Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LI. MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1859. NUMBER 42.

MONTREAL HERALD

STEAM BOOK & JOB PRINTING OFFICE

No. 209 Notre Dame Street,
(Near St. Francois Xavier St.,)
MONTREAL.

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

☞ Business Cards neatly and promptly executed.

JAMES POTTS
Jan. 26. 22

IMPORTANT
TO ALL
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THOSE who are desirous, in these hard times of Saving Money, should visit the

STORE
183
Notre Dame Street.

To Persons having large Families and heavy expenses, one shilling, or even sixpence saved in a yard of goods, makes a very important economical item at the end of the year, particularly in the following articles:—

Black Cloth, for Ladies' Cloaks and Gent's Dress Suits
Black Doeskin
Fancy Doeskin
VELVETS of all colours, suitable for Millinery and other purposes
Petershams, Mohairs, Witneys, Pilots } All first rate material for warm Overcoats.
Sealskin, Deerskin, &c.
Together with a large assortment of SILK VESTINGS, each article being marked in plain figures, and at prices unequalled in Montreal.

The main object which induces the Proprietors to sell at these very low rates is, simply, to carry out a large business, and give full and ample satisfaction to those who, once having purchased, may not only repeat their visit, but have the satisfaction of knowing that they obtain articles worth their money, which at once proves that this is no common puff got up for the purpose of enticing the public to lay out their money on worthless articles.

To get all you can out of the purses of the public is bad policy—because it not only causes them to purchase rarely, but actually deprives hem of making purchases as often as they would wish; consequently the goods herein advertised are open to the inspection of all, who, without purchasing, are invited to visit he establishment and satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above statements.

183 NOTRE DAME STREET
Nov. 30. 284

Perfect Substitute for SILVER.

ELECTRO-PLATE ON NICKEL SILVER,

ORIGINALLY introduced by R. SHARPLEY into Canada, over fifteen years since, and has been found to give general satisfaction, at the following

REDUCED PRICES:

	Fiddle or plain Pattern. 1st Qlty	2nd Qlty	3rd Qlty	Thread Pat'rn. 1st Qlty	Kings Pattern. 1st Qlty	2nd Qlty	3rd Qly
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
12 Table Forks....	10,00	7,50	4,80	10,50	13,00	10,50	7,00
12 Do. Spoons...	10,00	8,00	4,80	12,00	15,00	12,00	7,00
12 Desert Forks...	6,50	5,00	3,50	8,00	9,00	8,00	5,00
12 Do. Spoons ..	6,50	5,50	3,50	8,50	10,50	8,50	5,00
12 Tea Spoons.....	3,50	2,50	1,75	4,50	6,50	4,50	3,50
2 Egg Spoons [Gilt Bowl]	2,40	1,50	1,50	3,00	4,50	3,30	
2 Sauce Ladles ..	1,80	1,10	1,10	2,00	2,50	2,00	
1 Gravy Spoon....	2,50	2,00	1,25	2,50	3,00	2,50	
2 Salt Spoons [Gilt Bowl]	0,80	0,50	0,50	1,00	1,50	1,10	
1 Mustard do. [Gilt Bowl]	0,40	0,25	0,25	0,50	0,75	0,55	
1 pair Sugar Tongs	0,75	0,60	0,50	1,25	1,25	1,00	
1 pair Fish Carvers [in Case]	7,00	6,00	5,00	6,00	7,00	6,50	
1 Butter Knife	0,90	0,75	0,50	1,00	1,50	1,25	
1 Soup Ladle	4,50	2,50	1,25	4 00	5,00	4,00	
1 Sugar Sifter	0,90	....	....	0,90	1,25	1,00	
	58,45	43,70	30,20	65,65	82,25	66,70	
Discount for Cash 5 per cent	2,92	2,18	1,51	3,28	4,11	3,33	
	55,53	41,52	28,69	62,37	78,14	63,37	

The above Goods are Warranted to be of British Manufacture.

R. SHARPLEY begs to call the attention of the public to the advertised prices in London of the above Goods, of the same quality:

LONDON PRICES:
Fiddle Pattern. Thread Pattern. Kings Pat'rn
£11 14 6 stg. £14 11 6 stg. £17 14 6 stg

MONTREAL PRICES:
£10 7 7 cy. £15 11 10 cy. £15 16 10 cy.

R. SHARPLEY,
Crystal Block,
Notre Dame Street.
December 7. 290

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from HAVANA, the undermentioned favourite BRANDS of CIGARS:

ACIERTO LONDRES,
J. M. VICHOT LONDRES,
JENNY LIND REGALIAS,
LUZ. DE AMERICA COQUETAS,
ACIERTO CONCHAS,
ANTIGUIDAD PANATELLAS,
NAPOLEON LONDRES,
WOODVILLE LONDRES,
CABANA LONDRES,
PERLA CUBANA REGALIAS,
MIMDO NUEVO COQUETAS,
ACIERTO OPERAS,
ANTIGUIDAD GALENAS,
NAPOLEON CONCHAS.

—ALSO,—
50,000 of FINE FLAVOURED CIGARS, of different brands and superior quality.

—ALSO,—
Just received ex Steamer "NORTH BRITON,"
A fresh supply of the CELEBRATED CRYSTAL TUBE and the MAGIC or WASHED MEERSCHAUM pipe, to colour in one smoking; CIGAR CASES, FUZEE BOXES, MEERSCHAUM BOWLS, plain and silver mounted; and numerous other articles suitable for presents for the APPROACHING HOLIDAYS,

At
G. LEVEY'S,
Crystal Block,
Notre Dame Street.
Dec. 7. 290

CHAS. ROBERTSON
UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER,
HAS REMOVED FROM NOTRE DAME STREET TO HIS
NEW BUILDING
No. 56 CRAIG STREET,
Where he has in his Capacious Show-Rooms a Large Assortment of
FURNITURE!
FOR SALE CHEAP,
COMPRISING:
Sets of COTTAGE FURNITURE,
DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE,
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BED-ROOM SETS, &c. &c. &c.

Parties should call and see his Stock before purchasing. They will find it for their advantage to do so.

His prices are suitable for the HARD TIMES, and offer great chances to persons with money, which they should not neglect if they are wise.

Remember Charles Robertson's,
No 56 Craig Street.
November 19. 27

W. DOUGLAS,
FIRST PRIZE BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
NO. 81 M'GILL STREET,

BEGS respectfully to call the attention of the public to his present assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of every kind. They are manufactured from the best of material and made by the best of workmen that can be had in Canada; for utility, finish and style, he is justified in saying his work cannot be equalled in this city.

N. B.—Strict attention will be paid to all work made to order on the shortest notice.—Good fits on reasonable terms.

First Prize for best display of Boots and Shoes
Do do Gent's Dress Boots
Do do Gent's Walking Boots and Shoes
Do do Gent's Dress Shoes
First Prize for Ladies' Dress Shoes
Do do Ladies' Walking Boots and Shoes
Do do Strong Working Boots.
November 30. 3m-284

STORAGE

GOOD STORAGE and CELLERAGE, in Bond or Free.
HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.
July 10. 162

Tin Foil and Metallic Cap Manufactory,
NO. 38 CROSBY STREET, NEW YORK.

JOHN J. CROOKE & CO.,
Are manufacturing under their Patent,
ROLLED TIN FOIL,
PLAIN, PRINTED OR EMBOSSED,
Suitable for wrapping
Fine Cut & Cavendish Tobaccos, Cheese Spices, &c.
Thin Beaten Foil, all sizes, *superior* in *brilliancy* and *strength* to the imported article.
METALIC CAPS,
For sealing *Bottles, Jars, &c.*, stamped with any name, or design required. Also,
Music Plates, Solder, Type and Britania Metals.
June 21, 1858. 1y-145

CARD.

CAKES FOR CHRISTMAS.

MR. ANTHONY,
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
Would direct the attention of the Public to his present stock of
Cakes, Fancy Confectionery and Holiday Presents,
now an exhibition at his Store.
Dec. 21. 302

CLARK WINKS & CO.
Wholesale Importers
OF
Rich Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
Nos. 70, 71, 72, & 73 Boyer's Buildings,
CUSTOM-HOUSE SQUARE,

INVITE the attention of Buyers to the very attractive display they are now making having received and opened up the contents of

600 Cases and Bales of
FALL GOODS.

Comprising all the Novelties of the Season, selected with care in the French, English and Scotch Markets by our Mr. Clark, who remains in Britain this winter for the purpose of selecting and for forwarding by each steamer the various Novelties as they are produced, for the Fall-Winter Trade.

Our Stock is now complete, in all the Departments.

TERMS LIBERAL.
December 1. 309

PER
STEAMER "ANGLO-SAXON."

J. BLANCKENSEE

BEGS to inform the Public that he has received, per above Steamer, a
NEW & VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF
GOLD AND SILVER
WATCHES,
RINGS, STUDS.
GOLD CHAINS.
AND
ELECTRO-PLATE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
214, NOTRE DAME STREET.
July 5. 157

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

First Prize Exhibition for Cakes

J. ANTONY,
33 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

RETURNS his thanks to the Montreal Public for their patronage since he has opened business, and now begs to inform them that he is receiving daily from New York

An Endless variet of every Article in hi Line.

comprising Confectionery of every description, CORNUCAPIAS, FANCY JOUJOUX, &c., suitable for presents for the coming Holidays.

The public will please take notice that Mr. Antony will give his personal attention to all orders intrusted to him, and will be executed carefully, promptly and on the shortest possible notice.

Particular attention will be given to all orders for Balls and Private Parties.

The public are politely requested to inspect his Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
November 27. 282

PROSSER'S PATENT
ORIGINAL LAP-WELDED IRON and STEEL BOILER TUBES,
Safe from end to end.
A full supply in Bond and Afloat.
Paris Patent Enamelled Iron Pipes and Pumps, for water supply, acids, &c.—Sole Importers.
PROSSER'S PATENT
Surface Condensers, for High-Pressure Steam, with Sea or other Bad Boiler Water. Gauges, 3-Cutter Drills, Countersinks, Tube-end Cutting Bars, Expanders, Tube Scalers, Steel Wire and Whalebone Brushes, Pall Lever Wrenches, Tubes, Plain or Enamelled, Screwed together for Artesian Wells, Steel for Rollers.
THOMAS PROSSER & SON,
28 Platt Street, New York.
January 7. 5

M. BESSUNGER,
205 NOTRE DAME STREET,
Over the Store of Mr. Thomas Jenking,

BEGS to call the attention of parties, desirous of purchasing

OIL PAINTINGS,

to visit his Gallery, where there will be found an

EXCELLENT COLLECTION
OF
WORKS,

By Artists of merit and celebrity.

M. BESSUNGER would also intimate that he is prepared to

FRAME PICTURES,

in a very superior style, and on moderate terms.
Dec. 30. 309

GRAY BROTHERS'
NEWLY INVENTED GRADUATING
DOOR AND GATE SPRING

IS the most simple, cheap and efficient Door Closer in the world. It is an improvement upon all Springs that have ever been introduced to the public. The trade supplied upon liberal terms by

MESSRS. FERRIER & CO.,
298 Notre Dame Street, and Cor. St. Paul.

GRAY BROS.,
69 BEEKMAN STREET,
NEW-YORK,
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
HYDE'S GRIPPING AND ECCENTRIC SCREW WRENCH.

THIS WRENCH combines the Pipe, Tongs and Screw Wrench in one Tool. No Gas Fitter or Iron Founder, or, in fact, any establishment where machinery is in use, should be without one.

MESSRS. FERRIER & CO.,
Sole Agents for Montreal.

THE OLD EMPIRE COFFEE POT, the successor to the Old Dominion, is Manufactured by

GRAY BROS.,
69 Beekman Street,
New York.
Agents—Messrs FERRIER & CO.,
Montreal

WHO would be without the NEW ORLEANS ROTARY EGG-WHIP? Manufactured by

GRAY BROS.,
69 Beekman Street,
New York.
Agents—Messrs. FERRIER & CO.,
Montreal
Dec. 29. 308

COMMERCIAL POINT FORGE
DORCHESTER, MASS.

DEARBORN, ROBINSON & CO.,
Successors to
RANSTEAD, DEARBORN & CO.,
Manufacturers of
RALROAD WORK,
Cranks, Truck, Engine & Car Axles, Frog Steel, Connecting Rods, Frames, &c.
STEAMBOAT WORK,
Shafting, Beam Straps, Wheel Arms, Cranks, Cross-Heads, Connecting Rods, Piston Rods, &c.
—ALSO,—
Sugar Mills and Stationery Engine Shafts, Ship Work, and all kinds of Hammered Shapes, for Machinists.
OFFICE,—14 KILBY STREET.
WM. MEIKLEHAM,
Montreal, Agent for the Canadas.
October 14. 244

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

NEW STATIONERY.

THE Subscribers are receiving per Steamship NOVA-SCOTIAN, CITY OF QUEBEC, and other Ships now in port, a Choice and Extensive Assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, bought in the best Markets of Europe and priced low.

Wrapping Papers of an improved quality, and a large Stock of Canadian Manufactured Writing Papers at reduced prices.

Printing Paper, of any size and weight, made to order on the shortest notice.

CHALMERS & ROBERTSON,
224 St. Paul Street.
October 7. 238

PAGED ACCOUNT 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

THE NEW YORK TABLET FOR 1859.
The Best Catholic Family Paper Published.

WILL be COMMENCED, in the "NEW YORK TABLET," on the first Saturday of January, an Original Tale, entitled, THE CONFEDERATE CHIEFTAINS; a Tale of Ireland in 1641. By Mrs. J. SADLIER.

We are also happy to be able to announce that we have arranged with T. D. McGee, Esq., HISTORY OF IRELAND, from the earliest period to the present time. The First Chapter will appear on the 1st January, and will be continued every week.

We also continue to give a page of MUSIC containing a POPULAR SONG, arranged for the Pianoforte, in every number. Many of the Songs we publish cost 2s. 6d. Sterling.

Besides Editorials on various subjects, we give News from all parts of the World, and Correspondence from Dublin, London, Paris and Washington every week, and occasional correspondence from Canada and other places.

The "Tablet" is a folio of 16 pages, closely printed, containing more reading matter than any Paper of its class published in America.—Single copies, 3d.; by mail, $2,50 per annum; served by carriers, $3,00.

D. & J. SADLEIR & CO.

The "Tablet" for this week contains a Full Report of Rev. Mr. O'Ferrall's Lecture on the Irish Church, occupying 2 pages of the Paper; Archbishop Hughes' Lecture, &c. Price 3d.
Dec. 18. 300

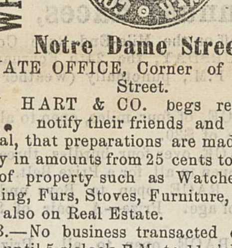
Brady's Publishing House.

NEW BOOKS.

	CTS.
CANONBURY HOUSE, by G. W. M. Reynolds, price............	50
ADA ARUNDEL, by do.	50
OLIVIA; or the Maid of Honor, by do	50
CHARLEY FOX'S Ethiopian Song Book..	13
GEORGE CHRISTY'S Joke Book, No. 2..	13
THE PATRIOT CRUISER, by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.	25
THE MANIAC'S SECRET, by do	25
THE MAID OF THE RANCHE, by Dr. J. H. Robinson..............	25

Sent free of Postage on receipt of Price.
FREDERIC A. BRADY,
126 Nassau Street, N.Y.
Agents wanted.
October 2. 234

MONEY LENT
WHO WANTS MONEY?



Come to M. Hart & Co.
121 Notre Dame Street. 121
PRIVATE OFFICE, Corner of St. Gabriel Street.

M. HART & CO. begs respectfully to notify their friends and the Public in general, that preparations are made to advance money in amounts from 25 cents to $500 on any kind of property such as Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, Furs, Stoves, Furniture, Books, &c., &c.; also on Real Estate.

N.B.—No business transacted on SATURDAY until 5 o'clock P.M. to 11 o'clock P.M.

Make no mistake, M. HART & CO., Pawnbrokers' Store.
February 1. 26

Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.

THE late Rev. Dr. LEONARD WOODS, Abbott Professor of Theology in Andover, Mass., wrote,—

"Gentlemen,—From a long use of the VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM in my family circle, and among theological students, I regard it as a safe and efficacious medicine."

ALSO,
Rev. Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, New York, (late Boston,) formerly President Lane Theological Seminary, Ohio,—

"Gentlemen,—I have used the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam myself with benefit, in Catarrha, Coughs and Colds, and have known it to be used with good effect in the early stages of Pulmonary Affections in families around me."

Owing to an unprecedented sale and popularity of over thirty years' standing, there are many counterfeits and imitations, against which the public are cautioned.

Enquire for the article by its WHOLE NAME, "VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM."

Prepared only by REED, CUTLER & CO., Druggists, 33 India Street, Boston, Mass., and sold by A othecaries and Country Merchants generally.

Price, large size, $1,00; small size 50c.
Jan. 25. 1m 20

SMALL STEAM ENGINE

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

CALL & EXAMINE
A. HOFFNUNG'S
MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
JEWELLERY,
WATCHES,
ELECTRO PLATE,
SILVER-WARE,
CABINET WORK,
PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
TOYS, MAGIC LANTERNS,
Games, Puzzles,
—And,—
A Most Complete Assortment of
NEW FANCY GOODS
BEFORE PURCHASING
Christmas Presents
OR
New Year's Gifts,
AND OBSERVE THE
ENORMOUS REDUCTION
IN THE PRICES.
THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK WILL BE
SOLD OFF,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
PREVIOUS TO
CLOSING THE BUSINESS,
During the progress of Extensive Alterations in the Premises.
The Public may, therefore, positively rely on obtaining
GREATER BARGAINS
THAN EVER
BEFORE OFFERED
IN MONTREAL,
AT
A. HOFFNUNG'S,
170 Notre Dame Street,
Opposite Mr. T. Mussen's.
Dec. 20. 301

THE
SOLE AGENCY FOR CANADA
Has been given to
A. HOFFNUNG
For the Sale of the Celebrated
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
INCLUDING
12 VIEWS
OF THE
FALLS OF NIAGARA.

A large assortment of which have just been opened, and well worthy of public attention, at

A. HOFFNUNG'S,
170 Notre Dame Street,
Opposite Mr. T. Mussen's.
December 30. 307

TOYS WHOLESALE

R. Cases of ASSORTED TOYS, varying in prices from $12 to $100.
—Also,—
Several Hundred Dozen of WAX DOLLS.
CRYSTAL BLOCK,
Notre Dame Street.
December 23. 304

GIBB & CO.

BEG to acquaint the Public that they have just received by Steamer "North American," a large supply of the Celebrated EMPEROR SHIRTS, in all sizes.

Also, the latest productions in DRESS and UNDRESS CRAVATS, SHIRT COLLARS, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, &c., &c.

N.B.—Gibb & Co. have made arrangements by which they will be supplied with every NOVELTY in their line, as they appear in the London and Paris Markets.
January 22. 18

AGENCY
OF
TAYLOR'S PATENT
Provincial Fire Proof Safes.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT for the City of Montreal and vicinity, and solicits orders, which will receive prompt attention.

THOS. MAXWELL,
19 St. François Xavier Street.
December 13. 295

Just Received and for Sale.

25 BBLS. Double Refined Loaf Sugar
250 Drums Fresh Figs
50 Bbls Currants
20 Casks Palm Oil
25 casks Washing Soda
50 kegs Bi-Carbonate Soda
MILLS, MATTICE & CO
Dec 31 310

THE UNDERSIGNED have received, per "North American," two cases White and Bugle Laces in newest styles.
OGILVY LEWIS Co.
June 25 149

TO THE LOVERS OF
GOOD TONGUES,

FOR SALE, about 1,000 really Choice Sugar Cured OX TONGUES, packed in Kegs of 1 Dozen each.

D. REES & CO.,
Inspectors and Curers of Provisions,
28 and 30 Grey Nun Street.
January 5. 3

FRESH TURTLE.

JUST Received, from FLORIDA, a consignment of
FRESH TURTLE STOCK FOR SOUP
" " MEAT
" " SOUP
CALIPEE and CALIPOCH.

The above are put up in Tins, and form one of the most nutritious articles of diet for invalids and others.

S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Place d'Arms.
Dec. 16 298

FOR SALE,

THE undersigned, Assignees Estate Mr. THOMAS GIBSON, of St. John's, C. E., offer for Sale the STOCK OF GOODS now in the Store at St. John's. Also, the Real Estate. An inventory of the Stock is now made.

To any one with cash, desirous of entering upon a long established country Business, this is a very desirable opportunity.

The premises are in first rate condition, and with conveniences for carrying on a large business. Possession immediately.

JOHN SINCLAIR, } Assignees.
J. A. MATHEWSON, }
January 13. 10

TO FLORISTS.

JUST OPENED at the NEW WEST END FANCY STORE,
One Case Terra-Cotta Flower Pots
Of all Sizes.
July 8 160

FOR SAL E

BY the Subscriber—
SINGLE AND DOUBLE
IRON BEDSTEADS.
THOS. MAXWELL,
Agent,
19 St. Francois Xavier Street.
Dec. 14. 295

PHOTOGRAPHY.

W. NOTMAN,
ARTIST,
11 BLEURY STREET.
First Prize for Photographs
First Prize for Ambrotypes

PHOTOGRAPHS, untouched or colored, in OIL, WATER COLORS, or CRAYONS,
From Full Length Life Size
to the smallest produced.

AMBROTYPES Colored for Frames or Cases.

MINIATURES of every description for Lockets, Brooches, or Rings.

Daguerreotypes and Paintings Copied in all the various styles, and increased or reduced, to any size required.

Stereoscopic Portraits and Groups, in Cases or Paper Slides.

Views Stereoscoped and otherwise to order.

Portraits taken and finished in Oils or Water Color without the aid of the Camera, if required.

Artists and Amateurs supplied with Stock and Apparatus, and the Art taught.

Specimens to be seen at Mr. Notman's Studio, 11 De Bleury Street.

Observe the address; no specimens exhibited outside.
November 5 266

MR. NOTMAN, Artist, 11 Bleury Street begs to intimate that the portion of his Studio lately destroyed by fire is now re-built and is being fitted with everything past experience can suggest, that will add to the comfort of those visiting the establishment, and that on MONDAY, the 9th current, the business will again be resumed; and he hopes from his own attention and the ability of the various Artists in his employ, to merit a continuance of the very liberal support he has hitherto received.
August 3. 182

FIRE INSURANCE.

NEW YORK
Board of Fire Insurance Companies,

NEW YORK, October 12, 1858.
New York Steam-Heating Company:

Gentlemen,—In accordance with your request, I would state that the Fire Insurance Companies of this City, make a deduction of Ten Per Cent. on the Premiums on all risks where Gold's Patent Steam-Heating Apparatus is adopted.

The Board adopted a rule to that effect in consideration of the greater safety as regards the happening of fire, and deem this apparatus much safer than the usual modes of heating.

Respectfully yours,
W. F. UNDERHILL.

NEW YORK, September 29, 1858.
To the New York Steam-Heating Company:

Gents:—Three years ago last Winter I used in my dwelling-house, a Hot-Air Furnace of the most approved pattern, but in consequence of the unpleasant and chooking kind of heat I took ou the Hot-Air Furnace and put in its place Golds Patent Steam-Heating Apparatus. I have used it for two Winters, and most cheerfully recommend it as being superior to anything I have yet seen. The health of my family has been much benefited by the pleasant soft heat produced by it.

J. B. PECK,
299, West 22d Street.

The Radiators can be suited to almost an endless variety of adaptions. Clusters of them of any desired dimentions, may be hid within an ornamental network of iron, with a handsome Marble Top, or as a Marble Mantel, or some elegant article of furniture.

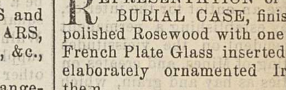
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

Yet another advantage is the small consumption of fuel, which amounts to less than half the quantity required by the ordinary Furnaces.

J. V. D. STEWART, M.D.,
Baltimore, Maryland.

The Subscribers are [illegible]ed to receive orders for Heating by [illegible] Steam- Churches, Stores, or Pub[illegible] Halls of any [illegible]mentions.

ROBT. MITCHELL & CO.
Sole Agents for Canada,
Corner of Craig and St. Peter Streets,
Montreal.
November 5. 263



METALLIC BURIAL CASKETS.

REPRESENTATION of a newly invented BURIAL CASE, finished in imitation of polished Rosewood with one or three pannels of French Plate Glass inserted in the Cover and elaborately ornamented Iron Caps to cover them.

Much that is repulsive has been discarded in the arrangement and shape of this Case, and whatever tends to soften the poignancy of our grief, commends itself to our consideration.—Besides this, the Case being air-tight, contagion is prevented and the process of decomposition is often arrested for a long time. We, therefore, do not hesitate to avere that there has never been in use any recepticle for the dead so entirely chaste, appropriate, and withall, convenient as this invention.

For Sale only by
RODDEN & MEILLEUR,
71 Great St. James' Street.
December 1. 285

FURS AT RETAIL

The Subscribers are Selling their Stock of RICH FURS at reduced prices--for one Month only --comprising a Fine Assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Furs of every description.

GREENE & SONS,
305 & 307 St. Paul St.
Near McGill St.
December 6. 289

BALLS, ASSEMBLIES.

C. HEALY

BEGS respectfully to remind LADIES participating in the festivities of the Season, that he continues to sell, at an IMMENSE REDUCTION in price, his large and beautiful assortment of LACES and EMBROIDERIES. Ball Dresses from 10s. to 80s. Real Lace Sets from 7s. 6d. to 30s.

—And,—
A great variety of Black and White Lace Flounces, Jackets, Berthes, Capes, Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Real and Imitation Trimming Laces, &c., &c.

C. HEALY, Laceman,
219 Notre Dame Street.
Jan. 19. 16

English Chemicals, Drugs, &c.

Eavns, Sons & Co.,
LIVERPOOL.
EVANS, LESCHER & EVANS,
LONDON.
Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing and Pharmaceutical Chemists, Drug Grinders, &c.,

HAVING appointed an Agent in Canada, are prepared to receive Orders for English Chemicals, Pharmaceutical preparations and Drugs, at prices current in England. Orders aan be executed either in Liverpool or London. cpply to

F. CUNDILL,
St. Andrew's Buildings, St. Peter Street.
Montreal, March 10, 1858. 1y-58

Steamer and General Shipping Agency.

AN active person, acquainted with this Business, is now open for an engagement as Freight and Passenger Agent for upper Lake Steamers, or other General Shipping Agency requiring energy and attention.

Best city references. Early application desirable. Address "B" Herald Office.
January 12. 9

TO MERCHANTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been engaged in the HARDWARE TRADE of CANADA for Twelve years past, wishes to procure a Situation as Traveller or Salesman in a Wholesale Establishment.

Can give satisfactory references.

Apply by letter, post paid, to Box 734, Toronto.
Nov 22, mf 2

Business Notices.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—We learn that on the Southern plantations, as well as in the new settlements of the West, Holloway's balsamic Ointment is relied upon as a sovereign remedy for the bruises, cuts, sprains, and other external injuries so frequently occurring in farming operations. It is also indorsed by our agricultural population as an immediate cure for rheumatic swellings, boils, ulcers, sore leg, and all the diseases of the skin, glands, and tendons to which exposure to the elements, accident, and an undue proportion of salt food, render the farm-laborer especially liable. The Pills have an equal celebrity, as an adjunct of the Ointment, and as a remedy for all internal ailments.

Feb. 12 r-DC-37

☞ The following from the pen of ex-Senator Hannigan, of Indiana, will be appreciated by all:—

"We cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers to the "Hair Restorative" of Prof. O. J. Wood. It will be seen that he has numerous certificates from persons of the highest character, to the merits of his Restorative. From positive knowledge we are also enabled to say that it is in every sense what it professes to be, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it the finest preparation for the head and hair which has, so far, been devised by human ingenuity. We have seen it arrest threatened baldness, and restore to the head its original profusion of natural and glossy hair, and when the latter has been prematurely tinged with gray, we have seen it, like magic, restore the colors of youth and health. The distinguishing property of this, we might truly say, miraculous "Restorative" is, that it gives to the person who uses it the same head of hair they wore in youth, thus acting in strict compliance with the first and greatest of all toilet-makers—Nature. No one who has used it will hesitate to unite with us in this testimony to its peculiar merit."—*Covington [Ind.] People's Friend.*

Sold by all respectable Druggists in city and country.

February 7. 1m-DC-31

TESTIMONIALS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

A pleasing travelling companion, and one that no person should be without is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. A sudden attack of diarrhea, dysentry, or cholera morbus can be effectually and instantaneously relieved by it, it is equally effectual in curing scalds, burns, &c.

Thomas S. Ranney, writing from Rangoon, Burmah, December 19, 1856, says:—"It is becoming more popular, and in several instances I am assured that the cholera has been arrested and life preserved by its use. The late prevalence of cholera here has swept off about all the Pain Killer I had, and purchasers looking to me for a supply will be disappointed in my ability to supply them. Please send me an invoice of $150 worth by the first opportunity."

CAPE TOWN, Africa, Jan. 28, 1856.

Messrs. P. Davis & Son—Dear Sirs:

The Pain Killer, we are happy to say, is getting in good repute here, and its good qualities are being appreciated. Lately we have a great demand for the article, and confidently anticipate a large trade in the Pain Killer.

BORRODAILE, THOMPSON, HALL & CO.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

Feb. 7. DW-du-31

COD LIVER OIL AS A PALATABLE JELLY

The recent improvement made by E. Queru in the preparation of a pleasant Jelly containing eighty five per cent of the best Oil, and approved by the N. Y. Academy of Medicine, adapts this valuable remedy to the most delicate stomach. It is retained, digested and assimulated like any food. Penfold, Parker & Mower, No. 4 Fletcher-street, New-York, are the General Agents for Queru's Cod Liver Oil Jelly.

Feb. 7. du-DC-31

LETTER FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

SETH [illegible] FOWLE, Dear Sir.—For two [illegible] past I have been more or less troubled with a cough. During the past year I was taken with a severe pain on the left side, accompanied by a very bad cough, and a raising of blood, probably a quart or more. In addition to this, I sweat profusely at night, which induced me to apply to a physician, but received no permanent benefit. I then procured a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which seemed to have the desired effect. I continued to use it, and my appetite, which had been very poor, returned, and with it my strength was restored. After taking four bottles I was completely cured, and have enjoyed good health ever since.

DAVID R. BELL.

The Editor of the *North Carolinian* cheerfully testifies to his knowledge of the truth of Mr Bell's statement in regard to the efficacy of the Balsam.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper..

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

For sale in Montreal at wholesale, by Lymans, Savage & Co., 226 St. Paul Street; also by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; by Johnston Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James Street; and S. J. Lyman, Place d'Armes. m-mwf-DC 37

The Great American Hair Tonic.

BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID permeates to the cellular tissue of the cuticle, and instantly forces the hair and moustaches to grow. It cures scurf and all diseases of the skin, and is the most beautiful embellisher of the hair to be found. Price 25 50, and 75 cents per bottle.

BOGLE'S AMERICAN ELECTRIC HAIR DYE magically changes unsightly hair into beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. Price 50 cents, $1, and $1,50 per box.

To be had of the inventor WM. BOGLE, an agents throughout the world.

BOGLE'S HEBEAIONA, or BALM OF CYTHEREA, is unrivalled for beautifying the complexion and eradicating tan and pimples.—Price 50 cents per bottle

M'MILLAN & CARSON'
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHING
AND
OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE
No. 66 McGill Street.

McM. & C. beg to intimate to their Customers that they have just received, direct from London, per SS NOVA-SCOTIAN and ANGLO-SAXON, a very complete Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of some of the Best Goods manufactured and very Newest Styles. From the facilities they possess for the purchase of Goods, they are satisfied they can please all who may favour them with a call, both in Price and Style.

GARMENTS of all descriptions made to measure in a manner that cannot be surpassed either as regards fit, style or workmanship, and at very *moderate prices for cash.*

From the success they have had in cutting that most difficult and important item of Gentlemen's Dress, namely, PANTALOONS, they feel warranted in saying to those who desire a good fitting Pant, made from the best fabrics, that they can be supplied at their Establishment.

McM. & C. beg to say to the Country portion of their Customers that they have on hand a large Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

very carefully made up from good material.

Merchants would do well to examine before making their purchases.

Scott's, Clay's, and Chappell's FASHIONS on hand and for sale.

N.B.—ONE PRICE ONLY!
Sept. 20. mwf-232

ORGANS!

THE Subscriber having recently enlarged and fitted up his extensive establishment, is now prepared to build to order CHURCH ORGANS of any dimensions. Having introduced many improvements highly approved of by the profession, he feels confident that his instruments will bear a favorable comparison with those of any other maker. Amongst his improvements is the

PATENT OCTAVE COUPLE,

which doubles all the notes throughout the instrument; and the TUBA, now for the first time introduced into CHURCH ORGANS; it is a powerful Sub-Bass Stop, introducing great volume of tone to the instrument.

ALSO,
Church Harmoniums, with 9 and 11 registers
Parlor Organs, Melodeons and Pianos constantly on hand
2 Second-hand Organs for sale, Low for cash

SAMUEL R. WARREN,
Nos. 18 & St. Joseph Street
Corner of St. Henry Street
June 6. 1y TfC D 134

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

BILL OF DIVORCE.

Hon. Col. PRINCE presented a petition from John McLean, of the City of Toronto, praying for a bill of divorce from his wife.

VERDICT IN CIVIL CAUSES BY JURIES.

Hon. Mr. PATTON moved the second reading of his bill to allow verdicts to be returned in civil causes where the jury may not be unanimous. The following is the only clause in the bill;—"From and after the passing of this act, if upon the trial by jury of any civil cause in ano of Aer Majesty's Courts of Record in Upper Canada, the jury are unable to agree, the verdict agreed to by such nine may be returned as the verdict of the jury, and shall be taken and recorded, and shall have the same force and effect as if found unanimously by the whole of the said jury, any statute, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding; and during the said period they may be furnished with refreshment by leave of the judge." He feared that he was imposing too much on the indulgence of the House in bringing this matter for the third time before them. A bill similar to this had beeen introduced by himself two years ago, and was rejected. Last year, however, this House had adopted the principles of the bill by a vote of 21 to 4. When it had gone before the other House, they had seen fit to reject it; and he could not but say that the subject had not received that consideration at the hands of the House that its importance demanded. It had been said that no petition had been presented in favor of this change in our jury system; but the Board of Trade of Toronto had recommended the passage of a law for the ebject. Would the House entirely overlook the action of such an important body as the Board of Trade? Then, too, the Chief Justice, Sir J. B. Robinson, at the last January Assizes, in his charge to the grand jury, considered the advisability of the change; and, although he had not certainly agreed with him [Mr. P.] in all the details of the question, yet he favored the proposed change, in view of the increasing number of cases in which juries fail to agree. He had been charged with setting up a theory of his own in opposition to what some of the greatest men in England considered as perfect. But he would show to the House that he was not original in this matter; for the bill was almost a verbatim copy of the act now in force in Scotland, where it was not absolutely necessary that juries should agree in cases of a civil nature. The hon. gentleman then traced the history of trial by jury, which was adopted first in England in the reign of Ethelred, and had undergone various modifications until the present time. He then alluded to the fact that Lord Campbell, the present Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, was about to bring in a bill to permit the rendering of a verdict in cases where the jury were not unanimous. He quoted from a report made by four of the most celebrated lawyers in England in 1831, to show that the change would be of great benefit in civil cases. He did not desire that the provisions of the bill should be extended to criminal cases, although he would like to see so much of the Scottish law grafted into our system as allowed of a verdict of "Not proven" being rendered. The law at present in force in Canada in respect of juries, requiring them to agree in all cases, was harrassing to the poor man, whose means were often consumed in one trial, and who was rendered unable to contest his rights if the jury failed to agree. This made the law, as it were, one in favor of the rich against the poor, and he [Mr. P.] considered that it should be abolished, as he regarded it merely as a relic of a barbarous age. He was not singular in his opinion; for Hallam had characterized it as "a *preposterous* relic of a barbarous age," which, for a man like Hallam, was very strong language indeed. He then went on to say that the country would feel grateful for the change, and would undoubtedly rest satisfied with the results. He [illegible] last session; and that the bill would ultimately pass both Houses, and become the law of the land.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSSON highly approved of this bill. In Scotland the system had been adopted and had given the most perfect satisfaction.

Hon. Col. PRINCE seconded the motion and said it had become quite necessary from the frequency of jurors lately not being able to agree. This arose in some cases from obstinacy, and he knew a man who had made it a point never to agree with the rest of the jurors. The hon. Colonel then depicted the trouble which resulted from these failures of jurors to return a verdict. There was less probability that 9 jurors out of 12 would render an improper verdict than that the whole 12 should do so 200 years ago, for there was more information now in the world generally, and even in the backwoods, than was found among the affluent classes at that time. He was rather disposed to favor the Scotch verdict of "not proven" when the evidence was not quite clear, still he could hardly accept, it though it was a great improvement on the law of England.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET had stated his views last year on this subject, and they had not changed. He could not approve of the bill, though some of his colleagues in the Government did so. He was aware that the law of Lower Canada admitted of the rendering of verdicts by a majority of the jury, but he did not think his hon. friend was right in asking the concurrence of honorable members from that part of the Province, since the system of law in both sections was quite different. He did not say that the present system was good, simply because it was old, yet it was on that account entitled to respect, and should not be changed without good reason. The cases in which no verdict was rendered were after all very few, and he believed that the jurors who could not agree were generally the most intelligent among them and the most likely to be right. He was satisfied that the change would not be an improvement, and therefore he would oppose it. In New Brunswick, he believed, the majority system prevailed; but besides Lower Canada, it was the only British colony where it obtained. Several attempts had been made to adopt it in the United States, but they had failed. He would suggest to his friend that the best legal authorities of the Province should be consulted before the bill was proceeded with.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE had been disappointed at the reply of the hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands and did not very well see how the examples of Lower Canada and Scotland, when the proposed system prevailed, could be set aside in the argument. Jurymen were not infallible, and in his early days in Ireland it was a practice for some one man interested in the verdict to manage to get on the jury and to bring his nightcap, resolved to weary out the rest into compliance with his opinions. How were such cases to be met?

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET—By challenge

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE—That would be no remedy. He hoped the framer of the bill would proceed. He regarded the action of his hon. friend as quite disinterested since such a law would effectually curtail the profits of lawyers.

Hon. Mr. MOORE—In Lower Canada, in common cases of debt the Judges decided without jury, it was only in special cases and when parties agreed to do so that they were referred to juries. In such cases three-fourths of the jury returned a verdict. He would not like to assist in imposing a law on Upper Canada which was not desired, but if it was wanted he would be glad to assist in passing it.

Hon. Mr. TESSIER felt like his hon. friend, but he thought it was right to listen to the lessons of experience. In Lower Canada, by an ordinance of 1785 it became law and afterwards Parliament had re-enacted it. He had never heard of a complaint against a verdict of nine, and lawyers of British origin at the Lower Canada bar, such men as Sir James and his brother Andrew Stuart had always approved of that system. Was it only to be with juries that the majority should not prevail? Among the judges the majority ruled and so with the the Legislature. There was a perfect check even against a verdict, for if it was rendered against clear evidence or contrary to law, the party who felt aggrieved could always procure a new trial. For these reasons he would vote for the bill.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL felt bound to acknowledge the usefulness of the remarks just made by his hon. friend. He certainly would not like to see laws forced by Lower Canada on Upper Canada, but when members spoke from experience as his hon. friend it was right to pay deference to their reasons. He did not see why the change should not be beneficial to Upper Canada, and he knew that verdicts were often forced upon jurors by obstinate persons. Then juries often did not agree, and then the expense often arose to a denial of justice. The proposed change was one that might safely be upheld, and he would vote for the measure.

The vote was then taken.

CONTENTS.—Hon. Messrs. DeBlaquiere, Fergusson, Alexander, Campbell, Hamilton, Knowlton, Matheson, McDonald, Crawford, Laterrier, Wilson, Duchesney, Armand, Dr. Smith, Col. Prince, Patton, Armstrong, H. Smith, Archambault, Simpson, Masson, Dessaulles, Gordon, Moore, Kierzkowski, Allan, Ferrie, and Tessier.

NON-CONTENTS.—Hon. Messrs. Vankoughnet, Tache, Murney, and Perry,—4.

The Bill was then put in Committee of the Whole.

The Committee rose and reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

RESTRICTION OF THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said the bill had been framed with the hope of preventing the sale of such liquors between Saturday night and Monday morning. It would have a double effect—that of promoting the better observance of the Lord's Day; and, secondly, tend to the economy of wages by the laboring classes, which were paid them generally on Saturday night. He did not think this bill went too far, and he believed it was too well known that great evils resulted from the practice of drinking, to make it necessary for him to adduce statistics to strengthen the position. Objections had been taken to other bills on the same subject, on the ground that they interfered too much with personal liberty, but he did not think this bill was liable to such charges. Another bill, somewhat similar, would be put before the House, and another hon. member had amendments to propose, all of which might be referred to the same committee.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET generally approved of the bill but he desired to call attention to the fact that in its present shape it would prevent persons stopping at hotels from being supplied with a little wine or beer, if they wanted it on the Sunday, which clearly was not intended.

Hon. Mr. PERRY thought that taverns should be made to close at six o'clock on Saturday night.

Hon. Mr. MOORE thought the bill would be beneficial to Lower Canada, and hoped it would be made to extend to that section of the Province.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL had not ventured to do so, but would be glad to extend it to meet the views of hon. members from that part of the Province.

Hon. Col. PRINCE thought it would be hard, after he had been hunting all day, if he could not get a horn after six o'clock.

Bill read and referred to a select committee.

TAVERN LICENSE LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE knew that the Municipal Law of last session dealt with Tavern Licences, and as it was prepared with much care it should not be interfered with on light grounds, but he thought he could show that changes were necessary. He would adduce the opinions of gentlemen entitled to respect. There existed in this city much vice, attributable, he believed, to the vice of intoxication, and he agreed with what had been said by his hon. friend [Campbell]. He had been applied to in Kingston by the friends of Temperance to aid them in putting down altogether the traffic in ardent spirits, and he had asked them why they did not first deal with the License Law? He would now call attention to the jail report; there had been 1941 committals, of which 850 males and 642 females had been imprisoned for drunkenness. But the effects did not rest there, for the streets constantly presented the most disgraceful scenes immediately due this vice. What became of the families of the imprisoned parents during their incarceration? The misery was inconceivable. The Police Court on Monday morning showed the extent of drinking on Sunday. He then proceeded to narrate the death of the young man in the Peru Saloon, and called attention to the verdict of the Coroner's Jury respecting the loose way in which that house and many other taverns were kept, He also adduced the presentment of the Grand Jury at the Recorder's Court, which attributed the vice and crime so prevalent to the increased number of groggeries lincensed by the city council, concluding by asking the immediate suppression of such curses to society. He then alluded [illegible] as shown by the charge of the Coroner, and calling for the immediate attention of the authorities to the effect of the prevailing vice. Next he quoted a letter in the *Atlas* in December last, written by Mr. Denison, condemning in the strongest terms the action of the city corporation in granting licenses to all applicants. The presentment of another grand jury, equally emphatic against the licensing system, and expressing the greatest alarm at the increase of taverns and saloons. The hon. member then strongly appealed to the House in favor of the action he was going to take. The corporation being elective, and at election times the "steam pressure," as it was called, was used in favor of men favorable to the traffic in ardent spirits. The remedy he thought was that proposed by the bill.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET had no objection to that part of the bill which related to the licensing of taverns. The Board of Commissioners granted the licenses and they should have power to appoint the Inspector of taverns. He would, however, say that as the tavern licenses had been granted for this year the bill as it stood would in some measure interfere with vested rights, and he therefore thought it would have to be amended in that particular.

The bill was then read and referred to the committee on the formes bill, with the Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet added thereto.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE (LOWER CANADA.)

Major CAMPBELL presented a petition from the Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada, asking for a change in their act of incorporation. He (Mr. Campbell) wished to say that he did not approve of the change contemplated.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Petitions were presented from Hon. MALCOLM CAMERON and Mr. WHITE in favor of a prohibitory liquor law.

PAY OF MEMBERS.

Major CAMPBELL moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the act entitled an act to indemnify members of the Legislative Assembly for their expenses in attending the session of the Legislature.

Leave was given to bring in the bill, and the title was read by the Clerk at the table as usual. (Cries of "Read the bill at length.")

Mr. BROWN said it would be more convenient perhaps, for the hon. gentleman to explain the provisions of the bill.

Major CAMPBELL said he could have no objection to do that. The main object of the bill was to discontinue the present system of voting themselves, by a mere resolution, a further sum *per diem* than was allowed by the law. Another object was to limit the number of days for which members should be paid. A third object was to make a distinction between the members resident at the seat of Government and those non-resident.

Mr. LORANGER—As the hon. gentleman voted against Montreal and Ottawa, I have no objection to the last provision. (A laugh.)

The second reading of the bill was fixed for Wednesday next.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF CORNWALL.

Mr. GOWAN introduced a bill to disfranchise the town and township of Cornwall, to annex the disfranchised district to the county of Storment, and to authorise the election and return of one representative for the County of Bruce in lieu of the said town and township of Cornwall.

Mr. DORION suggested that the bill should be made to apply to the town of Sherbrooke, represented by the Inspector General.

The INSPECTOR GENERAL said he did not simply represent the town of Sherbrooke. There were two large townships annexed to the town. (Hear.)

The bill was ordered for a second reading on Monday.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PROVINCE.

Mr. MALCOLM CAMERON moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the Representation of this Province.

Mr. J. S. MACDONALD thought it necessary in introducing a measure of this kind that the hon. member should explain the nature of his bill.

Mr. CAMERON said there was no doubt the hon. gentlemen wanted information on this subject. He was satisfied the hon. gentlemen had had very trying times. But as he understood there would be an amendment to his bill from hon members opposite—a question that he was only attempting to grapple with, while hon. members opposite had their perfect measure prepared, upon which they had unanimously agreed upon some time last year, it was perhaps, his (Mr. Cameron's) duty to say as little as possible at present. He would say that the object was simply to make a more equitable arrangement in the representation than at present existing.

Mr. HARTMAN said it was a right that every man here possessed, to have every bill read through when it was introduced if he chose. It was a right that he never insisted upon when a gentleman introduced a bill with apparent sincerity. He wished to hear the bill read.

Mr. CAMERON said he rose to repudiate the idea that he had brought foward this measure without sincerity. It came with a bad grace from those who supported gentlemen who for years had advocated certain measures and then joined with those diametrically opposed to them, to charge him with insincerity in regard to this or any other measures.

Mr. PATRICK said the hon. gentleman pretended to be sincere in introducing this bill, which he now objects to being read, and yet he sits there day after day, keeping in power a Government which opposes, through thick and thin, every measure of the kind. It was only another step in the course he has been in the habit of pursuing.

Mr. ROBLIN said the country would understand the course now taken by his hon. friend from North York in this matter.

Mr. HARTMAN said he desired the bill to be read only to prevent a trick being practised on the House.

The Clerk said that he had simply received the notice of the bill.

The SPEAKER—The motion is out of order. There is no bill.

Atty.-Gen. MACDONALD—That is the first *check* on Representation by Population.

USURY LAWS.

Mr. McMICKEN moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the laws relating to usury, and to fix a maximum rate of interest.—Carried.

POLLING AT ELECTION.

Mr. GOWAN introduced a bill to authorize the polling of votes at Parliamentary and Municipal elections, by tallies of fives. The object of the bill, the hon. gentleman said, was to prevent the crowding at the polls.

Mr. ROBLIN said that the plan suggested by the hon. member for Leeds (Mr. Gowan) would not meet the difficulty of which he complained. He had seen the same system tried by private arrangement but it never worked. He thought either the system proposed by the hon. member for Toronto (Mr. Brown) of having more polling places, or the system of the hon. Attorney General West, more likely to meet the desired end.

Mr. BROWN then called the attention of the Atttorney General West to the propriety of fixing a time for the preparation of the voter's lists, that no constituency might suffer in consequence of the lists not being ready.

Attorney General MACDONALD said he quite agreed with his hon. friend. It was his intention to bring down a short Bill to remove the doubts which had been raised in regard to that act. He thought it necessary that there should be a penalty affixed in the case where a clerk had wilfully refused to prepare the lists in time. He saw here was a provision in the voters' list act to the effect that if there be any omission, the County Judge can at any time make it right, by referring to the assessment roll

Mr. DRUMMOND said there were several places in Lower Canada where they had refused to comply with the law, and had not yet organised any municipal council, and consequently no assessors had yet been appointed. It would be the duty of the Government to see that assessors were appointed in all these places.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER explained that the Government had taken the necessary steps to have the evils remedied to which his hon. friend had referred. In Lower Canada they were under the impression that if the assessment roll was not made up before January last nothing could be done. That was not the law. It can be done at any time in Lower Canada, because if no roll has been made assessors can be appointed to make it. The Government had sent a communication to each Mayor of a municipality calling attention to the law in this case, and he was satisfied that in most cases they had complied with the law.

Mr. BUREAU said the views of the honble. Attorney General were hardly correct. He wished to know if a property worth $200 and a revenue of $20 entitled a man to be an elector?

Hon. Mr. CARTIER said the act provided that such was the case in rural constituencies. An elector with either of these qualifications could vote. (Hear, hear.) If the property was not tenanted the proprietor of it had a right to vote.

Mr. DORION said there was no provision for making a list based on the annual value of property.

Mr. LANGEVIN said the law, as it stood, prevented a number of proprietors in Quebec from voting, who had let their houses at a very low figure.

After some further discussion, leave was granted to Mr. GOWAN to introduce his Bill, and the second reading was fixed for Tuesday.

In reply to the attack made upon him by Mr. J. S. MACDONALD,

Mr. GOWAN said he would not enlarge, but he would just ask the hon. member to point to any two measures he had introduced. He was good for obstruction, nothing else.

Hon. Mr. BROWN—The Jurisdiction Court Act.

Mr. GOWAN—That was the work of Chief Justice Draper.

Mr. J. S. MACDONALD referred to the many measures passed by the Baldwin-Lafontaine Administration. He had not indeed introduced measures for *buncombe* purposes. He had the credit of the country at heart. He had often been offered office, but had not accepted it when he thought he could not do so with credit. Could Mr. Gowan say he would have refused place if it had been offered him?

SOME GENTLEMAN said that the municipal bill was the act of the Baldwin-Lafontaine Government.

Mr. GOWAN said it was the work of Lord Sydenham, and more credit should not be given to the Baldwin-Lafontaine government than it deserved.

After some further personal recriminations the subject dropped.

BEAUHARNOIS COURT HOUSE.

Mr. SOMERVILLE enquired of Ministry whether it is their intention to proceed immediately, or whether they intend amending [illegible] Act Vic. cap. 44, by establishing the *chef lieu* of the District of Beauharnois at some more suitable and central place, in accordance with the wishes of a large majority of the people of that district.

CONVICT LABOR.

Mr. BELLINGHAM moved for the appointment of a special committee to enquire into the means of profitably employing convict labor. He said that in France there wer 105,000 convict prisoners, whose cost was only about £15 per annum each. They were divided into four departments, and one of these was self-supporting. A certain portion of the convicts' weekly earnings went to their own uses. In Switzerland, too, this was an admirable system. In England the method was defective, and each convict only earned about 1d per diem. He referred especially to Shipley's work, and said it showed exclusively the advantages of the Irish system. He (Mr. Bellingham) had entered into correspondence with all the gaolers in Canada, and had received replies from which it appeared that we might, with very great advantage, employ our convicts on public works. In India fine works had been executed by the convicts, and it had been found that the cost of constructing roads by convicts had been less than the cost of building them by free labor would have been. (Hear.) The report of the Governor General shewed this conclusively. Why should not a similar course be taken here? There were here, last year, 733 convicts, costing us about $73 per head. The question was, whether we should continue to employ our convicts in competing against our honest mechanics, or whether we should employ them in opening up roads into the wilderness? He would move that the special committee consist of Messrs. Langevin, Benjamin, Turcotte, Cameron, (M.) and himself.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD said that it was only a few months since the Government had received possession of the reformatory prisons. He hoped the question would be allowed to lay over for a day in order that the Government might consult with him about the names to be put on the committee.

Hon. Mr. BROWN asked if the Government had decided to appoint Inspectors of Prisons, as the law allowed.

Hon ATTORNEY GENERAL said the Council were considering the matter.

The House then (6 p m.) adjourned.

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H. TAYLOR.
October 23. 252

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ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO. OVID.
THE MONTREAL HERALD

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1859.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE for Parliamentary Debates.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Toronto, Feb. 18, 1859.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

After the report left yesterday, the vote on the Hon. Mr. Dessaulles motion, dissapproving of the Speaker's warrant appointing the members of the general Committee of Elections, was taken with the following result:

Yeas—Alexander, Archambault, Armstrong, DeBlaquiere, LaTerriere, Dessaulles, Duchesnay, Fergusson, Ferrie, Kierskowski, Masson, McDonald, Moore, Morris, Simpson, Smith, Hermanus Smith, Hollis, Wilson.—19.

Nays—Campbell, Crawford, Gordon, Guevernmont, Knowlton, Mathewson, Patton, Perry, Prince, Ross, Tache, Vankoughnet.—12.

The Speaker laid on the table a warrant appointing the Hon. Messrs. Tache, Archambault, Tessier, Campbell, Hollis, Smith, and Ferguson to form the general election committee.

The Hon. Mr. Morris moved that as the law required that the warrant of the election committee shall be issued by the Speaker on or after the 15th day of the first session of every Parliament, and as no such warrant was issued during the last, being the first session of this Parliament, therefore that the present warrant be held to be illegal and null.

The Hon Mr. Dessaulles seconded the motion, which, however, on explanation by the Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet was withdrawn.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere's enquiry, whether it was the intention to remove the seat of Government to Quebec in the present year,

The Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet said that no decision had yet been arrived at by the Executive. He added, in reply to the enquiry whether immediate steps would be taken to carry out the Queen's decision in favor of Ottawa, that such steps had been already adopted.

The Married Womens separate rights of property Bill was read a third time; also the Bill to allow verdicts to be returned in civil causes where the jury were not unanimous.

The Hon. Mr. Alexander, when the report left, was addressing the House in support of the 2nd reading of his bill to restrain the issuing of debentures.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Toronto, Feb. 18, 1859.

Mr. Benjamin brought up the report of the general committee on Elections, in which Messrs. Dunkin, Loranger, J. S. Macdonald, Ouimet, R. W. Scott, and Wallbridge were named as the Chairman's panel.

Mr. Notman brought in a bill to repeal the Act to prohibit the registration of Debentures.

Hon. Mr. Rose introduced a Bill entitled an Act respecting public works. He explained one object of the Bill was to do away with the apparent anomaly of a Co-Commissioner, with powers equal to those of the Commissioner who had a seat in the House and was a responsible Minister. There were other objects aimed at, all of which related to the reform and more economical working of the department.

Mr. Lemieux introduced a Bill entitled, an Act to explain and remove doubts as to the construction of the Act authorizing parties to sue and defend causes in *forma pauperis* before Courts in Lower Canada.

A message was received from His Excellency, with despatches and other documents from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, relating to the Sinking Fund of the Province and the consolidation of the public debt.

Mr. Cartier then moved that the House concur in the nominations of Committee.

Mr. Foley moved that the name of Mr. Brown be added as a member of the Committee on Public Accounts.

Mr. Cartier opposed it, and accepted the motion as one of want of confidence.

Mr. Galt stated that he would rather resign [illegible] left.

THE COMMITTEES IN PARLIAMENT.—The telegraph brings us a singular announcement of the proceedings at Toronto—this is the deliberate determination of the ministry to exclude Mr. Brown from the Committee of Public Accounts. Mr. Galt is reported to have said that if Mr. Brown were named on the Committee he would resign. Such a course seems to us to come with a particularly bad grace from Mr. Galt; for if he would only reflect upon the way in which others see him and Mr. Brown, he cannot help being aware, that the world recollects that he was a very short time ago Mr. Brown's ally, meeting him in party caucuses, and voting with him on those motions which are most objectionable to Mr: Galt's present associates; and that every one is very well convinced that he would have been just as happy to take office with Mr. Brown as with Mr. Cartier if he had seen his way clear to do so.

But the Ministry should not forget, however violent their hatreds, the position of Mr. Brown in the country. He certainly represents the largest city in Upper Canada, and as certainly leads the majority from that section of the Province, even if that majority be small. Under such circumstances in the course they are taking against Mr. Brown they are not so much acting against him as against a very important section of the people, and are in fact trampling upon those rights, which have always been conceded to oppositions. A Committee should at least represent the parties in the House, and if the Ministry take the initiative in naming Committees, instead of allowing the House to do so they ought certainly not to exclude a man, who, with a fair nomination, would undoubtedly be named. Common sense too, should show that such paltry attempts at persecution as this only exalt the consequence of the person against whom they are aimed. But there is another reflection, which we would command to the notice of these violent gentlemen at Toronto. It is one of the profound remarks of Montalembert, that one reason why English Government is so much more successful than French is, that in England no party is ever pushed to the wall. The consequence is, that when the party once below gets above, they in their turn respect the rights of opponents.—Suppose it should happen that another Lord Durham should some day write another report on Canadian politics—how does Mr. Galt think he will remark upon the circumstance that a member of our Parliament in the same position here as Lord Palmerston holds in England, was excluded by a party vote at the demand of the Ministry, from a committee, on which his party desired that he should sit?

At the same moment that the Ministry in the Lower House were thus appealing to the partizan sentiment of their followers to pack a Committee, we observe that the majority of the Legislative Council were administering a just rebuke to the Speaker of their House for the same kind of prostitution of his powers.—Last session Mr. Speaker Smith packed the general election committee, and even such a Parliament as we have felt that this injustice was "too bad." They, therefore, passed a vote of censure, though all the Ministry voted for sustaining the injustice. Mr. Smith had to change his warrant. Yet, this session, Mr. Speaker Belleau attempts the same thing in the Council, for which Mr. Smith was censured last year in the Lower House, and the Council have visited him with the same deserved censure.

VOTES ON THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT QUESTION—ACTUAL STATE OF THE CASE.—The Governor General in reply to the address of the House of Assembly expresses his happiness in finding "that the wishes and sentiments of the representatives of the people of Canada *coincide so completely* with those which he expressed at the opening of the Session."—Now we do not mean to deny the right of Sir Edmund Head, to take the formal words of the address, as the expression of the wishes and sentiments of the representatives of the Canadian people; but we submit that considering all the circumstances of the case; he is too emphatic in the terms of his reply. It may be fairly presumed that his Excellency glanced occasionally at the debate on the address, and probably he noticed the divisions on some of the amendments on the Seat of Government question. If so, he must have seen a good deal to assure any reasonable mind that there was nothing to justify such language as he has used. According to his Excellency's own admission he has already committed one grave mistake in connection with this question, and he ought to be cautious lest his intense personal interest in the matter should lead him to commit another. What dispassionate man looking at that debate, and the divisions which took place upon it, would venture to affirm a "complete coincidence of wishes and sentiments" between the Governor, his ministry, and the representatives of Canada? Would not any man of calm temper and sober judgment, without personal feeling, and looking solely to the dignity of the crown, the public weal and the true relations between the crown and people in Canada, see in the late debate on the Seat of Government Question, that there was a manifest variance between the Government and the majority of the House of Assembly, and moreover that the variance was such as to demand from the executive a pause for consideration before any action should be taken in the premises? At such a time, and in such circumstances, we should hardly expect a prudent head of the Executive, to make a rhetorical flourish of assurance which can mislead those only who do not look at the actual state of the case. If we cannot get calmness and dignity, a comprehensive view and a well-poised judgment in the Governor's chair, where are we to look for these things? We can scarcely expect to find them among mere party leaders.

The Ministry carried that part of the Address which relates to the fixing of the Seat of Government at Ottawa by a majority of five—the vote being 64 to 59. This was the division on Mr. Sicotte's amendment. Two other amendments were offered by Messrs. Archambault and Dorion respectively, the substance of which was the substitution of Montreal for Ottawa through an address to the Queen as before. Now it is to be noted that no less than thirteen members who supported the Address against Mr. Sicotte's amendment voted for one, or other, or both of the amendments made specially in favor of Montteal as against Ottawa. Here are the names: Archambault, *Campbell*, *Coutlee*, *Daoust*, Dufresne, Foster, *Gill*, *Labelle*, Morin, *Terrill*, Turcotte, Webb, and Whitney. Those marked in italics supported both amendments, and yet voted with the Ministry. Now, these thirteen votes given palpably on some other grounds than the simple merits of the question ought not to be regarded as *bona fide* votes in favor of Ottawa—since they were specially recorded, in the course of the debate, some once, and some twice, in favor of Montreal and against Ottawa. Had these thirteen votes been given throughout on the simple merits of the question we should have had to deduct thirteen from sixty-four, leaving fifty-one, supporting the Ministry, and adding thirteen to fifty-nine, making seventy-two votes against them. Thus we find a *majority of twenty-one votes actually recorded against Ottawa* during the debate on the Address. We need not say how many more might have been added had not mere party ties and interests been so stong as to prevent all expression of opinion by vote, which would press upon the party now in power. Surely the Governor General observed all this, and surely he ought to be the last person to use any expression likely to mislead the people of Canada or the mother country regarding the actual facts of case.

THE HALL OF THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—The approaching inaguration of this place of public assembly makes it proper to give some little account of it. The Natural History Society has been in existence for a considerable number of years, and has for a long period had its local habitation in a large house in Little St. James' Street. The change in the city, however, and the tendency of the population to establish their private domiciles at the West end, of course rendered this situation far less proper than it was at first, and a desire began to be felt on the part of many of the [illegible]ed. The old building has been disposed of for a sum of £2000, and the new building at the corner of University Avenue and Cathcart Streets has been built, in the centre of that part of the city, which is becoming the chief district for private residences. The new Hall of the Natural History Society, is a plain unpretending edifice of white Toronto brick. Its front on University Avenue, is ornamented by a portico of four columns in front of the door; but with that exception ornamentation has been vigorously suppressed. Many persons may think it desirable that a public hall of this character should have more external marks of its dignity; but, on the whole, we believe it will be admitted that it was a wise discretion which determined the Committee to keep tolerably near the limits of expense marked out by their present means. The present building will, when completed, cost about £2500. Its length is ninety feet, and its breadth forty-five feet. The height to the top of the lantern is fifty feet, divided into two stories, of which the first, intended for a lecture room, is eighteen feet high and about forty-eight feet square; while the upper story, including the lantern, is twenty feet, and about sixty-four feet by forty-two. The latter is intended for the Museum, and is a beautifully light apartment, admirably fitted up for the exhibition of curiosities of all kinds. It has now been fitted up with tables for some of the larger specimens of animals, and with glass cases on stands for smaller ones, while up-right glass cases surround the walls. The gallery is also filled with various curiosities, and a lantern occupying almost the whole roof, admits the full light of day. Though the name of the institution seems somewhat restrictive as to the kind of objects which can be admitted, a very Catholic taste seems to have governed the acquisitions. We observe besides whales, eagles, birds, fishes, and minerals, a number of specimens of the tools with which uncivilized races contrive to eke out an existence—These are not, perhaps, so foreign to the title of the Society as may at first sight appear, for they at least illustrate the natural history of our race, and an assorted collection of these objects such as may be seen in the Museum at Copenhagen, may be made to indicate the progress of mankind from the first glimmerings of invention, in the age of stone implements, to the present perfected arts of the age of polished steel. We know not whether on this continent a more complete rummage for antiquities will ever enable our scientific men to produce such a series of objects as the Scandinavian collection; but the example of that collection fully justifies even a Natural History Society in admitting tools, utensils, and articles of apparel into its museum. Descending from the upper story of the building, and from our own digression, we return to the lecture-room in the lower story. This is fitted up with perfect plainness, being a square apartment, with plenty of light, a "tribune" for the lecturer, and a "black board" for his illustrations. Besides these two principal apartments there are one or two smaller ones on each floor, for Committees and offices, and it is a matter worthy of remark that there is ample means of egress provided by three staircases leading from the upper story to the street doors, and one from the upper story to the lower one. This is a point of great importance in all buildings intended to accommodate large audiences. It is true panics are not expected in such places; but they do occur, and their possibility should always be taken into consideration.

Since writing the above, we have seen a programme of the inauguration, and find that, in addition to Principal Dawson, who takes the chair, and Professor Hall, of Albany, whose scientific reputation is now world-wide, his Excellency Sir Wm. Eyre, the Lord Bishop of Montreal, Hon. P. O. Chauveau, Judge Aylwin, Dr. Holmes, and Mr. Johnson will address the audience. Some excellent music may also be expected; and we have no doubt it will be a delightful evenings entertainment.

THE POETRY OF TRADE.—The metre of Hiawatha has been put to a great diversity of purposes, sentimental, heroic, and otherwise, some exhibiting considerable powers of wit, and others proving that the parodist could imitate verses in a mechanical manner and nothing more. But here, before us, is a long poem in this manner, devoted apparently to the object of showing how the prosaic business of advertising can be refined by verse.

Our friend Mr. Boyd, a typograph of Mr. Lovell's establishment, has, in short, produced a very amusing puff, in blank verse, for some imaginary tradesman in the fur trade, whom he calls Swartzen. Here is a specimen:—

Art a trav'ler 'mong the snow-drifts,
Or a farmer oft at market,
Or a jehu of the public,
Or a *chartier* (truckman, carter),
Or a glacial-road expressman,
Or the driver of a mail-sleigh,
Or a city caballéro,
Or a seignior campagnoral,—
Art of these, or diff'rent strata,
And desire a sack boréal
(Warmer has not Count Spitzbergen
Better not the King of Frigidus)
On the Northern-prairie buffalo;
Greenland hair-seal, South-Sea fur-seal;
Lamb of Astracan, grimalkin;
Fisher, panther, beaver, musquash;
Tiger, llama, bear, or otter;
Lion, wolverine, or leopard;
Badger, catamount or moose-deer;
Prairie-dog, raccoon, or woodchuck;
Wolf, or lynx, or Afric monkey,—
Go to Swartzen's, fur-coat maker,
And procure the toga Arctic,
Toga full of sense as substance,
Cheap as elsewhere,—may be cheaper.

The critics have for some time asserted that pastoral poetry was used up; that nearly all the rhymes in the love and dove way were exhausted; and that it was impossible to find a simile in the three kingdoms of nature, which should be free from suspicion of plagiarism from Homer, that great father of poetical similes, or some one who has succeeded him. The sentimental school inaugurated by Byron is condemned by piety; and the Satanic school, of which Montgomery the second is chief, though very pious, is violently opposed to good taste. We suppose it was under these circumstances that Mr. Boyd sought his inspiration in a fur shop, by way of making sure of novelty. But even here he has been preceded, though no one that we are aware of has yet written so long an epic on the subject. We must say, however, that whatever inherent poetry there may be in the business of the counter, we can't read every attempt to bring it out without thinking of that anti-climax to the sublime and beautiful, which was perpetrated by the late Mrs. Warren, who, in explanation of the jet blacking announcements, informed her company that "We keeps a poet."

THE CONCERT IN AID OF THE LIBRARY FUND OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSOCIATION FOR YOUNG MEN.—This Concert, which came off under the patronage of a number of ladies, took place on Thursday evening, at the Mechanics' Hall. The entertainment was, as was to be expected, numerously attended, for not only was the object a most laudable one, and one favoured by our most respectable citizens, but there were many amateur performers, whose success naturally inspired their friends with a lively interest. The professional performers, too, were well known, and of good musical reputation; and the bill was not only varied, but presented some admirable selections, including pieces from the works of the more learned composers, such as Mozart, Beethoven, and Mendelsohn. Throughout, the performance was a great success, and such as fully justified the expectations, as well of those who were anxious for a large contribution to the Society which was to be the beneficiary of the evening, as of those who went chiefly for the sake of the music. It would be invidious, perhaps, to attempt to specify excellencies, and impertinent to hint at even comparative defects in a gratuitous performance by amateurs. It is, therefore, sufficient to say here that every piece was well played or sung, and that the audience throughout showed a perfect appreciation of both the vocal and instrumental music.

THE NELSON MONUMENT still remains in its dilapidated condition, a disgrace to the enlightened inhabitants of this good city. True, every one says it should be repaired, yet very few do anything towards its accomplishment. The members of the Montreal Field Battery have had the matter in hand for some time, [illegible] shortly, but we are sorry to learn that the encouragement they receive in raising funds is not such as we should expect. Insinuations are often thrown out by parties from whom better things might be expected. As we formerly stated, all the money raised by them is deposited in the Savings' Bank Department of the Bank of Montreal and cannot be withdrawn for any other purpose than that for which it was raised, so that no one need withhold his mite on that score. The two last Concerts were not nearly so well attended as they ought to have been. We trust that the one on Tuesday next will be much more successful; indeed every one ought to take a few tickets, whether they can make it convenient to attend or not. Miss Agnes Sutherland, the celebrated Scottish Vocalist, is engaged. For the songs and other particulars, we refer our readers to the advertisement in another column.

THE ART-UNION OF LONDON.—The list of subscription for the "Art-Union" of London will close on the 1st day of March next, so that all desirous of becoming subscribers for the current year should leave their names at the store of B. Dawson & Son.

The engraving for the current year is "Life at the Sea Side," Ramsgate, after the celebrated picture by Frith, the property of Her Majesty.

The picture is worth the whole subscription money, $5 and 75 cents to meet the extra duty imposed on the fine arts by the last tariff.

Editorial Correspondence of the Montreal Herald.

Toronto, 17th February 1859.

After a storm comes a calm, a pleasant feature in the phenomena of nature, which the Cartier-Macdonald Ministry appear determined to avail themselves of. Having weathered the storm on the Address and succeeded in bringing their leaky bark, not into port, but, into shallow moorings, under the lee of a mere shifting majority of five—which being blown away would leave them completely at the mercy of the winds and the waves,—instead of taking measures to stop the leaks in their vessel and prepare it for sea again, the Ministry, weather-beaten and exhausted, are, apparently, determined supinely to rest on their laurels, such as they are, their only hope being that the flood-tide of corruption, which has so far preserved them, may raise and give stability to the precarious break-water, behind which they have succeeded in obtaining temporary shelter. Although they had six months to prepare for the session, although their declared legislative policy is meagre in the extreme, and although they advised his Excellency to express his expectation from the throne, at the opening of Parliament, that the session would be an unusually short one; day after day is allowed to pass by [at a cost, be it remembered, of £900, for each day, to the country,] in idleness, because the Ministry are not prepared with their measures. The present standing "order of the day" is an adjournment to dinner and no evening session, and until the Ministry are prepared with their measures, I suppose, it will remain in force.

In the Upper House, yesterday, Mr. Patton moved the second reading of his bill to allow verdicts to be returned, in Upper Canada, in civil causes, when the Jury are not unanimous. He made an excellent speech in support of the change sought for in the law, which, as you will see by the division, has the almost unanimous support of the House. I learnt from Mr. Patton, what I was not before aware of, that, doubtless in consequence of the English system of unanimity—first introduced in 1815,—having worked badly in Scotland, the law in that country had been changed and that the measure before the House was, in all its leading features, a mere transcript of the Scottish Act. That the system of requiring unanimity in the Jury to sustain their verdict has for centuries been worked advantageously in England, I have always regarded as one of the most marvelous facts in England's history. The increased intelligence of the class from which common juries are selected in that country, is, however, evidently rebelling against the "wisdom of our ancestors" in this matter; and as Lord Campbell has, I observe, taken the matter in hand; it is not likely that the anomaly will long survive. He can, in my opinion, know little of human nature who would be contented to rest the validity of his title, in any matter, on his obtaining a unanimous verdict in his favor, from any twelve men, capable of forming their own individual opinions on any subject; and it is, I think, almost certain that, where 12 men—perfectly certain should they be Scotchmen!—are unanimous in the verdict some of the 12 must have been guided by something else than the evidence, upon which they had been sworn to rest their judgment. I am aware that it is argued that, in criminal cases, the insisting upon unanimity in the jury is a great protection to the innocent, and, doubtless, it is so, but does it not afford an equal protection from the just punishment of their crimes to the guilty? All human systems are, of course, fallible, but, at all events in the decision of questions of property—in civil cases—surely he who has the verdict of nine, out of twelve "good men and true men" that his claim is just and equitable, ought to be sustained in it. I trust, then, in the interest of Upper Canada, that Mr. Patton will succeed in obtaining the assert of the Legislature to his measure, notwithstanding the increasing timidity, dread of all change, and love and regard for whatever has long existed, by which such conservative statesmen as Mr. Vankoughnet are, confessedly actuated—these misappliers of Pope's well known aphorism, that "whatever *is* is right." What the poet justly said of the infallible wisdom of the creator, they foolishly apply to the works of the creature.

Rumours are still circulating in reference to coming changes in the ministry; but although the conviction is strong that his reign will be short, I have not the slightest faith in the stories about Mr. John A. Macdonald's contemplating abdication.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SEPARATIONS DE BIENS.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—I beg leave to call the attention of your readers to a judgment rendered this day in the Circuit Court by Mr. Justice Smith, which must seriously affect the business relations of merchants and traders generally, if the law upon which it is founded is permitted to remain in force (supposing the Judge to be correct in his interpretation of it as applied to the case in question).

The circumstances are as follows:—Messrs. Samuel and Goodman Benjamin, both dry goods merchants carrying on an extensive business in this city, sold and delivered to a married woman, separated as to property from her husband by contract of marriage, goods to the amount of £35 9s. 8d. But in consequence of her refusal to pay, an action was brought against her for the recovery of this sum. The Plaintiff alleging in their declaration that the credit was given to her for her sole use and benefit, and that under her contract of marriage, which gave her the exclusive administration of her own property, she alone was responsible for debts contracted by her, and was legally liable. To this action the Defendant pleaded that she did not purchase the goods referred to, but that, on the contrary; they were sold and delivered to her husband, and were by him used in the trade which he carried on. At the trial it was, however, positively proved that this plea was unfounded; in fact that the goods were sold and charged to her, and not to her husband, to whom the Plaintiffs refused credit, as he was notoriously insolvent. It was also proved that she was the lessee of the house in which she and her husband resided, and that she was the owner of the furniture, and that the greater part of the goods, which consisted of carpeting, window-curtains, &c. &c., were by her used in furnishing this very house. The defendant examined no witnesses, and the case, after argument, was taken *en delibere*, and this day dismissed, because it was not proved that she was *authorized* by *her* husband to make the purchase in question, a circumstance which, if ever necessary in an action of this nature to be established, was not put in here by the defendant's counsel. And upon this point the Judge remarked that, although the defendant omitted to say that she was not authorized, he was still bound to notice the absence of authoritative proof. Hence arises the question—What is the consequence of this judgment? We see that the Messrs. Benjamin sold to this woman, upon her promise to pay; that her goods are in her possession, and by her ranked as a part of her property; we see also that she refuses to acknowledge the debt, as she had agreed, and the law, as propounded by the Judge, we are told, justifies her in so doing. It may, however, be said, why not seize the husband? Suppose he was seized. His answer would be—I don't know the plaintiffs? If they sold goods to my wife, look to her for payment. What have I got to do with her purchases; by her contract of marriage, she is responsible for her own debts; besides, a judgment against me would not be worth a cent. She owns all the property, that of Messrs. Benjamin amongst the rest, I am merely acting as her agent. It is therefore clear that no credit should be given to any woman separated as to property, unless she produces a written authority from her husband or unless he is present authorizing her, a fact which must afterwards be proved if desired. These are the leading facts of this case upon which I will not make further cemment at present, as [illegible] most interested to adopt the requisite means to put down this notorious system of swindling.

JUSTITIA.

Montreal, Feb. 17, 1859.

P. S.—In justice to the learned Judge who rendered the above judgment, I think it but right to remark that he stated he was governed by a decision rendered in the Court of Appeal, which left him no other alternative than to dismiss the action. He gave no costs.

SPIRIT OF THE WEEK.

(*From "Wilmer & Smith," of the 29th ult.*)

Mr. Bright delivered a long address last night in the town of Rochdale on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. He defended his own scheme from the attacks to which it had been exposed, and ridiculed with merciless severity the one recently put forth in the London *Times* as a substitute, pointing out its inconsistencies favouritism, and unfairness. He maintained, in the spirit of his former addresses, that the House of Lords exclusively represented the land interest, and showed that any additional representation of the counties beyond what he had proposed would be unjust. Mr. Bright denied that the country was pathetic on the subject of Reform, and concluded an address of an hour and three-quarters amidst unbounded enthusiasm.

The fashionable London morning paper, which reflects the views and is a strong supporter of Lord Palmerston, is scandalised at the course which Lord Malmesbury, the Foreign Secretary is pursuing. Here is the course described:—"The true line for England to take in the contest is too remain neutral, and to watch events, to collect her strength, and be ready to use her influence with effect if a proper opportunity should arise for exerting it. Such a policy, we apprehend, will meet with the universal support of this country, because it is founded on fairness and common sense. But how much will the public be surprised to learn that it is distinctly and diametrically the opposite of that pursued by the present Government. Their policy is one of interference. Lord Malmesbury is for committing this country to an alliance with the German powers for the maintenance of German rule in Italy. Lord Malmesbury, it will be proved—indeed, most likely he will show it, for, however wrong, he is bold and truthful—regards the Austrian position in Lombardy as precisely analogous to that which England occupies in Ireland and India; and so just and defensible does he consider it, that he is compromising this country by menacing France and entering into an unholy alliance with Austria." The article from which we take this passage declares that the Liberal party—that is, Lord Palmerston and his friends—is opposed to this policy.

The progress of the Australian Colonies is certainly a marvel, and the result was well worked out at dinner party on Wednesday last at the London Tavern, to celebrate the seventy-first anniversary of the foundation of those colonies. The principal speaker was Sir. E. Bulwer Lytton, the Colonial Secretary, who showed that the colonies now possess a million of inhabitants, raise five millions of revenue, import twenty-seven millions worth of goods, and export twenty-three millions of produce. The speech contained this fine passage—"These things must make us feel that, though oceans divide us, we have all English hearts, and that the sceptre of Queen Victoria is an electric rod which unites in kindred sympathy the extremities of our glorious empire. The time may come when these new colonies of ours will be great states and nations, when they will find it easier to raise armies among them than they now find it to raise a police—when, instead of that single armed steamer for which the colony of Victoria now so nobly pays, she will have in her harbours forests of masts, and in her waters a navy of her own. It may so happen in that distant day that England may be in danger. It may so happen that the great Powers of Old Europe may then rise up against the venerable parent of many free commonwealths. If that day should arrive, I believe that her children will not be unmindful of the tie which binds them to the dear mother country; and that to her rescue, across the wide ocean, vessels will come thick and fast, among which there will be heard but one voice,—'While Australia lasts England shall not perish.'"

It is hinted in a London paper which is known to reflect the views of Mr. Bright, that the scheme for amending the state of the representation, recently put forth by a London morning paper as a decided improvement on that of the honourable member for Birmingham, emanates from Cambridge-house. There must, we presume, be some fair ground for this assumption. If the fact be so, Lord Palmerston has advanced further on the Road of Reform than we gave him credit for. Probably, as the competition is increasing, he may deem it prudent to bid high.

The British Goverdment, it is alleged, have completed a contract with three large iron companies for the supply of 68 pounders as fast as they can be cast. An important contract for gunpowder has also been taken.

We learn from the City article of the London *Times* that a number of forged bills of exchange have been successfully put into circulation. They purport to be drawn by the Barbadoes branch of the Colonial Bank on the parent establishment in London, and are supposed to have been manufactured and negotiated in New York, whence, after having passed into good hands, they have been remitted here to several respectable firms for collection. Those already presented at the Colonial Bank amount to an aggregate of about £9000 and from the manner in which they are numbered it is inferred that at least a total of £15,[illegible]0 has been put forth. The plate itself is a forgery of a very clumsy description, and the signatures of the bank manager and accountant at Barbadoes have been poorly imitated. The bills are for amounts ranging from £400 to [illegible]400, and the sufferers are most probably all in America.

The landlords' meeting in Ireland having broken down, sixteen Irish members met in Dublin this week, and passed a series of resolutions, to the effect that the present state of that country does not justify the introduction into Parliament of coercive measures, and that they will strongly oppose them, if introduced.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE MONTREAL MINING COMPANY.

The Directors at the close of the year, submit, as is customary, to the Shareholders, a report of their proceedings.

The anxiety they felt at the commencement of the present season, at the departure of Mr. Borron, was considerably relieved by the accounts they received from Mr. Handyside, who for a time assumed the duties relinquished by the late Managar. He continued to fill the office until about the 18th June last, when he returned to resume his duties here. The experience he acquired at the Mine, and many useful suggestions made by him, cannot fail to be beneficial to the Company.

Mr. Davidson has been given the general charge of the Establishment as Superintendent, and Captain Hodge has the exclusive control of Mining operations.

The Directors have no very prominent events of the past year to record, but it is gratifying for them to be enabled to state, that the progress made, is believed to be, towards a healthy and more prosperous condition of the Company's affairs.

After repeated attempts, the Ore Dressing Co. failed to make their beautiful and expensive machinery available, the old process is therefore continued in use as heretofore.

The limited space to which operations were confined on the old Lodes, induced the Directors to set on foot a scheme for the promotion of discoveries, by the offer of premiums for new Lodes. They are glad to be enabled to state, that at a very trifling expense to the Company, discoveries have been made which are of a promising character, their nature will be best appreciated by reference to Captain Hodge's report hereto appended. It may not be out of place to remark, that the new ground already permits of the employment of 17 additional tributers, and that the number employed in all exceed by one-fourth those employed the previous year.

Captain Hodge, who has always been exceedingly cautious as to prognostications, and disposed to a gloomy view of the prospects from the old diggings, expresses a favorable opinion of this new system of veins, now being developed, on a different Range of Trap, to the north of the old Mine, which he thinks may prove a distinct Mine in itself. The Ore looks well, and promises to be more easily worked than that heretofore extracted. None of it has yet been dressed.

For these discoveries the Company are chiefly indebted to Mr. Palmer, the same who has contributed to bring into notice the Huron Copper Bay location; they have been further developed by Captain Hodge, and Narcisse Lavallee has also discovered a lode of some promise.

The yield of Copper for the past year has been—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
	410	0	1	17
Adding to which........	243	6	2	17
remaining over from the previous year, about 23 tons of which was Lordship Ore, and including about............	1120	0	0	0
produced by the Wellington Co., will make a total export from the location,—of..................	1773	7	1	6

Ore, averaging upwards of 20 per cent, valued at not less than £35,000: not inconsiderable as a new item in the exports of the country. Its production sustains a population of about 800 souls, who are estimated to consume annually about from £6000 to £7000 worth of dutiable goods, besides a much larger amount of domestic produce.

The Directors have felt that this Company have occupied to a certain extent, the position of pioneers of Minning operations on the Canada side, that their failure must extinguish such adventures, or cause them to be indefinitely postponed. This has forced them as well to renewed efforts of perseverance as to take a more en[illegible] the conducting [illegible] mechanical establishment.

They have deemed it both politic and patriotic to promote settlements, which they are attempting, by making free grants of land, subject only to settlement duties, and the opening of roads, especially a main road to the interior—Mining rights in all cases being reserved. This project cannot fail of being alike beneficial to the settler and the Company. To the former it gives farms free of cost, in close proximity to a superior cash market, remunerative employment for all spare time, and access to a Town, Harbour and Lake Port. To the Company it assists in the exploration of the location, makes the place an outlet for the interior, cheapens labour by establishing a permanent population, less dependent on the vicissitudes attending the working of Mines, and creates on the spot such supplies as hay and grain, which are much needed. Taking into account the availability of the land for agricultural purposes only, it is expected the Company will lose nothing by the operation—the grants being of alternate lots, the enhancement in value of the remainder is expected fully to compensate for what is conceded free.

The President visited the mine in July, and found the condition of the works, on the whole, in a satisfactory state—a few repairs and some alterations to the crushing machinery were required, which have since been made, and by last accounts it was to have been in operation immediately, greatly improved.

The North-Western Transportation Co. opened negotiations with this Company, with a view to the establishment of their terminus at Pigeon River; no definite understanding has yet been had, although both parties seemed much disposed to meet each other's views in a liberal spirit.

A Canadian steamer now plies regularly, during summer, on Lake Superior, affording ready means of extending explorations there, which the Directors had in view, by means of trading posts, to be placed at different points on the Lake.

These they have reason to believe would at least be self-sustaining. An amendment of the Company's Charter in a few particulars would be desirable to carry out this object.

In connection with this, it may be observed that both Mr. Palmer and Mr. Coatsworth have exhibited great ability as Explorers, and it is to be regretted that means could not be found to afford them more scope for their talents in this way, on the Canadian side; some expedient might be found to encourage them, making reward depend upon ascertained success.

A contract for smelting has been concluded with Mr. Hugh R. Fletcher. In effecting this, two things were chiefly kept in view. The first was to avoid as much as possible all risk to this Company by the bargain; second, that the means of success should be placed as much as possible in the power of the contractor; as failure on his part must be a misfortue to the Company. The first is secured by the nature of the contract, providing as it does, that the Company retain all control over the Ore, and are not obliged to risk it, unless they get the return promised, and for the first supply they are entitled to be paid. As to the second, they are aware that they allow the Contractor a liberal price, and trust it may be the means of securing him success. The very fact of the establishment of smelting there, will immediately create a considerable property to the Company, in the Slimes and other inferior Ores, which at present cannot bear the cost of exportation. It also admits of Ores of a lower per centage generally being available by smelting. The price agreed to be paid, although high still affords a margin of profit, supposing the Copper to be sold in England; but, as it is quite certain of a Home Market, the Importers' profit with the cost of transport being added, makes the advantage to the Company considerable. The price of smelting is regulated by a graduating scale too complicated to be embodied in this Report.

With one out of their many locations already productive, should the hopes entertained of the mineral wealth of the region be but faintly realized, the Company ought to become very prosperous; and taking into account the great reputation of the Mamainse and Pigeon River locations, with the establishment of steam navigation on Lake Superior, and the improvement in commercial affairs, there is reason to expect that enterprise will soon take that direction.

A few repairs to buildings will be required the ensuing season, but the whole amount will be inconsiderable.

A Court is about to be established at the Mine which will facilitate the collection of claims.

The Directors believe it is the first time in the history of the Company, that they have been enabled to come before the Stockholders free from debt, with available means to meet coming liabilities, which are inconsiderable, and the supplies for the ensuing season to a large amount almost wholly to the good. The result must be the more gratifying, when it is taken into account that only four years ago, they had to contend with liabilities to an amount exceeding £80,000, including the amount and interest due the Government, involving heavy charges against them for interest, with the slightest possible hold upon their extensive Lake Superior property. The debt is now wiped off, and the property is confirmed to them as proprietors in absolute fee simple.

During this time, they have also expended £2,600 in exploring and erecting buildings at Mamainse location, which as yet has availed nothing to the Company's resources.

The Stockholders are fully informed as to the amount of calls made to assist in meeting the demands against the Company, one of which of 1s 3d per share has been collected during the past year. Notwithstanding the heavy demands made upon them, it is believed that the position of the Company's affairs demonstrates that Mining on the Lakes, if prudently conducted, will be successful, a fact of great importance to the country, and to be deemed of greater moment, when it is taken into account that the Mining of Ore, although not so profitable as the working of a few of the richest of the Native Copper Mines, must from its nature afford a more steady employment, and certain return, to an industrious population.

The financial condition of the Company is shown by the statements in the Appendix.

The Directors who go out of office are Messrs. Carter, McFarlane, Murray & Cross, the latter of whom declines re-election.

A. CROSS, President.

MONTREAL, 16th Feb. 1859.

Trade and Commerce.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LONDON MARKETS.

January 27.

INDIGO.—Previous improved rates are fully sustained, and a fair amount of business. At present only 3951 chests of East India are declared for sale on the 8th of next month. Stock is 1400 chests deficient of last season.

METALS.—For Spelter demand is on the increase, £22 15s paid for spring shipment, £22 15s to £22 17s 6d on the spot. A quiet market for Tin; and the value of of East India is 130s to 132s. A fair amount of business in Scotch Pig iron at 53s 3d to 53s 6d cash mixed numbers. The value of Welsh Bar Iron in London is £7 per ton.

OILS.—Only a moderate demand for Linseed and sellers at 29s for immediate delivery. Several purchases in rapeseed; Foreign Refined brings 46s 6d to 47s, and brown 42s 6d. Palm or Cocoa Nut not easily to be bought at previous quotations. Sperm still wanted, and rates high but other Fish Oils a slow sale.

SPIRITS.—The Rum Market continues firm, with a fair business doing; clean Demerara cannot generally be obtained at 2s 1d proof, or Leewards at 1s 8d. The landings of Rum during last week were only 265 puns., and 970 in corresponding time in former year; total deliveries were 800, against 1150; stock is 26,660, and last season 21,650. Demand for Brandy continues active, and prices of Martell's vintage of 1858 are 4d to 6d per gallon above those prevailing about a week back.

TALLOW.—Stock is about the same as last year, and only small parcels are announced for public competition. A fair extent of business has been transacted, and the currency closed firmly. Sales of P. Y. Cand on the spot and up to March at 53s 3d to 55s 6d, and 51s 9d to 52s for later periods. For present delivery best Odessa beef realises 62s 6d, mutton 53s 6d, South American 53s to 53s 6d, Australian beef 41s 6d, to 52s, and home melted 52s 9d cash.

THE TIMBER TRADE.

Messrs. Duncan, Ewing, and Co., state that "since the last annual circular the course of commerce of the country generally has been of an unsatisfactory character, in which those engaged in the Timber trade, have certianly not been the exception. We commenced the year with what might under ordinary circumstances have been considered moderate stocks of both Colonial Timber and Deals, excepting perhaps the article of Quebec Yellow Pine, which was somewhat in excess; but the supplies coming forward to an extent not at all warranted by the requirements of the trade, had a depressing effect upon the market during the greater part of the season, from which it it seemed never to rally till the close of the year, when some indications of improvement became manifest, and from that time to the present prices have been gradually improving till they have now reached a point somewhat more nearly approaching the outlay to the importer. With regard to the probable cost of the new supplies, as the freight forms a large proportion of the cost, much will of necessity depend upon the expectations of shipowners, who no doubt will at the outset be indisposed to accept the low rates current last year. It must be observed, however, that outward freights have improved considerably of late, owing to an active demand for vessels for the conveyance of manufactured and other goods to the East and elsewhere, and of coals to the various steam depots in different directions; these vessels will, as a matter of course, be looking for return freights, as well as a large amount of unemployed tonnage abroad, which latter will not be likely to remain idle if anything offers approaching a paying freight, so that it is hardly to be expected that any advance of co[illegible] last year. The low rates at which [illegible] Pine and Quebec red Pine have been selling, having kept down the value of the commoner descriptions of Timber. Deals have been difficult of sale from the absence of the usual export. The supply of crown Wainscoat logs and Crown Pipe Staves have been very light; an import of each to a moderate extent would be likely to meet a ready sale. The excessive quantity of Pitch pine remaining over at the close, of the year 1857 has had the wholesome effect of deterring importation during the past year. The stock being now within a moderate compass leaves a good opening for fresh supplies. Well-selected parcels of white Oak, in the log, would be a saleable article, if of good lengths and squares, and free from worm-holes and defects. Walnut from the Upper Canada Lakes has been supplied greatly in excess of demand, and other furniture woods to about the usual extent.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

[*From Kenneth Dowie & Co.'s Circular.*]

Per "America."

LIVERPOOL, Friday, 28th Jan., 1859.

The country corn markets of the kingdom have been extremely dull and apathetic during the past week, farmers supplies of wheat continuing most liberal.

The London market, on Monday, had a very small show of wheat, in very poor condition; the trade was very slow, and the rates of Friday were barely supported. At Wednesday's market the supplies of English corn, grain and flour were extremely short—the trade in wheat excessively dull. The Glasgow corn market on Wednesday was reported lifeless, and few transactions in wheat; fine dry qualities held with firmness, other kinds rather cheaper.

At our market here, on Tuesday, the attendance was much as usual. Transactions in wheat restricted to the merest retail consumptive requirements, at a decline of 1d on fine quality, and 2d on the lower kinds. Flour was equally slow of sale. Indian corn was the turn easier, and freely offered without finding buyers.

At our to-day's market there was a very poor attendance, and the quotations for wheat, flour and Indian corn are not reported lower, yet to have sold a concession must have been made.

In the timber market there has been one cargo of Quebec yellow pine sold from the yard, 75 feet average, at 14½d, which is the only sale to report this week.

Ashes continue in very limited demand, but holders in general are not pressing for sales; prices are unchanged.

	s. d.	s. d.
Canada Wheat—Mixed to White	5 9	@ 6 3
Do and Chicago—Red Wheat	5 3	@ 5 5
Extra	5 6	@ 5 7
Milwaukie Club—do	5 6	@ 5 7
Extra	5 8	@ 5 9
Canadian Flour—No. 1 Superfine	20 0	@22 0
Fancy	22 0	@23 0
Extra	24 0	@25 0
Western Canal Flour	19 0	@21 0
Sour and Heated	17 0	@20 6
Canada Peas	35 0	@38 0
Oatmeal	23 6	@24 6
Indian Corn—Mixed and Yellow	28 0	@29 0
White	31 6	@33 0
Pot Ashes	28 9	@29 0
Pearl Ashes	31 6	@32 0
Quebec Yellow Pine	0 11	@ 1 6
Red Pine	1 2	@ 1 8
Oak	1 6	@ 2 4
Elm	1 2	@ 1 9
Quebec Yellow Pine Deals—1sts	£14 00	@16 0
2nds	£10 00	@10 10
3rds	£ 7 00	@ 8 0
Pipe Staves	£25 00	@45 0
Puncheon Staves	£10 00	@15 0

BOSTON MARKETS.

[From T. D. Heathfield's Circular.]

Boston, Feb. 16.

COFFEE.—The market for this article is firm, but there is not much activity to notice. The last sales of St. Domingo were at 10c for Common and 10½c for Cape, and the market is firm at these figures. In Java there have been sales of 500 pockets at 14½c, 6 mos., and firm. The market is almost bare of other descriptions.

FRUIT.—In Malaga Raisins there is no change. The sales have been confined to small lots, as wanted by the trade, at $2,50 and $3 for Bunch Muscatel and Layers, 4 and 6 mos. In Smyrna Figs there have been further sales of common cargo at 8c @ 9c per lb, 6 mos. By auction, 160 drums Smyrna Figs at 7¼c, cash; 225 bxs Layer Raisins, Munoz brand, at $2,62½ @ $2,65, 4 mos; 500 bxs Bunch do, Loring's brand, at $2,30 @ $2,37½, cash; 3 cases Citron, 17½c, cash.

IRON.—The market continues quite firm for Pig Iron, with a steady demand. Sales of Gartsherrie and other brands Scotch No. 1 at $27 @ $28; and American No. 1 at $28 per ton, 6 mos. Bar Iron is very firm at $50 and $60 for common and refined English. Russia Sheet Iron is firm at 11c @ 11½c per lb, 6 mos.

MOLASSES.—The market has been very quiet for all kinds. There have been further small sales of new crop Cuba at 20c per gal, 6 mos. In Sour Cuba we learn of no transactions. By auction, 210 bbls New Orleans at 41½c per gal, 4 mos; 67 hhds Cuba at 23½c @ 24c, 4 mos.

OIL.—The market for Linseed Oil continues quiet, and the sales have been small at 70c per gal, cash, for American. To arrive, there have been sales of 6000 gals English at 69c per gal, cash. Lard Oil is quite firm and scarce. We quote extra Western at $1 @ $1,05; No. 1 at 85c @ 90c, and Common at 75c @ 80c per gal. In Olive Oil there have been sales of 1000 gals, to arrive, at $1,20 per gal, 6 mos. In Cod Oil sales at $17 per bbl, cash. Sperm and Whale Oils are in steady demand at full prices. In New Bedford, says the *Shipping List*, Crude Sperm remains quiet, but firm, at $1,50 per gal, at which price 200 bbls were sold. Crude Whale is in moderate demand, and transaction include sales of parcels of 400 bbls at 59c, and 400 do at 60c per gal. Also 150 bbls black at 51c.

RICE.—The market is quiet for this article, and no sales of any importance. By auction, 75 casks Carolina Rice at $3,80 @ $3,85 per 100 lbs, cash.

SALT.—No cargo sales to notice since our last.

SALTPETRE.—There have been sales of 410 bags at 7¾c @ 8c per lb, 6 mos. Late advices from London state that "Saltpetre has been active during the week, and extensive transactions have taken place. Low to Fine 39s @ 43s per cwt."

SUGAR.—The market for Sugar has been very quiet, but firm. Small sales of Cuba Yellows at 8¾c @ 9¼c; 100 bxs do, for refining, at 7¾c; and 150 hhds Cuba Muscovado, including all in first hands, at 8c per lb, 6 mos. Refined Sugar remains without change.

TALLOW.—Rendered is firm, with sales at 11c per lb, cash. Rough ranges from 7¼c @ 8¼c per lb, cash.

TEA.—Sales of 1500 chests Pouchong at 17c @ 20c, 6 mos. Late advices from London state that, in consequence of intelligence from China confirming the previous reports of short supplies, there was great excitement in the Tea market, and considerable demand for most descriptions at higher prices, some holders withdrawing altogether.

THE SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL for this week, Saturday, February 19, contains the commencement of an interesting Tale of Scottish Life, "THE LAIRD OF NORLAW," by Mrs. Oliphant, the best living delineator of Scottish character and manners: "THE CONDITION OF CANADA," a long and thorough-going article on the position of the country, in which the cause of the present difficulties and the means of remedy are considered from an independent point of view; "JOHN BRIGHT'S SCHEME OF REFORM," in which the details of Mr. Bright's intended Reform Bill are explained and discussed: "COLONIAL GOVERNORS AND GOVERNMENT," with reference to the appointment of "Twenty-four Pounder Dundas" to Prince Edward Island and the selection of Colonial Governors generally: "THE PRIZE POEM ON BURNS," to which was awarded the Fifty Dollar Prize by the Burns Club of Baltimore: CURLING IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES: SCOTTISH, ENGLISH, IRISH, and GEMERAL NEWS, with extracts on leading questions of the day from the British journals. Single copies sold by all news-agents. Subscription, $2,50 per annum. Office, 20 Beekman Street, New York. c

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We have much pleasure in recommending the use of DUBARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD as an exceedingly valuable and nutritious diet for Infants, Children, and Invalids. Several amongst our own Customers who have made use of it, have personally testified to its great value, in cases where other light articles of food as Sago, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, &c., had been rejected from, or found to disagree with the stomach; and have urged upon us the propriety of giving it our strongest recommendation.

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL, Chemists.
February 4. 29

For the information of the public, we will publish some notes of eminent Physicians on the Plantagenet Water, which will be followed, from time to time, by the certificates of its merit in many cases of disease.

"With regard to RHEUMATISM, there appears to be a very general concurrence, as regards the value of the Plantagenet Water, among medical men in this Province."

"GOUTY AFFECTIONS.—The allied nature of this disease to the former, points to an analagous mode of management; and there can be no question, that Gouty as well as Rheumatic affections have derived great benefit from the use of the Plantagenet Water."

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 17th instant, Mrs. James Hinton, of a daughter.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, on the [illegible], Miss Sarah L. Conyden, of Fort Covington, N. Y., to Mr. John McLennan, of Williamstown, Glengarry, C.W.

DIED,

On the 25th January, at 15 Inverness Terrace, Kensington Gardens, Elizabeth May de Breton, aged 14 months and 28 days, daughter of Edward A. Prentice, of Montreal.

Card of Thanks.

THE Concert Committee of the Church of England Association for Young Men of Montreal, beg to acknowledge with thanks the professional services of Messrs. R. J. FOWLER & C. G. SMITH, gratuitously rendered in aid of their Concert on the 17th instant; and they also desire to tender their thanks for the assistance kindly and generously given by the Amateurs on the same occasion.
February 19. 42

LIFE POLICIES MORE VALUABLE *Than Hitherto.*
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND [FOUNDED 1838]
9 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

The Policies now being issued do not contain several of the usual restrictions, and confer unusual and important facilities and privileges, *protecting the holders against accidental forfeiture, &c.*

The Association is one of the most extensive Life Assurance institutions, and has this year an income of $671,600.

☞ *CLOSE OF SCHEME FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.*

THIS YEAR'S List of Policy-holders will remain open to new Entrants only until Tuesday, the 5th April next, 1859. All included therein will rank as of ONE YEAR'S LONGER STANDING than later Entrants, and will consequently participate ONE YEAR EARLIER at the Division of Profits. Intending Assurers should not lose this favorable opportunity of joining the Association. On that day the 20th ANNUAL BALANCE and 15th DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made.

APPLICATIONS must be lodged at the Offices or Agencies on or before the 5th day of April next, 1859.

JAMES GRANT, Secretary.
Montreal, Feb. 19, 1859. c 42

MONTREAL SNOW-SHOE CLUB.

Annual Races,

TO come off on the Mile-End Race Course, on THURSDAY, the 24th February, at ONE o'clock, P.M., punctually (weather permitting).

INDIAN RACE, of four miles, open to all, for a purse of $30.
HURDLE RACE, over four hurdles three feet high, open to all, for a Prize Belt.
HALF MILE RACE, open to Boys under 14 years of age. Prize—A pair of Snow Shoes.
ONE MILE RACE, open to all. Prize—A Silver Medal.
RACE OF 100 YARDS, open to all. Prize—A Silver Medal.
THE CLUB RACE, of two miles, open to the members of the Club only. Prize—A Silver Cup.

No racing allowed with Snow-Shoes under 10 inches in width.

A list will be found at Dolly's, where entries can be made on the day previous to the Races.

HONORARY STEWARD:
Lieut.-Gen. Sir WM. EYRE, K. C. B.
STEWARDS:
Col. Taylor, R.A.; Col. Ermatinger; C. J. Coursol, Esq.; Chas. Roy, Esq.
GEORGE PARYS, Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17. 40

PULVERMACHER'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAINS, for Rheumatism NEURALGIA
Just Received by
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL.
Feb. 19. 42

BERMUDA ARROW ROOT— Extra Fine Quality
TAPIOCA
For Sale by
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL.
Feb. 19. 42

To Hotel-Keepers and Private Families.

HUDSON'S WASHING and CLEANSING POWDER—for the laundry—should be in every family.
Agents for Canada,
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL.
Feb. 19. 42

20 JARS STRONGEST ACETIC ACID. For Sale by
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL.
Feb. 19. 42

By Telegraph.

Reported for the Montreal Herald.

BY MONTREAL LINE.
Office, St. Sacrament Street.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PRINCE ALBERT."

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 17, 1859.

The "Prince Albert," from Galway on the evening of the 5th inst., has arrived here. Advices by this arrival are from Liverpool and London to the evening of the 4th by mail, and to 5th by telegraph, and are one week later.

The "North American" arrived at Liverpool on the 3rd.

Parliament was opened on the 3rd. The Queen's speech was very non-committal. Though silent on the war question it caused a decline in the funds both at London and Paris. The speech threatens the use of force against Mexico.

Warlike rumours continued, but they are contradictory.

Breadstuffs were quiet but firm. Provisions were also firm. The Money Market was slightly easer. Consols for money 94 9-8; for account 95.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Queen Victoria opened Parliament in person on the 3rd. The speech commences with congratulations on the state of the country, and on the progress made in India. On foreign affairs it says:—

"I receive from all foreign powers assurances of friendly feelings. To cultivate and confirm these feelings, to maintain inviolate the faith of our public treaties, and contributing, as far as my influence can extend, to the preservation of general peace, are the objects of my increasing solicitude."

The conclusion of treaties in regard to the Principalities, and one of commerce with Russia, are noticed; and the latter is referred to as an indication of the complete re-establishment of friendship between the two countries. The treaties with China and Japan are mentioned as promising great commercial advantages. Satisfaction is expressed at the abolition, by France, of negro emigration on the east coast of Africa, and that the pending negotiations give promise of a total abandonment of the system. In respect to Mexico, the speech says: "The state of the Republic of Mexico, distracted by civil wars, has induced me to carry my forbearance to the utmost limit. In regard to the wrongs and indignities to which British residents have been subjected at the hands of two contending parties, they have at length been carried to such an extent, that I have been compelled to give instructions to the commander of the naval forces in those seas, to demand and, if necessary, to enforce reparation." Increased expenditure for the navy is asked, on account of the universal introduction of steam power into naval warfare. The rest of the speech is devoted to local matters, and amongst the measures promised are Parliamentary reform and a new Bankruptcy law.

Addresses in response to the speech were agreed to in both Houses.

Earl Melville, in the House of Lords, and Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, complained of silence in regard to the thretaening state of the Italian question, and other matters of interest.

Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli expressed their confidence in the maintenance of peace.

Warlike rumours were still in circulation, but nothing decisive was known.

FRANCE.

France continued her warlike preparations.

It was rumoured that the Duke of Malakoff would soon return to Paris, and be succeeded in London by the Duke de Montebello.

Prince Napoleon and his bride had arrived in Paris.

The Bourse fluctuated considerably and declined nearly one per cent. after the Queen's speech.

SARDINIA.

The Sardinian Government had decided upon a loan.

It was reported that the King of Sardinia was about to marry the sister of the Empress of Russia, widow of the Duke of Leutchenberg.

BRAZIL.

The Brazillian mails had arrived at Lisbon, bringing news that the Brazillian Government had offered its mediation with Paraguay, that the American commander had accepted the offer, and that the Brazillian admiral had gone to Paragugy on the mission.

The Melbourne Mails of the 18th December had reached England, and gold valued at £568,000 was on its way.

The "City of Manchester" left Liverpool for New York on the 2nd inst.

Great anxiety was felt for the Emperor's speech at the opening of the Legislature on the 7th. It was rumoured that he was preparing a surprise for the world, and that war is certain.

The Minister of the Colonies had decided that the emigration of Africans should be superseded by Chinese.

There were rumours of [illegible]sive warlike preparations, including 3000 men for the navy.

The marriage of Prince Napoleon and the King of Sardinia's daughter was celebrated at Turin on the 20th, and the bridal party started fortwith for Paris.

Turin letters say that matters looked slightly more pacific there.

The Austrian 6 million loan has been introduced in London; it bears 5 per cent. interest. It was quoted at a discount for some time, but suddenly improved and closed at a small premium.

LATER.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—There was a debate in the Commons last night, on the encouragement for cultivating cotton in India.

Political disquietude is decreasing.

The Bombay Mail of Jan. 11th has been telegraphed. Various British succes are reported, including the defeat of Tantia Topee's forces.

PARIS, Friday Evening.—Bourse much depressed. 3 per cents have declined to 66½.

The "Prince Albert" had a boisterous passage and is slightly damaged. She has nearly a full compliment of passengers. Among them Wm. Smith O'Brien, of Ireland.

On the 4th inst., John Lever, Esq., was returned to Parliament for Galway.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS.—All quotations are per cental or 100 pounds.

Flour dull, but firm for choice. The range for American is 10s@12s.

Wheat firm, but quiet. Red Western 6s 9d @ 9s; White do 8s 7d@10s; White Southern 10s@10s 9d.

Corn firm, and holders demand an advance for White. Mixed and Yellow 5s 10d@6s 2d; White 7s 1d@7s 2d.

Beef steady; extra Mess 87s.

Pork firmer; but large arrivals checked the demand.

Lard buoyant; sales at 51s @ 58s, and holders wanted 60s at close.

Pot Ashes steady and active at 28s 6d@29s; Pearls steady at 32s@32s 6d.

Sugar generally firm.

Coffee dull.

Rice quiet.

Tea had advanced slightly; common Congou 1s 1d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat firm.

Sugar dull, and 6d@1s lower.

Tea firm. Congou 1s 1d.

Money slightly easier.

Consols closed, on Friday, the 4th, at 94⅞ for money, and 95 for account.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Noon.—Breadstuffs are quiet, but firm.

Provisions are firm.

Lard firm at 59s@60s.

LONDON, Feb. 5—Noon.—Consols for money quoted at 94⅞@94⅞.

Political disquietude increasing.

Washington, Feb. 18.

The Government received to-day dispatches giving strong hopes that our misunderstanding with Paraguay, will be amicably settled.

New York, Feb. 18.

The Forgery on the Colonial Bank of Barbadoes, was committed by a German, named Henry Law, was doing business at the time at 34 Beaver Street. He went to Europe a few weeks ago taking with him about $70,000 the produce of his operations. Law was formerly a Merchant in Calcutta.

NEW YORK MARKETS—Feb. 18.

Flour—Receipts light. State and Western less active and less buoyant; sales of Western 9000 bbls; Superfine State $5,35@5,50; Extra State $5,90@6,10; Round Hoop Ohio $6,20@6,50; Southern steady; sales 1,500 bbls; $5,90 @ 6,15 for common to good, and $6,25 @ 7,75 for fancy and extra.

Canadian Flour—Superfine nominal; Extra $6,50@7,25.

Wheat dull; sales 6,000 bushels; Western Red, poor quality, $1,30; Western White $1,47 @1,50; Southern Red $1,35; Canada White $1,57.

Corn dull; sales small Western mixed 84 @86 nominal; White 80@83; Yellow 80 @ 83.

Oats dull; sales Southern and Jersey 50 @ 54; Northern and Western 54@64.

Pork unchanged; sales 800 bbls; Mess $17,50 for old and $18 for new; Prime 13,25 @ 50.

Lard steady; sales 200 packages $11½@12.

Stocks little or no change in prices, and the transactions are light.

Money sales are easy at 5 per cent on call and 1@7 for short, best and class paper.

Sterling Exchange—There is more inquiry but few sales nominal; rate 109⅞.

Nothing in Groceries.

BONAVENTURE CONCERT HALL.

In consequence of the great success of
Madame BISCACCIANTI,
At the Theatre Royal, and being desirous of pleasing all parties, she will give a
GRAND SACRED AND SECULAR
CONCERT,
On Saturday Evening, 19th Feb.,
Assisted by several eminent Artists.

Price of Admission—Hall $1; Gallery 50 cents.

Tickets to be had at the principal Hotels and Music Stores.
February 19. 41

NELSON MONUMENT FUND.

THE FOURTH MILITARY
PROMENADE CONCERT,
IN AID OF THE ABOVE FUND,
WILL BE HELD,
IN THE
CITY CONCERT HALL,
ON
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 22.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.
National Guard (7th Regt., N.Y.) March—Graffuli—Band.
Song—Come under my Plaidie—Miss Agnes Sutherland.
Ballad—Gentle Annie—Glover—Mr. Rickaby.
Duet from the opera of Norma—Messrs. Whipple and Kimber.
Song—The Dashing White Sergeant—Miss A. Sutherland.
Quick Step—Wood Up—Hallowell—Band.

PART II.
Medley—Scotch Airs—Band.
Song—Cherry Ripe—Miss A. Sutherland.
March—Hyena Quick Step—Knaebel—Band.
Song—Caller Herrin'—Miss A. Sutherland.
Song—Oh! Doctor Brown—Mr. Rickaby.
Finale—GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Immediately after the Concert, the room will be cleared for Dancing.

Refreshments of superior quality furnished by Mr. Black.

Members of Military Companies are requested to appear in uniform.

Tickets of Admission—1s 3d each—may be had at Stores throughout the city, and at the door.

Doors open at Seven, commencing at Eight o'clock, precisely.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
Feb. 19. 42

Church of England Association for Young Men of Montreal.

COURSE OF LECTURES FOR 1859.

THE Sixth Lecture of the Course will be delivered by J. C. BAKER, M.A., on MONDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at the BONAVENTURE HALL. Subject:—"The English Church and the Establishment of English Liberty"

Chair taken at 8 o'clock P.M. Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock P.M. O. B. SANSUM, Chairman, Lecture Committee.
February 16. 39

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE INAUGURATION
OF THE
NEW BUILDING
OF THE SOCIETY,
Corner of University and Cathcart Streets,
WILL TAKE PLACE
ON THE
Evening of Tuesday, Feb. 22nd,
COMMENCING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

ADDRESSES will be delivered by a number of EMINENT SPEAKERS; and several MUSICAL PIECES will be performed by AMATEURS.

REFRESHMENTS will be provided.

The MUSEUM will be open during the Evening.

Gentleman's Ticket, 2s. 6d.; Lady's, 2s. 6d. To be had at the usual places.

JOHN LEEMING, Secretary.
Feb. 8. 32

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

WINTER COURSE
OF
LECTURES.

THE WINTER COURSE of LECTURES, at this Institution, will be given in the SOCIETY'S NEW BUILDING, Corner of Cathcart and University Streets, In the following order,

TUESDAY, 1st March—Introductory Lecture, by the President.
TUESDAY, 8th March—By Rev. Dr. DeSola—Subject, "Scripture Zoology."
TUESDAY, 15th March—By W. H. Hingston, M.D.—Subject, "The Climate of Canada."
TUESDAY, 22nd March—By Rev. A. F. Kemp—Subject, "Fresh Water Algæ."
TUESDAY, 29th March—By Professor S. P. Robins—Subject, "Force."
TUESDAY, 5th April—By the Lord Bishop—Subject, "State and Prospects of Science and Literature in Montreal."

The Lectures commence each evening at EIGHT o'clock.

Admission Free.
JOHN LEEMING, Rec. Sec.
Feb. 5. ts-30

GRAND CONCERT
UNDER THE
IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE
OF
COLONEL COLE, C.B.,
AND THE
OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON

MR. RANGE, Bandmaster of the 17th Regiment, has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal and vicinity that he purposes giving a
CONCERT,
OF
Vocal and Instrumental Music,
IN THE
MECHANICS' HALL,
ON WEDNESDAY, 23RD INSTANT,

On which occasion he will be assisted by Miss A. SUTHERLAND, Messrs. C. B. Williams, Prince, Torrington, Fowler, Pyle, and the BAND of the 17TH REGIMENT.

Pianiste .. .. CHAS. D'ALBERT.

Programme in a future advertisement.

Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the various Book and Music Stores, and at the door.

Doors opened at 7 o'clock, Concert to commence at 8.
Feb. 14. r 37

THE PUBLIC
ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED
TO A
GRAND MASONIC BALL,

UNDER the auspices of the MASONIC FRATERNITY OF CANADA, will take place at the
ST. LAWRENCE HALL,
ON
Thursday, February 24th, 1859.

TICKET, to admit a Lady and Gentleman, $2,50. May be had at the St. Lawrence Hall, and of any of the Stewards.

STEWARDS:
C. L. Levey, E. Himes, D. Moss,
P. Henry, W. A. Bovey, T. F. Dutton,
F. Dettmers, F. Barnjum, E. Reuter.

LISTON'S Celebrated QUADRILLE BAND is engaged.

Members of the Craft are expected to appear in Regalia.

DANCING to COMMENCE at NINE o'clock.
C. L. LEVEY, Secretary.
Feb. 8. 32

A regularly trained Accountant and experienced Book-keeper is in want of a Situation. Apply to Mr. BRYSON, 275 St. Paul Street, or to Box 356, Post Office.
February 19. b-stms-42