The Committee, therefore, declare that the violence and intimidation practised, were sufficient to interfere with the freedom of election, and that such violence and intimidation, coupled with the gross irregularities in recording illegal and unqualified votes, were such as to render the proceedings null and viod ; consequently, they felt it their duty to declare that the said election was null and viod. Nevertheless, the evidence shewed the majority of the legal votes recorded, to be in favor of the sitting members; at the same time, they declared that no evidence had been laid before the Committee connecting the sitting members with the fraud, violence, and illegal proceedings that took place at the Election. They had further resolved that whilst the Returning Officer, William Smith Sewell, took the precaution of swearing 500 special constables to maintain the law, and paid them for their services, he did not seem to have exercised any judgment in their organization ; in consequence of which this nominally powerful force seems to have been comparatively useless, and there was nothing to indicate the presence of any number of them at any ot the polls. The conduct of the Deputy Returning-Officers knowingly recording the vote of the same persons several times under different names, seemingly from a misapprehension of the Law, showed at least an unaccountable and highly culpable ignorance. (Laughter.) Whilst the evidence conflicted as to the question with whom the violence commenced, there was no doubt of its great excess being with the party of the petitioners. The gross violence of the Law of Election thus permitted, if not connived in by the Electors of the City of Quebec, is, in the opinion of your Committee, a sufficient ground for their disfranchisement during the remainder of the present Parliament.

Mr. Dorion moved that the Speaker issue his warrant for a new election.

Attorney-General Cartier moved the postponement of the consideration of the motion for a week, by which time his Bill for dividing the Cities would probably have become law.

The discussion on the motion was proceeding when our report left.

The Quebec Election Committee.—For readers who are not acquainted with the forms of Parliament, it may be necessary to say a few words to explain the character of the proceeding and the object of the various votes given on Thursday night last. It must be borne in mind that the report of the Committee, well known to be unfavorable to the sitting members, had been for some days ready, and it only wanted a formal sitting of the Committee to give it effect. But this meeting could not be had without the presence of Mr. Dufresne. In two contingencies, therefore, the report of the majority against the sitting members—the decision on the merits of the case—might be defeated—on a legal quibble arising out of the failure to make a quorum during the recess. If it were determined by competent authority that the Committee was dissolved, of course there could be no judgment. But that would have been a high-handed contempt of all law and right, bringing odium upon those who sanctioned it; and sufficient disgrace had been already incurred in that direction. All this could be nicely avoided, and the same result produced, by the simple process of a legal doubt occurring to the mind of Mr. Dufresne. The loss of character would thus be diminished in the proportion between the number of members necessary to make a majority of the house and the individuality of the member for Montcalm, whose personal damage in that regard perhaps would not amount to much. Mr. Dufresne, therefore, of course, doubted whether the Committee was longer in existence, and kept away from its sittings. Thus, one gentleman's dubitations answered every practical purpose of a real dissolution. Things were at a stand still, and, with the decision of the properly constituted authority against the right of the sitting members, those gentlemen could nevertheless retain their seats indefinitely. There was but one mode of getting out of this *impasse*. It was for the House to settle Mr. Dufresne's doubts for him, by telling him they were unfounded. Accordingly when that gentleman made his opinion of the non-existence of the Committee the ground of his absence from it, the struggle between those who wished justice to be administered and those who desired that it should be denied on a sham punctilio, took the form of a contest, whether the member for Montcalm's excuse should be received without rectification of his conduct, or whether the House should express an opinion that he was wrong. If the excuse were carried without censure, direct or implied, then Mr. Dufresne would still follow his own bent; there would be no report; and Messrs. Alleyn, Simard and Dubord would still enjoy their ill-gained honours. If the member were censured, then the House would declare that the Committee must go on, and the result would be that the unfavorable report would be presented and the three sitting members be ousted. The various motions are naturally divided between these two objects. Mr. Dionne moved that the excuse be considered sufficient, and, finding that the effect of this motion was too palpable, Mr. Dunkin, with his usual ingenious word-mongering, proposed to cover the nakedness of this dodge, by the following verbal disguise :

"That the facts stated and verified upon oath by Joseph Dufresne, Esq, one of the Members of the Select Committee on the City of Quebec Elections Petition, although they do not shew that he was by sudden accident or by necessity prevented from attending the said Committee on the 11th instant, yet established to the satisfaction of this House that he was not therein guilty of intended violation of the law, or contempt of this House ; and that this House, therefore, in its discretion, does not order that he be taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms, or otherwise censured therefor.

The essential point here was still the absence of any censure of the past or direction for the future. Everything was left to Mr. Dufresnes' judgment, which of course would remain as it was. Mr. Cartier made a long speech in favour of this mode of "painless extinction" of the petition.

On the other hand, by carrying either Mr. Jno. S. MacDonald's motion or that of Mr. Sicotte, the House would testify that it held Mr. Dufresnes' conduct to be wrong and that the Committee was still intact. Mr. MacDonald's motion went to the extent of punishing the recusant member ; Mr. Sicotte's only declared that he had been "negligent" and had "absented himself without leave or excuse ;" but that the House would,for the reasons alleged, refrain from that censure or punishment which it was hinted might properly have been inflicted by a less merciful tribunal. The result, as shown in the recorded votes, is a strange medley of cross purposes. For the ministerial party were at last, after voting for Mr. Dunkin's resolution, reduced to accept Mr. Sicotte's, of which the operation was entirely opposed to their wishes, while the Opposition were in the minority upon the final vote, because they thought it did not go far enough, and yet obtained by that vote the practical object which they sought. The Committee was directed to go on ; and sooner or later there must be a report, unless indeed Mr. Dufresnes' illness or Mr. Dionne's extreme incapacity to understand a few words in English should recur as frequently as they have hitherto done. In that case the Greek Kalends may still come before the judgment.

It will be seen, by our telegram of yesterday's proceedings in the House of Assembly, that the Committee has made its report—such as it is ; declaring the election void, but seeking to palliate and excuse the shameless manner in which a member of the Cabinet has, for two years, held his seat in Parliament by an utterly false and grossly fraudulent title.

The Free Ports.—We observe a correspondence, from Quebec, in the *Gazette*, which places this matter, as it appears to us, almost exactly inits true light. We say almost only, for the reason we shall presently mention. The writer does not believe, with Mr. Galt, that the Americans will come to sell their fish at our Free Port of Gaspé, on account of that freedom ; for he sees very well that the abolition of duties there can make extremely little difference in the price of their stores—all such stores being at present free from duty except the few pounds of flour, rum or sugar that they require. He justly says that the saving on these trifling articles cannot be sufficient to induce them to change the course of trade which they now find convenient. But, *en revanche*, he says that Mr. Galt has not placed in sufficiently strong colours the advantages which the fishing interest of that locality will enjoy. This advantage consists in getting all the goods they want free of duty. There is no doubt that such advantage will be immense ; but the question is, why the fishing interest is: to be freed from the burden which falls on every other interest in the country, and especially why the fishing interest of Gaspé is to be freed from the burdens that are still to fall upon Amherst, New Carlisle and other places, not fortunate enough to have a resident in Parliament. We entirely agree, however, with the writer in question on these two heads,—first, that the Free Port will bring no Yankees ; second, that it will be an immense advantage to Mr. Bouthillier, M. P. P. ; Mr. Meagher, M. P. P , and anybody else interested in Gaspé Basin—at the expense of all the other taxpayers of the country. The only thing we differ from him in, is as to the French and Spanish fish buyers, which he expects to see attracted to Gaspé. He does not pretend that the vessels in this trade will want to buy stores. What they want is, to buy fish. Well, there is no duty upon the export of fish now, nor will there, in that respect, be the least change. Moreover, our contemporary's correspondent says that fish is now cheaper in Gaspé than in the places to which these fish-buyers resort at present. We do not believe, then, in any other change except that within a certain circle goods will be legally obtained free of duty, and that those living within that circle will have fine opportunities for smuggling them out of it.

Reporting in the Court of Queen's Bench. —For a long time back the task of reporting in the Court of Queen's Bench has been rendered doubly difficult from want of accommodation. Towards the close of the Term just passed the Reporters of the English Journals of this city determined to memorialize the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works on the subject. They received an answer yesterday, and for the promise therein made the Reporters feel deeply grateful to the hon. gentleman who took such prompt notice of the matter. It is as follows :—

Department of Public Works, }
Quebec, 13th April, 1860.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Hon. the Commissioner to acknowledge your memorial of the 14th instant, complaining of the want of proper accommodation in the Court of Queen's Bench, in the new Court House, Montreal, for the successful prosecution of your calling ; and to inform you that measures will be taken to remedy the inconvenience, and that instructions to that effect will be sent to the Prothonotaries —requesting them to provide suitable accommodation.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
T. TRUDEAU,
Secretary.

Montreal Oratorio Society.—We have had placed before us a copy of the By-Laws, Rules and Regulations of the Montreal Oratorio Society. The list of its officers who have been elected for the current year ending, we append below. This society, although only of a few months standing as a thoroughly organized body, has been in operation for the last two years. Under the able direction of its conductor, Professor Fowler, it has been working its way slowly but surely, as the result has shewn, and our public, during the last winter, have had the opportunity of hearing, at the monthly Concerts of the Society, the finest musical compositions of the greatest masters, brought out in a most creditable and effective manner.

The following names of the officers of the Society afford an ample guarantee for its future management. We learn that the next public Concert of the Society will take place about the middle of May, when Haydn's "Seasons" will form the programme.

Patron—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal.
President—Hon. James Ferrier.
Vice-President—Strachan Bethune, Esq.
Secretary—James Norris.
Treasurer—James Ferrier, Jr.
Librarian—Archibald Robertson.
Committee—Wm. Hilton, Arch. Robertson, W. H. Clare, D. Bentley.
Conductor—Professor Fowler.
Leader of Orchestra—Mr. F. H. Torrington.
Pianist—Mr. S. Warren.

Montreal General Hospital.—The office of House Surgeon to this valuable institution having become vacant by the resignation of Dr Craik, who has so ably filled it for the past six years, a meeting of the Governors was held on Thursday afternoon to appoint a successor. There were several applicants, but Dr. Wm. H. Taylor received the largest number of votes,and accordingly the appointment. Dr. Taylor is a son of the Rev. Dr. Taylor, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, Laguanchetiere Street. He graduated at M'Gill College in May, 1858, and in the fall of the same year took his diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. He is in every way qualified, and we congratulate him on his appointment. The office of the apothecary being also vacant by the resignation of Dr. Hamilton, the Governors appointed Mr. J. M. Drake, Student of Medicine, his successor. No better selection could have been made, Mr. Drake having been so many years with S. J. Lyman & Co., Druggists.

Police Court.—Yesterday morning, before Mr. Coursol, a man, named Louis Guilbeault, was charged with having, on the 12th instant, stolen a cotton shirt, valued at 5s., the property of one Mary Hurley. As he had already been convicted, he could not be tried under the summary jurisdiction act, so he was held over for trial at the ensuing Court of Quarter Sessions. William Patterson, livery-stable keeper, was allowed to give bail to take his trial, on the 17th instant, for beating his wife. William Clarke, contractor, was brought up on a warrant, charged with having assaulted a bailiff in the execution of his duty. He was put under recognizance to take his trial at the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Recorder's Court.—Yesterday morning there were twenty-one persons brought before the Court charged with drunkenness. One woman, for disturbing the peace in Little St. James' Street, was fined in 20s., or to go to jail for a month; five other disturbers were each fined in the sum of 10s., or to go to prison for fifteen days. Five men and three women, arrested in a vile den, in Catherine Street, were each fined in 20s., with the alternative of a month's imprisonment. Total number of prisoners, 36 ; fines, $36.

Blondin Last Night.—There was a good audience in Nordheimer's Music Hall last night, to witness the performances of the renowned Blondin. His feats on the rope were the most extraordinary ever witnessed, and unless seen, could scarcely be credited. For the curiosity of the matter, we will notice them more at length in our next. In the meantime we would advise our readers, and all who would wish to see to what a wonderful length human agility, daring and self-confidence can go, to make up their mind to witness for themselves, to-morrow night, the exploits of this Ruler of the Rope.

Lecture on Temperance.—The third of a series of lectures on temperance will be delivered this evening (Tuesday), in Bonaventure Hall, by the Rev. Mr. Gemley. Doors open at half-past seven o'clock ; lecture to commence at eight o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

Sale of Furniture at Mr. Kershaw's, Wellington Street.—The Piano at this sale is one of "Siodari's." It was made to order, and cost £90. It is as good as new, and to parties requiring a first-rate instrument it is confidently recommended, and may be examined this morning before the sale. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the Sale of Room Paper, at C. F. Hill & Co.'s this morning—50,000 pieces is not offered every day at auction—without reserve.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, Mr. Shaw will commence the Sale at the Alhambra Hotel, corner of Notre Dame and St. Peter Streets.—See advertisement.

We are requested to state that the Catalogues of the sale of Furniture advertised in Mr. Shaw's column, to be held at 33½ City Councillor Street, on Wednesday (to-morrow), are now ready, and can be had of the Auctioneer ; and that the Furniture, which is all of Hiltons' best manufacture, can be examined to-day from 12 to 6 o'clock.

This evening, at the Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street, a valuable collection of Framed Engravings will be sold by Auction. As the stock belongs to a firm who are declining this branch of business and have determined to sell them without reserve, great bargains may be looked for.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

[*From the London Advertiser, March* 31.]

Yesterday, a meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. Mr Thomas Baring, M.P., occupied the chair.

Sir Cusack P. Roney, the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting.

The report already published in the (*Herald.*) was taken as read, having been for some time in the hands of the shareholders.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report. He said they had arrived at a period in the history of their scheme at whichit became them to look back as well as forward. They had, perhaps, reached the line of demarcation between past expenditure and the prospect of future reciepts. They had reached a resting place from which they might see what they were, what they had been, and what they would be. They had reason to hope for a speedy improvement in their concern. He need not go into the details of the history of the past seven years. Since the company had been established, what had they done for Canada? In 1853, Canada had about 16 miles of railway open and in use, and partly constructed and partly in construction there did not exceed more than 120 or 130 miles more. But Canada, viewing the vast network of railways spread over the United States, was aroused to a sense of importance of railways to her for the purpose of enabling her to take her part in the carrying trade, instead of becoming tributary to her neighbor. There were now 1,200 miles of railway in Canada, of which the Grand Trunk Company had contributed above 1,000.—[Hear, hear.] The benefits to Canada, therefore, from his undertaking were obvious. £13,000,000. had been spent upon it, above half of which had been expended in Canada in the employment of labour, in stimulating the industry and in enhancing the value of the property of the country. There was not a Canadian who would not admit that Canada was amply compensated by the results for her liberality in dispensing with interest on £3,000,000 of the money spent. He wished they were as well able to congratulate themselves. (Hear, hear.) He was not going to hold out any fallacious or extravagant expectations. He preferred to state the facts, and to allow each gentleman to form his own opinion. There was no wish on the part of the board to delude by concealment or by evasion ; but they considered the present position of the undertaking was encouraging. The hon. gentleman sketched rapidly and graphically the rise and progress of the company from its origin under the sanction and approval of Lord Elgin, at that time Governor General of Canada, and Mr. Stephenson. So strongly was the scheme recommended by the Canadian Government, that they, as the financial agents of the colony, were asked and urged to take an earnest interest in it.—Mr. Glyn and himself would not have undertaken a task of so much labour and responsibility if it had not been at the direct request of the Government of Canada ; but having once taken their seats at the board they had ever since endeavoured to promote the interests of the company. He did not deny that errors had been committed, but the amount of the traffic had exceeded their expectations, and they had not yet got to the full development of the through traffic, as the line had been so recently completed. After entering at some length into the financial difficulties which the scheme had had to encounter, the hon. gentleman said that they had reason not only to congratulate Canada, but they had reason also to congratulate the company on the results which had already been attained. The Victoria Bridge was an enduring monument of engineering science, boldness, and success.—[Hear.] They had now opened up the traffic from the western country ; and as to the lowness of price from which their shares had suffered, it was not more serious than many other great lines had at one time or other experienced. It was a matter for congratulation that their line had been finished so successfully—that they had redeemed their pledge—and that their accounts with the contractors had been finally settled.—[Hear, hear.] The organisation and administration of the line in Canada was not only efficient, but the affair was conducted with increasing economy.—They had present with them that day the Hon. Mr. Ross, the president of the company, who had been eminently useful in conducting all the difficult negotiations which the company had had to carry on in Canada, and also Mr. Blackwell, who had materially contributed to the economy and efficiency of the line. They had been helped also by a staff of officers and servants who had discharged their duties in a manner so zealous for the interests of the company that they were deserving of their thanks, and he wished that their financial position were such that they had something more than their thanks for them.—(Hear hear.) They were indebted also to Mr. Bidder, who was some time their traffic manager,for the able manner in which he had organized that department. One of their great objects had been to avoid useless and injurious competition, and with this view he had made satisfactory arrangements with the Great Western Railway of Canada and with the boats engaged in the inland navigation, and he hoped that they would be able also to complete their negotiations with the different American lines.—[Hear, hear.] He hoped they would be able to effect this object, as he felt convinced there was traffic enough for all. The prospects of Canada were good ; and if so much had been done with a series of bad harvests and financial crises, what might they not expect now that times had changed for the better, and the whole of the line was opened.—(Hear,) He thought that they might look forward with patience and with hope, and with confidence, that they would at length reap the fruits of their exertions and their perseverance. The directors had not been insensible of the confidence which the proprietors had so kindly reposed in them, and they would continue to serve them so long as they believed they could advance the interests of the company. For the future, they intended to have meetings half yearly—[hear]—as he hoped that at an autumn meeting they would find that the expectations now held out had been confirmed. It was thought that perhaps they would not be justified in asking Canada to abandon to a certain extent the control of the meetings of the Company ; but if the proprietors wished to change the existing arrangements by which the legal power existed only in Canada, the directors would not object to forward a memorial, to the effect—(Hear, hear.) There must, however, be some consideration given to a Government which had itself shown so great an interest in the concern,and he must admit that it would not be altogether unreasonable if that Government should object. The hon. gentleman then alluded to the branch line between Sarnia and Detroit, which he recommended the company to adopt ; but the present proprietors did not press the matter, as the line was prospering, and in fact, would pay in its disconnected state, but it was thought better to have it under the control of the Grand Trunk Company. It was essential to the completion of the Grand Trunk system. in conclusion he urged the necessity of raising money to augment the rolling stock of the company, which was at present inadequate to the traffic. Without the co-operation of the shareholders in this matter the company would be paralysed, but with their cooperation and confidence the board looked forward to the time when they would realise a remunerative profit.—(Hear, hear.) Mr. Ross and Mr. Gzowski would be able to answer any questions which might be put. He would therefore move that the report be adopted, and that the directors be authorised to take the necessary steps for carrying into effect the several matters therein referred to in such a manner as might seem to them expedient.

The motion was second by Mr. Glyn M.P.' and carried unanimously.

The Hon. John Ross, president of the company, said he had attended all the meetings of proprietors in this country. They could not fully judge of what the line would be till it had been some time completed, and till they had got rolling stock adequate to the traffic offered them. In 1854 the New York Central Railway, one of the best in the United States,carried 213,000 tons. The Grand Trunk Railway, from Dec. 31 to March, carried 94,000 tons, which would give over 400,000 tons, if their traffic was kept up at the same rate. The prices were doubtless low on all lines in America ; but a general wish had been expressed to make them more remunerative, and he hoped that arrangements would be completed with that object. There was now more traffic than all the lines could carry, and, therefore, could charge what they liked, so long as they did not charge so much as to prevent the produce being removed. They had already entered into an agreement with this object, so far as the Great Western Railway of Canada was concerned.

Mr. W. Jackson, M.P., said he had received letters from Detroit and Chicago, which complained that the Grand Trunk Railway Company had not carried out their promises, as there was not rolling stock enough to convey the produce from the West towards the ports on the Atlantic seaboard. He was told that there was produce enough going from west to east to fill four long trains per day. He hoped, therefore, they would not fail to provide rolling stock to conduct this traffic. He though that they had rather understated the money they would want, and he hoped that they had done so. He had traversed the whole length of the line, and he was astonished at what he had seen, and looked forward most hopefully to what they were now about to realise. Though handsomely treated by the Canadian Government, they had not been so well treated by individual Canadians, who wrote home here to people in Canada, telling them to "sell out," as the Grand Trunk never would pay. Their line, however, was well constructed, and would, therefore, be maintained at a small expense. He should not, therefore, sell his shares, but retain them, as he firmly believed that soon they would get their six per cent on them, and that in a few years they would be selling at a premium. He hoped they would get the means of carrying the traffic which was waiting for them as speedily as possible. He suggested also, a bridge at Sarnia, which he was sure would pay well. They would save money if they agreed to pay a poundage to an entirely different company to construct such a bridge.

Mr. Blackwell, Vice-President, said they had in the estimate provided for 3,500 trucks. He thought they should go on steadily, and not at once attempt to get the proportion of five cars per mile. Besides, the cars now being constructed were larger than those which entered into the calculations of Mr. Jackson. As to the bridge at Sarnia, it was necessary to the completion of the Grand Trunk system, and when the traffic was developed, he believed it would pay. He was glad to make their acquaintance for the first time that day, because, if he had met them last year, he could not have spoken so hopefully and so confidently as he then could ; for his confidence in the Grand Trunk system was at length complete—and he was satisfied that his estimate of £25 per mile per week ere long, was rather under than over the mark.

A Proprietor said that, when they became aware of the wonderful fertility of the West, and its mineral wealth, they would believe that their ultimate success was certain.

Mr. Glyn, M.P., suggested that they should hear M. Gzowski on the subject of the prospects of the undertaking, as he had just come from Canada.

Mr. Gzowski said he was a Canadian and a contractor, and as he had been fully and honorably settled with, he could only speak in terms of satisfaction of the concern. They had opened the line to Detroit at a season of the year when all arrangements for the traffic of heavy goods had been made. What they wanted was more plant, and arrangements were being made to supply it. At one season of the year the traffic was changed from the heavy produce of the West into passenger traffic. The harvest was a fair one, the price of cotton was good, and there was no question but that they would have a very large traffic ; he predicted £20 per mile per week before the end of 1860, and £25 per mile per week within three years. They had now carried cotton, to their great surprise, as it was a new trade which they had not expected. This was a trade which would continue and increase, as it was not the traffic of a day but for all time. They were getting a large trade in salted provisions from the West, to the extent of from 10 to 20 tons per day. The pork so salted was called "Irish," as it was partially salted and then sent to Cork, where it underwent the smoking process, which turned it into "Irish" pork.—[Laughter.]

Mr. Johnson suggested there should be a meeting of shareholders and bondholders to make an arrangement that the interest on the two should remain in suspense for two or three years, which would put the Directors in funds. Such a policy would enhance the value of both shares and bonds. He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, to whom he said they were under deep obligations for their untiring and zealous energies in the protection of the best interests of the company.

Mr. Jackson, M.P., seconded the motion which was put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman returned thanks, but expressed his disapproval of the first part of the suggestion which had been made. He would, however, with his colleagues, give the matter the fullest consideration.

The proceedings then closed.

THE PAPAL STATES.

Sanguinary drama in Rome—The Sbirri and the People in Conflict—Interposition of French Officers—Many Wounded—Women and Children Bleeding.

Rome, (March 20th), Correspondent London Times.

Yesterday Rome was the theatre of a sanguinary drama. I was a spectator of the whole scene, and have put myself, not without great personal risk, in a position to be able to give you minute and correct particulars.

On the 16th the leaders of the Patriotic party sent forth a proclamation, which I here submit :—

"Romans!—General Garibaldi promotes a subscription for the purchase of 1,000,000 muskete, wherewith to accomplish the work of national redemption. Let us lay our own offerings on the altar of the country, and remember that for the present we can only give proofs of self-denial and sacrifice. Bent upon our great purpose of reconstituting an independent and free Italy, we must persevere in that noble and dignified calmness which won us thegratitude of our sister cities and the sympathy of civilized nations. We trust to the justice of our cause, and the patriotic zeal of those who are hastening its triumph, and we await in union and security, the forthcoming day which will join us to the rest of the Italian family."

The Government, provoked by the appearance of this proclamation, which was stuck up at every corner of the streets, in print, proceeded to arrests and perquisitions. Thereby they were made aware of a great demonstration which was to take place as soon as the result of the *plebiscite* of Central Italy became known in this place. On Monday, in fact, it was arranged that a solemn but orderly procession should take place along the Corso, between 5 and 7 in the evening, to celebrate the annexation. Instructions had been given that the demonstration should take place "with the usual calmness, and with exemplary moderation, avoiding even the slightest chance of a disturbance." In the morning the students, who, as usual, were assembled in their church to hear mass, immediately upon the termination of the "bloodless sacrifice," as it is called, set up the chant of the *Te Deum*, singing praises to Heaven for the annexation. The director or rector of the church, mad with rage, jumps upon the benches, then leaps from one chair to another, crying out, "Away, away with you ye profaners of the Temple! This is the House of God, the house of prayer! You are blaspheming!" Yet what the young men were singing was no profane ditty, but the holy Ambrosian hymn, "We praise thee O, Lord!" The director, however was not to be appeased ; he rushed out of the church, calling loudly for the police, followed by the students, who, once out in the open air, hooted and hissed him with all their might. Five o'clock in the afternoon came. The goverement, aware, as I said of the intended demonstration, had spread a rumor that the promenade was not to be on the Corso, but out of the Porta Pia, where the grand Carnival demonstrations had previously taken place. Their object was to weaken the assemblage of the multitude, and have it more helplessly at their discretion. Five o'clock came, as I was telling you, and the Corso was alive with a large number of private carriages and hackney coaches, in two rows, proceeding in contrary direction at a slow pace agreeably to the custom. The footpaths were crowded with people of the middle classes, with their families ; the women, I should say, rather outnumbering the men. Not one Roman gendarme, policeman, or *sbirro* was to be seen. The usual patrols of French soldiers, headed by gendarmes of the same nation, by their presence reassured the order-loving people. Six o'clock had not yet struck, when from every street, at every turning, bands of Pontifical gendarmes broke out, rudely pushing and elbowing their way to the right and left through the dense population, endeavouring by all manner of provocation to pick quarrels with them. The crowd, however, gave way before them with great forbearance, avoiding all collisions. Near Piazza Colonna there stood a group of the most notorious officers of the gendarmes, disguised in plain clothes. They were—Nordoni, too well known under any costume ; Strinati, Giannelli, Valentini, and Galanti ; behind them was a *posse* of carabineers, and *sbirri* without number. Several young men passed before the group. Nordoni bade them disperse and go asunder. As they were walking singly, they neither understood nor could obey the order. Nordoni then motioned to his men to arrest them. Ten of them are collared by the gendarmes ; the people crowd round; there arises an outcry, an uproar ; the gendarmes draw their swords ; the people make a rush at them ; eight of the prisoners are torn from their clutches ; two of them, however, are forced along by the armed force ; they are dragged to the palace of Monte Citorio, and lodged in the prison of the police-office there. Meanwhile the fury of the multitude is aroused, the vast masses of the crowd are swaying to and fro. Nordoni and his followers disappear. The French patrols themselves falter and fall back. Before Monte Citorio several French officers—as I am told, for I was not there—endeavor to calm the multitude by promising to send away the Papal gendarmerie.—As it was said, so it was done : the Pope's gendarmes disappear, French soldiers take possession of the police-office, the people applaud the French; they curse the *Papalini*. In front of the police office the tumult bids fair to subside.

Meanwhile, in the adjoining Piazza Colonna, where I was, and in the Corso, from Piazza San Lorenzo in Lucina, and Via in Lucina, fresh bands of Papal gendarmes come down with an irresistible charge upon the people. After them, and in the wake opened through the crowd by their broad swords, there came the *sbirri*, in plain clothes, but armed with stilettoes and swordcanes. I am not able to tell you how many are the wounded. I saw the blows : I saw the blood. I should say hundreds must have been hit ; my own blood runs cold only to recall to mind what I witnessed. Three of the French officers I saw myself bleeding. I saw women and children bleeding on the ground.—The French officers again and again dashed through the crowd in the thickest of the fray, rescuing the defenceless people from the hands of their ruthless destroyers. Owing to their exertions order was to some extent restored.—They showed the greatest sympathy with the people ; they promised them redress and justice ; they bore witness to their prudence and forbearance ; they are willing, even to-day, to give evidence that the whole outrage was the result of the wanton provocation of the gendarmes. New arrests and perquisitions were made in the night. Intimation was conveyed to several distinguished citizens—to Silvestrelli and Santangeli among others—to quit Rome without delay. I am told, this very moment, that the wounded are between 50 and 60.—French officers, women, and children among the number. The two young men who were arrested at Piazza Colonna, and taken to the prisons of Monte Citorio, are two brothers, named Barberi.

Trade and Commerce.

Statement of Banks acting under Charter for the month of March, 1860, according to the returns made by them to the Auditor of Public Accounts :—

Name of Bank.	Capital Authorized by Act.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Notes in circulation.	Deposits bearing Int.	Deposits not bearing Int.	Balances due to other Banks.	Dues to Provincial Government.	Dues to Corporations.	Dues to Individuals.	Total Liabilities.	Specie in Vaults.	Dominion Notes.	Notes of other Banks.	Balances due by other Banks.	Bills Discounted.	Bills and Notes of other Banks.	Real Estate.	Mortgages.	Other Securities.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
(a) British North America	442933 00	442933 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Niagara District Bank	116700 00	116700 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Provincial Bank	100000 00	100000 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bank of the County of Elgin	172338 00	172338 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	654503 00	654503 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
City Bank of Montreal	1200000 00	1200000 00	1200000 00	1200000 00	1200000 00	1200000 00	1200000 00	1200000 00	1200000 00	1200000 00	1200000 00	1200000 00	1200000 00	1200000 00	1200000 00	1200000 00	1200000 00	1200000 00	1200000 00	1200000 00
Bank of Montreal	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00
Bank of Upper Canada	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00
Commercial Bank	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00
Molsons Bank	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00
Bank of British North America	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00
Bank of Toronto	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00
Bank of Commerce	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00
Gore Bank	200000 00	200000 00	200000 00	200000 00	200000 00	200000 00	200000 00	200000 00	200000 00	200000 00	200000 00	200000 00	200000 00	200000 00	200000 00	200000 00	200000 00	200000 00	200000 00	200000 00
Total	12000000 00	12000000 00	12000000 00	12000000 00	12000000 00	12000000 00	12000000 00	12000000 00	12000000 00	12000000 00	12000000 00	12000000 00	12000000 00	12000000 00	12000000 00	12000000 00	12000000 00	12000000 00	12000000 00	12000000 00
Bank of Montreal	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000 00	1000000