Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME XLIX. MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1857. NUMBER 74.

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

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

JAMES POTTS.
Jan. 26. 22

For Sale.

WINES!

RASPBERRY WINE.
GINGER WINE.
BLACK CURRANT WINE.
ELDERBERRY WINE.
CHAMPAGNE WINE.
PORT WINE.
SHERRY WINE.
MADEIRA WINE.
ALE, PORTER, and all kinds of LIQUORS for sale by

R. THOMAS,
St. James' Street
Dec. 31. 311

TO ENGINEERS.

RUBBER VALVES.

CYLINDER, Air-Pump, Cold and Hot-water Pump, Foot, and all descriptions of Valves, made to order, of any size, and warranted.

Steam-Engine Packing, in sheets.

An assortment constantly in Store, and for Sale by

HIBBARD & CO.,
169 St. Paul Street.
January 7. 5

DICKS' SPOOL COTTON.

THIS CELEBRATED THREAD (now so generally used) in Three and Six-Cord, in Zinc Cannisters.

—ALSO,—

Dicks' "Stag's Head"
CROCHET COTTON,

For Sale by
WILLIAM HOBBS, JUNIOR.
Oct. 3 236

FALL DRY GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received a full assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS and SMALL WARES.

R. ADAMS,
298 St. Paul Street.
Sept. 13. 219

RED ASH COAL.

THIS is a splendid article of Coal for burning in Grates, or for Cooking purposes. It is clean, and entirely free from smoke and dust. It gives entire satisfaction to all who have tried it.

P. D. CARRIQUE,
No. 5 St. Sacrament Street.
Sept. 29th, 1855. 231

CHEESE! CHEESE!

20 TONS superior AMERICAN CHEESE, for Sale by

M. A. BUCK,
306 St. Paul Street.
Dec. 16. 299

FOR SALE,

DUBLIN XXX STOUT PORTER, Pints and Quarts
1st Prize American Cheese
Choice Dairy Butter
Fresh Oatmeal
Superior Buckwheat Flour
No. 1 Mackerel in Kitts

C. D. PROCTOR & CO.
Feb. 14. 38

BLANKETS.

10 BALES WHITNEY BLANKETS, all sizes, for sale low.

A. WALKER,
Custom House Square.
Oct. 1. 234

IRISH LINEN.

FOR SALE—
5 cases Fine Medium Manufacture, direct from Belfast.

ALEX. WALKER.
Oct. 1. 234

Christmas Drinks.

SUPERIOR SYRUPS OF
LEMON,
ORANGE,
VANILLA
GINGER,
SARSAPARILLA
AND RASPBERRY,
Made expressly for the Holidays.

S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Place d'Arme
Dec. 22. 304

For the Holidays.

ESSENCE VANILLA, CINNAMON, LEMON, RATAFIE, ORANGE, ROSE.

—ALSO,—

Cox's Sparkling Gelatine, Bell's Patent Gelatine, Russia Isinglass, Pink and White Gelatine, Cooper's Isinglass.

S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Place d'Armes
Dec. 22. 304

Liverpool Salt.

500 minots LIVERPOOL SALT in bulk,
1,500 minots do. do.
500 bbls. do. do.
For Sale by

JAMES TORRANCE.
Nov. 18 275

COFFEE—50 bags Laguayra
100 do Java
RICE—250 bags East India
SOAP—300 boxes Liverpool
PIPES—200 do Scotch
For Sale by

JAMES TORRANCE
Nov. 1 269

FOR SALE—
Large No. 3 Mackerel
Labrador Herrings
North Shore do
"Hudson's Bay" Salmon
North Shore do
Green Codfish, in barrels
Do do in drafts
Cod and Seal Oils
Digby Herrings

McLENNAN McNAB & CO.
Dec. 23. 305

NOW LANDING—
200 brls LARGE MACKEREL
500 bxes Prime DIGBY HERRINGS

McLENNAN, MACNAB & CO
Oct. 31. 206

WHITE FISH
In Barrels,
For Sale,

McLENNAN, McNAB & CO,
Dec. 23. 305

FOR SALE—
OATMEAL
POT BARLEY
PEARL do
SPLIT PEASE

McLENNAN, McNAB & CO.
Dec. 23. 305

IN STORE—
Hennessey's," "Martell's," and "Otard, Dupuy & Co's" Brandies, pale & brown, vintages 1851-55
DeKuyper's Gin, hhds and cases
Muttar's Islay Whiskey, hhds and puns
Jamaica Rum, in puns and hhds
Sherry and Port Wine, in butts, pipes, hhds and qr-casks
Indigo, Nutmegs, Mustard, Currants, Teas, &c
—And daily expected,—
20 hhds Irish Malt Whiskey.
For sale by

HUGH FRASER.
Oct. 7. 239

FOR SALE—
Indigo, Button Blue, Cloves
Pepper, Pimento, Cassia
Nutmegs, Mustard in jars and 1lb & ½lbs
Pressed Smoking Tobacco
Playing Cards, Wrapping Paper
Rice, Flour Sulphur, Ginger
Cream Tartar, Castile Soap
Sugar Candy, Olive Oil
Cod Oil, Corks, Belmont Candles
London Pickles, Windsor Soap
—ALSO,—
A general assortment of GROCERIES, consisting in part of Sugars, Molasses, Syrup, Tobaccos, Lead. Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c. &c.

L. MARCHAND & CO.,
No. 174 St. Paul Street.
Oct. 6. 238

ALLAWAY'S BEST CHARCOAL—
150 Boxes Tin, IC and IX, 12 x 12—IC and IX, 14 x 20
Sheet Iron—20 Tons Nail Sheets, assorted (Received per "North American.')
For Sale by

MACDOUGALL & BUDDEN,
Agents.
Oct. 30. 259

SUGAR CURED HAMS—
A nice lot just received and for Sale by

ALEX. McGIBBON,
154 Notre Dame Street,
March 2. 51

For Sale.

FRESH SEEDS.
1857.

The Subscribers beg to offer a large and choice assortment of Fresh

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS,

Just received from the first Houses in England and France.

A PAPER OF CHINESE SUGAR CANE, OR HOLCUS SACCHARATUS, GRATIS, WITH EVERY ORDER FOR SEEDS.

ALL their Seeds are warranted true to their names and such as are best adapted for this Country. Without specifying the quantities received, they assure their friends they will be able to fulfill any order, both as regards quantities and sorts, with which they may be favored.

FLORISTS will find a choice assortment of new varieties of the finest Flower Seeds.

MARKET GARDENERS can be supplied with the BEST FRENCH SEEDS adapted for early forcing.

FARMERS can rely upon obtaining those sorts of FIELD SEEDS best suited to insure the most profitable Crop for winter food for Cattle.

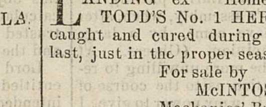
12 papers Flower Seeds sent post-free for 2s 6d, 25 papers for 5s, to any part of Canada.

S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Place d'Armes
Feb. 19. 42

Fresh Seeds, 1857.

LYMANS, SAVAGE & CO. (successors to Wm. Lyman & Co.) have just received from Europe and the United States their usual and very extensive supplies of GARDEN, FIELD and FLOWER SEEDS, which they offer to Country Merchants, Farmers and Gardiners upon liberal terms. The Seeds are the growth of 1856, imported from the most reliable houses and are warranted true to their names. Amongst them are the following:—

200 lbs Blood Beet
100 lbs Sugar do
200 lbs Early York Cabbage
200 lbs Drumhead do
100 lbs Low Dutch do
50 lbs Large French York do
50 lbs St Denis do do
28 lbs Red Dutch Pickling do
20 lbs Assorted Paris Cauliflower
500 lbs Long Orange Carrot
400 lbs White Belgian do
200 lbs Early Farm Cucumber
100 lbs Long Green do
500 lbs Mangle Wurtzel, long Red
200 lbs do do Yellow Globe
4000 lbs Red American Onion
500 lbs Yellow do
100 lbs White do
50 bushels Assorted Garden Peas
10 do Radish, assorted
20 do Yellow Aberdeen Turnip
60 do Yellow Swede do
20 do White Globe do
10 do Early Stone do
200 do Indian Corn, various kinds
Long Vermont Clover
Do Rawdon do
Do Dutch do
Upper Canada do
White Dutch do
Lucerne
Timothy, English Lawn Grass
Hemp, Canary and Rape Seeds
&c &c &c
January 12. 9



LOCHFINE HERRINGS.

LANDING ex "Home," from Glasgow, TODD'S No. 1 HERRINGS, in firkins, caught and cured during the end of August last, just in the proper season.
For sale by

McINTOSH & McLEAN,
Mechanics' Buildings,
Great St. James Street.
Oct. 17. 248

FOR SALE,

WINE, BRANDY,
Gin, Whiskey, &c.

CHAMPAGNE—Moet's Green Seal, Moet & Chandon's, Fleur de Sillery, Mumm's, Cabinet and Verzenay, Fleur de Bouzy, DeBrimont, Cordon Bleu, &c. &c.
SPARKLING HOCK & MOSELLE
STILL HOCKS—Johannisberger, Cabinet Steinberger, &c.
CLARETS—150 cases of Barton & Guestier's celebrated wines, Chateau Latour, Lafitte, Margaux, Batailey, St. Julien & Haut Sauterne.
PORT WINE—Sandeman's Forrester & Co.'s, &c. &c.
SHERRY—Pemartin's, Duff, Gordon & Co's, &c.
MADEIRA—Blackburn's, Howard & March.
BRANDY—Martell's, Hennessy's, Planat's Raynal & Alusse, in wood and cases.
GIN—DeKuyper's, in hhds and qr-csks.
WHISKEY—Ramsay's Islay, in hhds & qr-csks
English ALES—Allsopp's and Bass & Co's, in qts and pts.
London and Dublin PORTER—Guiness's and Truman, Hanbury & Co's.

C. F. ELWES,
Corner of Notre Dame & St. Peter Sts.
Oct. 17. 248

Moet & Chandon's
CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNES.

SILLERY, Fleur de Sillery, Imperial (green seal) and Grand Vin d'Angleterre, in quarts and pints.
"Central Society of Vineyard Proprietors'" BRANDY, in wood and bottle, for which the Subscribers are sole Agents in Canada. Also, very fine old Sandiman's PORT, Newfoundland Port; Pemartin and Duff Gordon & Co's SHERRIES; Barton & Guestier's CLARETS, RHENISH WINES, March's MADEIRAS, &c.
For Sale by

LAMOTHE & FRERE,
Nos. 192 & 194 St. Paul Street
January 24. 20

SEGARS! SEGARS! SEGARS

THE following CHOICE BRANDS of HAVANA SEGARS just received, put up expressly, in Havana, for my account.

JOHN LEVY.

Dulicepena Londres,
Jenny Lind Regalias,
Washington Regalias,
Jefferson Regalias,
Permantella Regalias,
Antigudad Londres,
Horedar Londres,
Cobden's Enreactos
Beaumo Amorar
LaSuir Londres
Fanny Elssler's
La National Londres,
Life Guard Operas,
Concha Guard Operas,
Prontituds Panatellas,
Confianra Panatellas,
Life Guard panatellas,
Dulecepena Trabullicos,
Dulecepena Trabucos.

With about Twenty-five other Celebrated Brands.
Oct. 29 1856 258

WILDER'S
PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
Best Powder & Burglar-Proof Locks.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that this world-renowned FIRE-PROOF SAFE is no longer made and sold by SILAS C. HERRING, whose license from Mr. Wilder to make and sell the same expired on the 2d Sept., 1854. Our Safes are all manufactured under the personal superintendence of Mr. WILDER, the original Patentee of the genuine Salamander Safe.

B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
For Sale ONLY by the undersigned,
FORRESTER, MOIR & CO.
22 & 24 St. Sacrament Street.
Montreal, June 25, 1856. 150

CLOVER SEED.

50 BAGS PRIME, for Sale by
CARTER, KERRY & CO.
March 9. 57

For Sale.

STAINED GLASS.

R. SHARPLEY has now on hand a large assortment of COLOURED SHEET GLASS.
By the Case or Sheet.

Crystal Block, Notre Dame St.
Feb. 26, 1857. 48

THE Subscriber has lately received a few very superior

BAGATELLE BOARDS.

R. SHARPLEY,
Notre Dame Street.
Feb. 26. 48

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

IN great variety, now in Stock, including Graduated Tinted Boards, Drawing Paper of all kinds, Brushes, Pencils, Colours in Tube Cake or Saucer. Also: Daguereotype Plates and Machines, Photographic Paper and Prepared Colors for the same.

R. SHARPLEY,
Crystal Block, Notre Dame St.
Feb. 26, 1857. 48

WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE,

IN addition to the Stock now on hand, the finest assortment of FRENCH

Paper Hangings

Ever imported into Canada, consisting of Drawing, Dining, Bed-Room, and Passage Paper of the newest designs. Also, Pannelled Paper and Decorations of the newest Paris fashions.

RICE SHARPLEY,
Crystal Block, Notre Dame St.
Feb. 26, 1857. 48

PATENT ANTI-GAROTTERS,

IN various styles, at
R. SHARPLEY'S,
Crystal Block.
Feb. 26. 48

MIRRORS! MIRRORS!

R. SHARPLEY has still on hand a few very handsome MIRRORS, from £4 5s to £25. Also, TOILET GLASSES in Papier Mache and Wood Frames—to be sold cheap for Cash.

Crystal Block
Notre Dame Street.
Feb. 26. 48

COALS! COALS!

SCREENED GRATE, STEAM, and SMITHS COAL.
For Sale by

G. & D. SHAW.
Nov. 25. 281

FOR SALE,

THAT LOT of LAND forming the South corner of Craig and St. Dominick Streets, with a good Stone Foundation for a House thereon.
Apply to

MESSRS. LEBLANC & CASSIDY,
Attorneys,
Craig Street.
Montreal, Feb. 20, 1857 43

WALNUT AND OAK LUMBER

20,000 Ft. WALNUT BOARDS and SCANTLINGS
5,000 Ft. ASH PLANKS
6,000 Ft. OAK do
Assorted Widths and Thicknesses.
All of the best quality. For Sale by

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.
Montreal, Feb. 4, 1857. 29

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

FRESH ORANGES and LEMONS just received by Express, and for Sale by

ALEX. McGIBBON,
Grocer, 154, Notre Dame Street.
Feb. 21. 44

DRIED APPLES.

2000 POUNDS just received by
M. A BUCK,
306 St Paul Street.
Jan. 24. 20

BROOMS! BROOMS!

THE Subscribers would offer to the Trade a Large Consignment of CORN BROOMS at prices as low as can be obtained.

They beg to call attention to those Brooms as being of the best quality, both as regards Material and Manufacture.

ADDY & CO.,
No. 13 Lemoine Street.
Dec. 19. 302

FAMILY MACKEREL.

A Supply of Extra Fine MACKEREL, put up in Kits, expressly for Family use, on hand and for Sale by

ALEX. McGIBBON,
General Grocer,
154 Notre Dame Street.
March 9. 57

COALS, COALS.

SCREENED GRATE COALS, in lots to sui purchasers, for sale by

G. & D. SHAW,
No. 8 Common Street.
Dec. 12 242

BELL'S PATENT GELATINE.

THE Undersigned have received per Steamer, a further supply of this much esteemed preparation.

Having been appointed Agents to the manufacturers, for Canada, they are authorized to take orders for importation at the lowest wholesale price, free of commission.

CARTER, KERRY & CO.
Feb. 11. 35

10 Cases Prunes,

IN CARTOONS, very fresh and superior, just received ex steamship ANGLO-SAXON, and for sale by

HAVILLAND, ROUTH & Co.
March 7. 56

Land Plaster.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale 500 bags, 200 lb. each, Finely Ground Land Plaster.

LYMANS, SAVAGE & CO.,
226 St. Paul Street.
6th March, 1857. 55

JUST RECEIVED, per 'INDIAN,' via Portland—
TWO BALES SCAPULARIES FLANNEL, of the very best quality.
At No 255 and 257 St. Paul Street.
Feb. 27. 49

Received per "Anglo Saxon."

5 PUNS } "Jameson & Sons" Irish Malt
5 hhds } Whiskey.
For sale by

HUGH FRASER,
30 St. Sacrament Street.
Feb. 24. 46

FOR SALE,

1,200 CORDS of FIREWOOD, of all kinds, in the Yard of the undersigned, Chaboillez Square, at reduced prices.

JOSEPH CARRIGNAN.
Montreal, March 9, 1857. du 58

FOR SALE,

INDIAN CORN and FRESH GROUND CORN MEAL.

J. & H. McLENNAN.
March 24 du 70

FOR SALE,

A PACKING PRESS,
Apply to
OGILVY, LEWIS & CO.
March 25, 1857. m 71

2000 LBS. LARGE RED AMERICAN ONION SEED—Guaranteed.
For sale by

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
(Late A. Savage & Co.,)
Next the Court House.
March 9. 57

RAPE OIL for Moderator Lamps
—AND—
Fine OLIVE LAMP OIL.
Just Received and for Sale.

S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Place d'Armes.
January 5

VERY FINE OLD PORT WINE, suitable for Invalids and Convalescents.

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Druggists, &c., next the Court House.
Dec. 30

JOBBING GARDENERS.

THE Subscribers beg to offer their services as above, either by the job or by the year. Fruit Trees pruned, Gardens laid out, &c., &c. Orders to be left at their house, 322 St. Lawrence Street.

SMITH, HALLEY & CO.
Feb. 26. 48

For Sale.

STEAMER "ARABIA."
JUST RECEIVED.
WILLIAM BENJAMIN & CO.
HAVE
JUST OPENED
ONE CASE OF
RICH FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
Also, ONE CASE of
Alexandre's Gloves.
NOTRE DAME STREET.
Feb. 12 36

Safety from Garotting!
THE
PATENT ENAMELED COLLARS,
THE BEST
PROTECTION
Against this most attrocious system of
ROBBERY.

These Collars can be had in almost every Retail Haberdashery Establishment in Town.
For Comfort, Protection and Economy, they are unequalled.
Feb. 25. 47

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
168 Notre Dame Street.

J. PARKIN begs to announce the arrival of a magnificent collection of

NEW LACE & MUSLIN GOODS,

Which will be ready for inspection on and after Monday next, and comprises a most extensive variety of beautiful Collars, Sleeves, Trimmings, &c., in Real Laces and Muslins, which, it is confidently believed, are unsurpassed on this Continent for Cheapness, Style, and Quality, the goods forming part of a large order given before the great advance in the European markets.
To wholesale buyers a liberal discount will be made.

J. PARKIN, Laceman,
168 Notre Dame Street.
Feb. 21. 44

W. W. CAMPBELL

Has this day opened a CASE of very carefully selected

SCARFS, TUBULARS,
SARDINIAN COLLARS,
TIES, &c.

The latest things that have appeared in London and Paris.
Also, MILITARY COLLARS of every size.
WHITE KID GLOVES of a better quality then usual, 2s 6d a pair.

12 Great St. James Street.
January 16. 14

AN EXCELLENT SHIRT,
LINEN FITTINGS, &c.
FOR ONE DOLLAR.

PARTIES wanting SHIRTS are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods.
The Subscriber does not profess to offer his present or remaining Stock at one half their original prices, as he has never yet obtained such profits as would admit of such immense sacrifices.
The remaining portion of Winter Hosiery, Gloves, Gentlemen's Polkas, Shirts, &c., will be offered cheap for cash.

FREDERIC GROSS,
151 Notre Dame Street.
Jan. 31. 26

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS,
AT THE
Montreal Hosiery Establishment,
272 NOTRE DAME STREET.

RINGLAND & EWART

BEG to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have determined to clear out their magnificent stock of Hosiery, Gloves, and Haberdashery, at a tremendous sacrifice. The stock comprises Ladies' French Kid Gloves, from the celebrated manufactory of Rouillon, Paris; Ladies' Cloth, Cashmere, Neapolitan and Redan Gloves, lined and unlined; Ladies' Driving Gauntlets, Ladies' Wool Gauntlets and Sleeves, Ladies' Wool Dresses, Vests and Drawers, in endless variety; Ladies' Wool Polkas, Vests and Capes; Ladies' Lambs Wool Hosiery, of every description and make; Children's Hosiery, in every style and quality, Gent's Dress and Regatta Shirts, in the newest styles, including the Vollkommen, Gorget and Cuirass shapes. Also, a splendid stock of Gent's Collars, in all the most approved shapes; Gent's Elastic Braces of all kinds; Gent's Stocks, Napoleon Ties, Waterford Ties and Scarfs, in endless variety; Gent's Lambs Wool Shirts and Drawers; Gent's Merino, Circassian and Lambs Wool Socks. Also, an extensive assortment of Small Wares, just received.
Terms Cash only, and no second price.
N. B.—Three Good Salesmen wanted.
Feb. 12. 36

THE
Gentlemen's Shirt Store,
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING,
AND
BABY LINEN ESTABLISHMENTS,
211 & 213 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Our Spring Stock of Shirts Complete

We are Agents for the Sale
OF
THE FOLLOWING LONDON MADE SHIRTS:
Ford's Eureka Shirts
Gorget Self-adjusting Shirts
The New Registered Approved Shirt,
The Kanata Shirts, our own make, always on hand.
Fancy Flannel Shirts, for Spring wear, immense variety.
Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns, &c., &c.

THE LADIES' DEPARTMENTS,
Under the immediate Superintendence of MRS. AITKIN.

Ladies' Underclothing,	Baby Linen,
Misses Outfitts,	Infant's Robes,
Children's Dresses,	Embroider'd Cloaks
Ladies' Skirts, in Skeleton, Zephyr, Quilted, Corded,	Baby Baskets, Flannel Squares, Flannel Setts.
Marriage Outfitts,	

JOHN AITKEN & CO.
March 13, 1857. 61

J. BELL & CO.'S.
PATENT REFINED GELATINE.

A PURE and economical substitute for Russian Isinglass, forming a colourless Jelly which possesses the nutritious and restorative properties of the best Calves' Feet Jelly.
In packets, with directions for use.
The smallest packet makes a quart of Jelly equal to that produced by the finest Russian Isinglass.

—ALSO,—
PATENT GELATINE
For making Jellies, Blanc Mange, Soups, Gravies, &c.,
In Packets with directions for use.
The smallest packet makes a quart of pure and nutritious Jelly or Blanc Mange, sufficiently firm to turn out of a mould.
Sold, wholesale and retail, by the Manufacturers, 338 Oxford Street, London, and by

CARTER, KERRY & CO.,
Feb. 7th, 1857. 3mD 1mC 32

WOOD FOR SALE.

NOW receiving by RAILROAD and for Sale at the YARD, Hay Market Square,

4,000 CORDS WOOD,
MAPLE.
BIRCH,
AND
BEECH

A. CONNOLLY.
Feb. 16 2mdu 39

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly, at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate a Joint Stock Company to establish a line of Steam Propellers to run between the Ports on the St. Lawrence and the Western Lakes.

Montreal, Jan. 22, 1857. 6w 30

For Sale.

NEW DRY GOODS.

The Subscribers have now opened the contents of

Upwards of 300 Packages
NEW DRY GOODS

Received ex "Bridgewater" and "Cicero," sailing packets at Boston, and "Anglo Saxon" and "Indian" steamships at Portland, and daily expecting further supplies per "North American," just arrived, "Elizabeth Hamilton," "Tempest" and other vessels.

No exertion has been spared in getting these Goods forward to an early market, and as Montreal is now more than able to compete with other places in Canada and the United States in doing an early wholesale business, the attention of buyers in Upper Canada is particularly called to this advertisement.

The Stock now opened is such as to suit the present demands of the trade, and consists generally of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

Among the latter will be found about

4,000 Pieces, New Styles,
FRENCH BONNET RIBBONS

which, from the superiority of their style and moderateness of price, as compared with English ones, are well worthy of notice.

CLARK, WIJKS & CO.,
St. Paul Street.
Montreal, March 16, 1857. 64

DALEY BROS. & CO.

ARE now receiving their Spring purchases Ex "Indian," "Niagara," "North America," "Amenea," "Alps," &c, &c., consisting of some

300 Cases and Bales
OF BRITISH
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

which they will open, and shew on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at their store, corner of St. Paul and St. Eloi Streets.
Montreal, March 24, 1857. 70

SOMETHING NEW!

THE Subscriber has just received, direct from Paris—
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
SABLE, FITCH & CAMEL HAIR, LETTERING & STRIPING

PENCILS;
GRAINING TOOLS,
ARTISTS' & GILDERS' TOOLS,
Gold Leaf, Bronzes, &c., &c.

A RAMSAY
Oil, Paint and Glass Stores,
118 & 120 McGill Street,
Montreal.
March 12. 1m 60

HAVING disposed of my interest in the RETAIL GROCERY, WINE AND SPIRIT BUSINESS, I am now prepared to sell the balance of my Stock consisting of such an assortment as Housekeepers, Hotels and Boarding Houses require—
PICKLES, SAUCES, PRESERVED MEATS, PRESERVED FRUITS, SPICES AND OTHER DRIED FRUITS.
All will be sold, say 20 per cent under cost, to save trouble of removing them.
The Stock of WINES, viz.,
PORT, SHERRY & MADEIRA,
are all first class, and will be sold low, notwithstanding the prices are going up, to save the trouble of removing them. They will be drawn off clear, which is an object.
Removing to St. Sacrament Street, opposite the New Exchange, on the 1st May next.

DANL. LANIGAN,
264 Notre Dame Street.
Feb. 26 48

THE Subscribers are now receiving, ex "Rio Grande," from Matanzas, "Star," from Cienfuegos, and "Mary," from Halifax, via Portland:—
338 hogsheads }
42 tierces } Very Bright SUGAR
36 barrels }
163 barrels } Choice No. 1 Canso HERRINGS
50 hf-do }
—Also, in Store,—
Puns fine old Demerara Spirits
Hf-chests Young Hyson, Hyson Twankay, Twankay and Congou TEAS
Barrels Wet Codfish, boxes Dry do
Barrels Cod Oil, boxes Lobsters
Boxes Broma, Pimento, Arrowroot, &c &c

J. & J. MITCHELL.
March 11, 1857. 59

RIFLE, ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, and REGULATION SWORDS, Gold Lace and Military Trimming, for sale by the subscriber at a small advance on the sterling cost.

WM. VAN ABBOTT
St. Paul Street Sale Rooms.
January 15. 12

FOR Sale by the Subscribers—
Framing Axes, New York Broad and Ship Carpenters' Axes, Millwright Axes, Bench Axes, assorted sizes. Carpenters and Railroad Adzes, Cast Steel Picks, Stone Hammers, Extra Cast Steel Socket Chisels, Millwright Augurs, and Convex Screw Augurs, different sizes. All of superior manufacture.

HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.
23 March, 1857. 69

Canvas.

BOILED Extra long Flax, and Navy Boiled, Boiled Tow, and Grass Bleached Canvas Numbers A 0 and 1 and 7.
For Sale by

HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.
23 March, 1857. 69

Noble's and Hoare's Superior London Varnish.

THE Subscribers have on hand an assortment of this celebrated Varnish, which they offer for Sale.

HAVILLAND ROUTH & CO.
23 March, 1857. 69

For Sale by the Subscribers.

75 KEGS SUPERIOR BUTTER.
HAVILLAND, ROUTH & CO.
March 25. 71

Lard! Lard!

FOR SALE—
Barrels } PRIME LARD
Kegs }
McLENNAN, McNAB & CO.
March 19. 66

Highwines! Highwines!

FOR SALE—
MORTON'S HIGHWINES in puncheons.
McLENNAN, McNAB & CO.
March 19. 66

The Subscriber has on hand.

100 HALF BRLS. HART'S No. 1 HERRINGS
150 bxs Digby Herrings, large size
50 brls London Porter

DANL. LANIGAN,
264 Notre Dame Street.
March 3. 52

Piesse & Lubin's Perfumes.

JUST RECEIVED PER "INDIAN"—A supply of
FRANGIPANNI PERFUMES
—ALSO—
FRANGIPANNI POMADE
FRANGIPANNI SOAP
Together with a variety of New Pefumes, Soaps, &c., from the above celebrated house.

S. J. LYMAN & CN.,
Place d'Armes.
March 18. 65

LANE, STEPHENS & CO. offer for Sale—
500 brls Mess Pork
200 brls Prime Mess do
50 brls Prime Pork
100 brls No 1 Lard
50 kegs do
100 tierces Prime Mess Beef
100 brls do do
1000 Smoked Hams
—Also,—
100 hhds Bright Porto Rico Sugar
March 23. 69

BRANDY.

LANE, STEPHENS & CO., Agents for the Vine Growers Company of Cognac, offer for Sale, in bond or duty paid—
50 hhds Cognac, Pale and Dark
50 qr-casks do do
50 octaves do do
200 cases Cognac Vintage 1840
200 do do do 1851
March 23. 69

Houses, &c.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.

TO LET,
The Four Story Cut Stone Store on Custom House Square, at present occupied by A. Walker, Esq., as a Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.
Apply to

SEYMOUR, WHITNEY & CO.
6th Feb. 1857. 31

LARGE ICE HOUSE TO LET.
That Large ICE HOUSE, situated in Queen Street, St. Ann's Suburb, built by A. SAVAGE & Co., and used by them for several years. The building holds from 15 to 1800 blocks. Rent moderate.
Apply to

ALFRED SAVAGE,
226 St. Paul Street.
January 3. 2

TO LET.
AT ST. LAMBERT, opposite the City, TWO STONE HOUSES, at present occupied as an Hotel by Mr. Peter Morris, with convenient Outbuildings, and a FARM of about one hundred Acres of land. Apply to

JOSEPH TIFFIN.
Oct. 28. 257

TO BE LET.
THOSE THREE STORES in Great St. James' Street, each 20 feet front by 120 in depth, comprising DAVID'S BLOCK.
Rent very moderate.
—ALSO,—
THE BASEMENT in Great St. James Street, 50 x 63, well adapted for Storage or Wine Vaults.
—Also,—
THE BASEMENT under the entire Block, 63 x 120, admirably adapted for Storage, being well floored, and fitted up with GAS.
—ALSO,—
THE NEW THREE STORY STONE DWELLING and DEPENDANCIES in Sherbrooke Street, adjoining the Residence of B. HOLMES, Esq.
—And—
THAT DELIGHTFUL COTTAGE and GARDEN, at Cote St. Antoine, near METCALF Terrace.
Apply to

M. E. DAVID,
43, Little St. James St.
Between 12 and 2.
Feb. 3. 28

TO LET.
TWO THREE STORY CUT STONE HOUSES, St. Joseph Street, near Guy Street, with all modern conveniences, gas, baths, water-closets, &c., and a small orchard attached to each of these houses. Splendid view of the Mountain and environs.
They can be converted into public offices, being at a short distance from the Grand Trunk Depot.

THE "ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL," Jacques Cartier Square, near the Court House.
This establishment contains two hot air furnaces, a boiler, gas apparatus and gasaliers, baths, water-closets, and several handsome drawing-rooms, and about one hundred apartments.
Rent moderate.

ONE SPACIOUS ROOM on the second flat of a Stone House, near Bonsecours Market, suitable for a milliner, or for an office.
Also,—A LARGE ATTIC in the same house, extending from St. Paul to Commissioners Streets.

ROUER ROY,
26 St. Gabriel Street,
Or 8 Notre Dame Street.
Feb. 10. 34

HOUSE AND BAKERY TO LET,
A Two-Story STONE HOUSE in College Street, No. 45, nearly opposite the College, occupied by Mr. J. Whylie. The Bakery is on the same premises, in the rear, occupied by Messrs. Scott & Hamilton. The Oven is new and in good order. Both can be let together or separate.
Apply to

U. BOUDREAU,
No. 200 Notre Dame Street.
Feb. 11. 35

TO LET,
From 1st May next,
TWO STORES in Lemoine Street, Nos. 13 and 15, adjoining.
Apply to

HENRY JACKSON,
Or to BOYER & HAWLEY,
Commissioners Street.
Feb. 5. 30

TO LET,
ONE of the DWELLINGS and OUTHOUSES of a Double Cottage, a Cote a Barron, at the rate of £30 a year until the 1st May next.

W. A. BOVEY.
July 156

TO LET,
From the first of May,
THOSE TWO FIRST-CLASS BRICK DWELLINGS situate on St. Antoine Street, above Richmond Square, one of the most desirable localities about the city—fifteen minutes walk from the business part of the city.
Apply to

OWEN McGARVEY,
244 Notre Dame Street.
Sept. 20. 225

WANTED
A HOUSE or COTTAGE in the neighborhood of, or within three-quarters of a mile from, the East-end of Notre Dame Street, with good Yard and Stabling private. The house to contain five or six rooms and an underground kitchen.
Address "J. S.," No. 63 St. Lewis Street.
Feb. 27. 49

TO LET,
The Upper Part of the Premises lately occupied by Brown & Childs.
These Rooms are large and commodious, and are suitable for Dwellings, Offices, or Manufacturing purposes.
Inquire of

C. LAPIERRE & CO.,
Opposite Chrystal Block.
Feb. 26. 48

SHOP AND DWELLING TO LET.
That Shop in Notre Dame Street at present occupied by Mr. John C. Brown.
Apply to

J. S. MORLEY,
Peoples' Bank.
March 7. 56

TO LET,
A TWO STORY STONE HOUSE Durham Place, St. Lewis Street, with Closets, Baths, and Out-Houses.

JOSEPH LEVY.
February 9. mf-33

TO LET,
A handsome COTTAGE, Stables, &c., &c., at Hochelaga, twenty minutes drive from the City, with Four or Ten Acres of Land. Apply to

WILSON & COUILLARD.
March 5. 2m ts 54

TO LET,
A First-Class STORE and OFFICE in St. Nicholas Street (near the Exchange).
Apply to

THEODORE HART.
Montreal, March 17, 1857. du 64

TO LET,
From the 1st May next,
A beautifully situated THREE STORY CUT-STONE HOUSE, in Windsor Place, Dorchester Street (West).
Apply to

ARCH. FERGUSON,
Windsor Place, Dorchester Street.
Montreal, March 13, 1857. 61

TO LET,
A FIRST CLASS STORE in Wilson's Block, St. Paul Street, No. 163.
Enquire of

MR. THOS. COUILLARD,
167 St. Paul Street.
Jan. 30. 25

TO LET,
The Establishment, situated in St. Paul and Commissioner Streets, now occupied by P. & A. Jodoin. Possession 1st May.
Apply to

PIERRE JODOIN.
Feb. 12. 36

Houses, &c.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.

TO LET,
From the 1st May next,
THAT beautifully situated Three-Story CUT STONE HOUSE, in Dorchester Street, (West) now occupied by JOHN MITCHELL, ESQ. Enquire of the Proprietor,

ARCHD. FERGUSON,
Windsor Place,
Dorchester Street, Beaver Hall.
Feb. 11. 35

TO LET.
THE large premises in St. THERESE Street, heretofore the CANADA GAZETTE buildings, 80 & 40 feet, four Stories, with deep frost proof cellars, well adapted for a wholesale Store, Factory or Bonded warehouse, with numerous offices and fire proof vault,
—Also,—
The large Vaults, and offices and dwelling, St. Gabriel Street, well adapted for a Wine Merchant. The above are in the immediate vicinity of the Court House, also a farm of eighty acres at St. Lambert, opposite the City of Montreal, near the Railroad and Bridge termini.
Apply to.

THOS. S. JUDAH.
Feb 10, 1857. 34

TO LET,
House No. 4 Sydenham Place,—No. 200 St. Antoine Street.
Apply on the premises at One o'clock, P.M.
Feb. 18. 41

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.
A newly erected COTTAGE and GARDEN, pleasantly situated at the Tanneries des Rollands, at the corner of the Road leading from thence towards the Lachine Canal. It is furnished with double windows and blinds, and will be finished to suit tenants, or sold as it now stands.
For particulars, enquire of

JOHN M. GILBERT,
21, St. Sacrament St.,
Montreal,
Or to the Proprietor,
CHAS. S. BURROUGHS,
St. Andrews, Ottawa.
Montreal, Feb. 19, 1857. 42

TO LET OR FOR SALE.
Possession given on the 1st May.
THAT Splendid first-class CUT STONE HOUSE, No. 10, entrance of Bonaventure Street; all thoroughly painted and papered; heated with HOT AIR and lighted with GAS. It is situated in a good locality, within a few minutes walk of all the business and central parts of the City, and well adapted for business or professional men.
Apply on the Premises, or at
No. 30 GREY NUN STREET.
Montreal, January 15th, 1857. 14

TO LET
A First Class HOUSE in Beaver Hall Terrace, with coach house, ice house, and stables.
Apply to

JOHN ATTKINSON,
No. 44 Dorchester Street.
Feb. 16. 40

TO LET,
A Three Story STONE HOUSE in Great St. James Street, at present occupied by T. C. KEEFER, Esquire.
Enquire of

J. S. McCORD.
Feb. 19. 42

TO LET.
PART of that FIRST CLASS STONE HOUSE at present occupied by O. Berthelot, Esq., No. 77, Great St. James Street. Apply to

MRS. GUNN,
Baby Linen Warehouse,
75 Great St. James Street.
Feb. 24. 46

TO LET,
A ROOM well adapted for a BOOK-BINDERY, or such a-like business.
Apply at the Herald Office.
January 29. 24

TO LET
From the 1st May next,
A First Class three story Cut Stone House, No. 70 Craig Street, with gas and water.
—ALSO,—
Those valuable business premises in Great St. James Street, immediately opposite the Odd Fellows Hall, at present occupied as a furniture warehouse by Mr. John Carlisle.
Apply to

R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
31 St. François Xavier Street.
6th February, 1857. 31

TO LET,
A comfortable House, corner of Richmond Square and Place Rodier.

CHARLES S. RODIER.
Feb. 17. 40

OFFICE TO LET,
From First of May Next.
The OFFICE, corner of St. François Xavier and St. Sacrament Streets, at present occupied by Wm. Turner, Esq. Apply to

JAMES SCOTT,
27 St. François Xavier Street.
March 11. 59

TO LET
An excellent ATTIC, about 80 feet long by 20 wide, well adapted for Manufacturing purposes. Apply at the Herald Office.
January 27. 22

TO LET,
THREE Brick COTTAGES situated in St. Michel Street, near St. Catherine. Each Cottage contains 9 Rooms.
Apply to

LOUIS DURAND,
On the premises.
Feb. 10. 34

TO LET,
The DWELLING HOUSE No. 22 Notre Dame Street, now occupied by Doctor Henry, near the Donegana Hotel.
—ALSO,—
The DWELLING HOUSE, corner of Barclay and Water Streets, opposite St. Helen' Island.
Possession on 1st May next.
Apply to

MR. BLEAKLEY,
47 St. Gabriel Street;
Or, MR. ATKINSON
44 Dorchester Street.
Feb. 21. 44

TO LET,
From 1st May next,
TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with Stone Fronts, fitted-up as Dwellings and Shops, situated in Craig Street just at the foot of St. François Xavier Street.
For particulars, enquire of

JOHN M. GILBERT,
21, St. Sacrament Street,
Or to the Proprietor,
CHARLES S. BURROUGHS,
St. Andrews, Ottawa.
Feb. 11. 35

TO LET.
FROM the 1st of May next, TWO TENEMENTS, Nos. 18 & 20 in St. Nicholas Tolentine Street, Quebec Suburbs.
—Also,—
Tenement No. 5 in Campeau Street, Quebec Suburbs,—Suitable for respectable families. Rent moderate.
Apply to,

ARCHIBALD HUME,
Per his Attorney.
JOHN SPEIRS.
Exchange Buildings.
March 11, 1857. 59

TO LET,
The CANDLE and SOAP FACTORY, with Dwelling House, Stables, Ice House, Sheds, &c., in Hermine Street, off Craig Street. The Stand is the best and most convenient for the business in the city.
A quantity of Candle Moulds and Soap Frames can be disposed of to the Lessee.
Apply to

ANDREW MACFARLANE,
258 St. Paul Street.
March 20. 67

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

FOR SALE.
SUMMIT LODGE PROPERTY

ONE of the most valuable and eligibly situated properties in Canada West, consisting of 300 Acres of Land, unsurpassed in quality, situated within half a mile of the Great Western Railway, on the Macadamized Road leading from Hamilton to London; one mile from the Depot at Eastwood, and exactly three miles East of Woodstock, the flourishing County Town of Oxford. The dwelling house is a fit residence for any country gentleman, the offices are spacious, in in good repair, and commensurate with the extent of the farm.—The surrounding grounds are well planted with fruit and other trees, and tastefully laid out. Fall wheat sown, and Spring ploughing with other preparatory operations, will be available to the purchaser: the farm only being placed in market in consequence of the declining health of the occupier. Immediate possession might be given, except the dwelling house, which would be surrendered to the purchaser on the opening of navigation. The land might be disposed of in lots of one or two hundred acres. Terms of payment liberal.—
Apply to

HENRY JOSEPH,
Exchange Buildings, Toronto;
To W. S. HENDERSON,
On the Premises;
Or to JOHN HENDERSON,
The Proprietor, at Montreal.
February 6. 3m 31

HOUSE AND LOT IN BONAVENTURE STREET FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Two-story WOODEN BUILDING, No. 83, forming the corner of Edward's Lane and Bonaventure st., together with the vacant Lot No. 81, in the said street. Also, two small Wooden COTTAGES, being Nos. 20 and 22, Edward's Lane.
If not sold privately before the 28th inst., this Property will be offered at Public Auction on Tuesday April, 2nd.
For terms and particulars, apply to

J. H. DORWIN.
81 DeBleury Street
Or E. G. P. MITTLEBERGER,
Duclos' Hotel, College Street,
W. ROSS, Notary Public,
Little St. James Street.
March 19th, 1857. dm 68

HOUSES TO LET,
ON Molson Terrace, 5 Brick Dwelling Houses, each having two Parlours 18 by 13, connected with folding doors, and opening to a Verandah erected to overlook the River St. Lawrence, four bed rooms in the chamber story, basement kitchen with sink, servants rooms, pantry, store room, and a large cellar underneath, yard, stone stable, brick coach house, &c., complete. Rent very moderate and possession immediately.

A Good Two Story cut stone House, in good order, situate on St. Mary Street, near the Longueuil Ferry, with yard, stable and shed. Possession immediately. Rent moderate.
—ALSO,—
FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON MODERATE TERMS.
THE GROUND and PREMISES, formerly occupied as a Car Factory by Messrs. McLEAN & WRIGHT, situated in GRIFFINTOWN, containing 133 feet on Kempt Street, 137 on Murray Street, and 191 on Smith Street, with a large Brick Building formerly used as a GAS HOUSE, a Wooden Coal-Shed, a Brick Car-House, Blacksmith's Shop, and Dwelling-House thereon erected.
For further information, apply to

THOMAS MOLSON, Esq.,
Or his Agent.
March 11. 59

FOR SALE AT SOREL,
A handsome and commodious DWELLING, situated on the Royal Square, formerly the residence of the late Capt J. R. Sincennes.
Apply to the undersigned.

J. F. SINCENNES.
Feb. 17. 2mdc 40

TO LET
PART of the PREMISES occupied by Messrs. William Darling & Co., fronting on St. Joseph Street.
Apply at their Office,
No. 239 St. Paul St.
February 5th. 30

TO LET,
That First-Class Four-Storey Cut-Stone STORE, (64 McGill Street,) at present occupied by W. R. Seaver.
Apply at No. 243 St. Paul Street, to

JACOB DeWITT, JR.
Montreal, March 19, 1857. 66

DOUBLE OFFICE TO LET,
IN St. Nicholas Street, first door from St. Sacrament Street, on the left.
Enquire at 21 St. Sacrament Street.
May 29. 127

TO LET,
Complete OFFICES with Brick Vaults, Closets and Toilet Room, in the Cut Stone Block of Buildings now finishing, the Property of Estate Masson, situate in Little St. James Street.
The Houses can be converted into very comfortable Dwellings for Professional gentlemen wishing to reside over their Offices. Apply to

L. BEAUDRY,
54, St. Gabriel Street.
Feb. 24. 46

TO LET
The TWO Cut-Stone HOUSES owned by Sir L. H. LaFontaine, at the corner of little St. James and St. Lambert Streets, and now occupied by the Grand Trunk Railway Company.
Apply to

J. A. BERTHELOT,
Advocate.
Feb. 7. 32

TO LET,
A Brick COTTAGE, in the Village of Sorel, with Stables, Coach-house, &c. Fruit and Flower Garden attached. Rent moderate.

FOSTER & COWIE,
75 Lemoine Street.
Montreal, March 19, 1857. 66

TO LET.
Possession given on 1st May next.
OFFICE on St. François Xavier near Notre Dame Street.
TWO FRONT ROOMS in Building known as Old Courier Office. For particulars apply to

G. E. STARNES,
On the Premises.
March 12, 1857. 60

TO LET,
A Superior DWELLING HOUSE in Lagauchetiere Street, No. 204, with Hot Air Furnace, Gas, &c. Rent moderate.
Apply to

J. C. H. LACROIX.
Lagauchetière Street.
March 3. trs-52

TO LET,
Two or Three two story Brick Houses in Mountain Street, known as Poplar Place. Rent moderate. Possession on first May next.
—ALSO,—
Several two story Brick Houses on Acqueduct Street. Possession on 1st May. Apply to

C. TUGGEY,
At Messrs. J. & W. Hilton.
Feb. 6th. mwf 31

McDonald's Carriage Making Establishment.

TO LET,
A part of those premises, offering superior advantages to parties wishing to rent, the above being the oldest Carriage Making Establishment in Canada.
Apply on the premises to

JOHN C. McDONALD.
Feb. 23. mwf 45

TO LET,
Several APARTMENTS situated in the centre of the City.
Apply at the *Herald* Office.
March 25. 71

TO LET,
Furnished or Unfurnished, a First-clas HOUSE in Richmond Square, or the Furniture sold at a valuation. Possession immediately if required.
Address: Box 503 Post Office.
Montreal, March 23, 1857. du 71

ATTENTION!!

FOR SALE,
BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT,

THE Properties hereinafter described, belonging to the succession of the late IGNACE BERTRAND, Esq., in his lifetime merchant of the Village of L'Acadie, or Ste. Marguerite de Blairfindie, to wit:—

1st. A FARM, being No. 44, situated on the Côte de L'Acadie, in the said Parish of Ste. Marguerite de Blairfindie, measuring sixty-eight arpents and thirty-five perches in superficies, bounded in front by the Little River of Chambly, with a house, barn, and other buildings thereon erected.

2nd. Another FARM, being No. 54 on the same Côte, measuring eighty-nine arpents and thirty-three perches in superficeis, bounded in front by the Little Montreal River, with a wooden house, barn, and other buildings thereon erected.

3rd. Another FARM situated in the Parish of St. Jacques Le Mineur, measuring ninety-three arpents in superficeis, bounded in front by the Ruisseau des Noyers, with a wooden house, two barns, and other buildings thereon erected.

4th. A BUILDING LOT situate in the Village of L'Acadie, measuring ninety feet in front, bounded in front by the Queen's highway, in rear by the Little Montreal River, with a two-storey house and other buildings thereon erected.

5th. Another BUILDING LOT situated in the same Village, measuring sixty feet in front, one arpent in depth, bounded in front by the Queen's highway, with a wooden house and a small building thereon erected.

6th. Another BUILDING LOT, situated to the North-East of the Papineau Road, being No. 57, measuring two arpents in front, by one hundred and forty-five feet in depth, a little above the Toll-Gate on the said Papineau Road, without buildings.

For the conditions of Sale, which will be easy and liberal, apply to Mr. LOUIS MAROIS, in the said Village of L'Acadie, to Mr. CHARLES VIAU, No. 237 Mignonne Street, Montreal, or to the undersigned Notaries,
By order of the Heirs.

J. A. LABADIE, N.P.,
J. E. O. LABADIE, N.P.
Montreal, March 23, 1857. mwt 71

SALE
BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

WILL BE SOLD to the last and highest bidder, at the door of the Parish Church of ST. MICHEL DE LACHINE, on MONDAY, the THIRTEENTH day of APRIL next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon,

A FARM belonging to the succession of the late Mr. ABRAHAM PICARD, situated in the said Parish of St. Michel de Lachine, measuring two arpents, five perches and a half in front, by twenty arpents in depth, where the said farm has only one arpent in front, by fourteen arpents in depth, the whole more or less, bounded in front by the river St. Lawrence, in rear partly by the road of the Côte de Liesse partly by Paul Picard and partly by Nicholas Martin, on the North-East side by Jean Bte. Descarie, and on the South-West side by the said Paul Picard, with a stone house, barn, and other buildings thereon erected. The whole in good order. There must be deducted from this farm two small building lots, of which one belongs to Godfroi Loisel, and on the other stands a school house.

The conditions of Sale will be announced at the time of adjudication, and may be learned previously by application to the undersigned Notaries.

J. A. LABADIE, N.P.,
J. E. O. LABADIE, N.P.
Montreal, 23rd March, 1857. r ws 71

ATTENTION!

SALE
BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

ON MONDAY, the Thirtieth of MARCH instant, at ELEVEN o'clock, precisely, in the FORENOON, will be sold to the last and highest bidder, at the Door of the Parish Church of Montreal, the properties hereinafter described, belonging to the community of Property, heretofore existing between Mr. John McGinnis, Plasterer, of the Parish of Montreal, and the late Mrs. Helen Breen, his first wife, to wit:

1st. A BUILDING LOT situated in the St. Louis Ward of this City, measuring forty-eight by ninety-seven English feet, more or less, bounded in front by Lagauchetière Street, in rear by the representatives of the late Joseph Namur, on one side, to the N.E., by Thomas J. J. Loranger, Esq., and on the other side, to the S.W., by Mr. John Bower, with two Brick Houses, of two storeys, and outbuildings thereon erected.

2nd. A LOT OF LAND situated on the Coté St. Louis, in the Parish of Montreal, about one mile from the City, measuring ten by twelve-and-a-half perches, more or less, (less a Building Lot of sixty by eighty feet) bounded in front by the Queen's highway, in rear and at one side by one named Lecompte or his representatives, and on the other side, partly by the heirs Cadieux or Lionais, and partly by a reserved Lot, with a Stone House and other buildings thereon erected.

The conditions of the Sale will be announced at the time of adjudication, and may in the interim be ascertained by application to the undersigned.
By order of those interested,

J. A. LABADIE, N.P.
J. E. O. LABADIE, N.P.
Montreal, March 9, 1857. r ws-59

SALE
BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

ON MONDAY, the THIRTIETH day of MARCH instant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at the door of the Parish Church of STE. ROSE, ISLE JESUS, will be sold and adjudged to the last and highest bidder—

A LOT OF LAND, belonging to the community of property heretofore existing between Jean Baptiste Cadieux and Clémence Lemory *dite* Delorme, his deceased wife, situated in the above named parish, Côte du Petit Ste. Rose, measuring one arpent in front, by twenty-four arpents in depth, more or less, bounded in front by the lower road, in rear by Alexis Gallipeau, on one side, to the north-east, by Michel Mormet and on the other side, to the south-west, by Casimire Vaillancourt, without buildings.

The conditions of sale will be announced at the time of adjudication and may be ascertained before, by application to the undersigned.

M. CHAREST, N. P.
Ste. Rose, 8th March, 1857. m w 59

SALE
BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

ON MONDAY, the SIXTH of APRIL next, will be Sold by Auction, the immoveable Property hereinafter described, belong to Madame the Widow PRUDENT MORIN *dit* VALCOURT, and to her minor Children, to wit:

1st. At the door of the Parish Church of ST. PIE, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon—
A FARM situated in the Parish of St. Pie, on the Presque Isle, of two arpents and three perches in front, by thirty arpents in depth, bounded in front by the Yamaska River, in rear by the lands of St. Damase, to the North-East, by Narcisse Blais, and to the South-West, by Gregoire Gingras, all in cultivation, with a house, barn and other buildings thereon erected.

2nd. At the door of the Parish Church of ST. PAUL OF ABBOTSFORD, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon—
A FARM situated in that Parish, in the Concession of St. Charles, of three arpents and a half in front, by twenty-seven and a half arpents in depth, bounded in front by the Yamaska mountain, in rear by the Township of Milton, to the North-East, by William Wallace, and to the South-West, by Basile Brunelle, partly in cultivation and partly in standing wood, with a house, barn, and other buildings thereon erected.

For Conditions of Sale, apply to the undersigned Notary.

LS. TACHE, N.P.
St. Hyacinthe, 16th March, 1857. r mt 66

NOTICE.

MR. JEAN BAPTISTE ARCHAMBAULT, Testamentary Executor of the late JOSEPH ARCHAMBAULT, in his lifetime carpenter, of the Parish of St. Rose, Isle Jesus, hereby gives notice, that those having claims upon the succession of the said deceased, or who may have such, to present them for liquidation, as soon as possible, at the office of the undersigned Notary, in the VILLAGE of ST. ROSE, authorized by him to that effect.
For the said Testamentary Executor.

M. CHAREST, N. P
Ste. Rose, 14th Feb., 1857.
1m w 59

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, was DISSOLVED, by mutual consent, on the 28th day of FEBRUARY last. All debts due to or by the late firm, will be settled by JAMES HINGSTON.

MATHEW BAXTER,
JAMES HINGSTON.
Montreal, March 11, 1857.

With reference to the above the Business heretofore carried on by Baxter & Hingston, will be continued by the undersigned, in the same premises in his own name, and on his own account.

JAMES HINGSTON.
March 12. 60

STORAGE FOR GRAIN.

GRAIN TRANSHIPPED and STORED at current rates.

JAMES HERVEY,
Canal Basin
May 22 1y 119

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(*Abridged from the Toronto Globe.*)

TUESDAY, March 24.

(*Concluded.*)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Attorney General MACDONALD moved the concurrence of the house in the resolutions reported from the Committee of the Whole, in favor of a permanent seat of government, the appropriation of £225,000 for buildings, and the reference to her Majesty to fix the locality where they should be situated.

Mr. BROWN said, that after so much time devoted to the debate on this subject last week, he did not intend to detain the house at any length now, but he did not think they should proceed to a division on the question without remark. He thought that if anything could induce them to hesitate in the path on which they had entered, it would be the spectacle presented by the administration during this discussion. He objected also to the house being called upon to vote in the dark so large a sum as $900,000, without having the least idea where or how it was to be expended, and concluded by again urging upon the house the view he had presented in the former debate, that the union of the two provinces, comprising populations widely different in nationality, in language, in social and religious feelings, etc., being still an experiment, the time has not yet arrived for fixing the seat of government permanently in any one place.

Hon. MR. SPENCE had thought that the question was sufficiently discussed before, and had been surprised at the member for Lambton renewing the discussion. The hon. member for Lambton argued that it was not of sufficient importance to require an immediate settlement, and he stated that if anything was necessary to convince him of that it was the position which the government had assumed on this occasion, in instigating their supporters to move amendments to their own proposition. To that statement he gave an emphatic denial.

Mr. BROWN—The government, in introducing their resolutions, said they would stand or fall by them; and yet the Attorney General was the first to give us intimation of any amendments to them. An honble. gentleman having got up to speak, the Attorney General said, "You will have plenty of opportunity to speak, as five or six amendments are to be offered to the resolutions," and shortly afterwards we saw the member for Laprairie, a supporter of the government, getting up to move an amendment.

Mr. LORANGER—I deny altogether that I had any understanding with the Attorney General about moving my amendment.

Mr. BROWN—How did the Attorney General know of it then, beforehand.

Hon. Mr. SPENCE said that the hon. member for Lambton's explanation was different from what he had stated in commencing his speech, that the government had instigated their supporters to move these amendments. To that he gave a distinct and positive denial. He claimed for this government that they had attempted what no previous government had dared to do—to settle this question. The member for Lambton had admitted that the principle of a fixed seat of government is right, we should bend ourselves earnestly to the attainment of it. He (Mr. Spence) could not admit that it was a sign of incapacity in the government that they acknowledged their inability of themselves to settle the question. That inability had been found, not in this ministry merely, but in every ministry since 1843. As to the reference to England, he put it to the candour of the member for Lambton whether he believed that the government as now constituted could bring in and carry a plan of their own. Could he have expected it from the Hincks administration, or the Baldwin administration?

Mr. BROWN—Yes!

Mr. SPENCE—Why then did he not press it on them, when he supported those governments?

Mr. BROWN—Because I have always been in favour of the alternating system.

Mr. SPENCE—Does the member for Lambton say that he never voted for a fixed seat of government?

Mr. BROWN—No, never!

Mr. SPENCE, to show that he had, read from the journals of 1856, showing that Mr Brown had voted for an amendment to insert in lieu of certain words in a motion of Mr. Powell's the words "and that the seat of government be permanently fixed in Upper Canada." Did the hon. member still deny that he had ever voted for a permanent seat of Government?

Mr. BROWN—Certainly.

Mr. SPENCE went on to defend the reference to England, alleging that there was nothing in it involving any loss of national character on the part of this province.

Mr. BROWN rose to make an explanation in reference to his alleged vote for a permanent seat of government.

Mr. SPENCE—Did I quote falsely?

Mr. BROWN said there was a way of putting forward a part of the truth, which was not the whole truth. On the occasion referred to, hon. J. S. Macdonald moved that a permanent seat of government be established. He (Mr. Brown) moved in amendment that it was inexpedient to consider the question of a permanent seat of government during that session. The amendment was rejected, the house affirming the resolution that there should be a permanent seat. Various places were then proposed and voted down, until the question only remained between Quebec on the one hand, and Upper Canada on other. What was he to do? Because he had voted against a permanent seat, when the house had decided that there should be one, was he not at liberty to select among the places offered? Was he to go out and not vote at all? Certainly not; and having only to choose between Quebec and Upper Canada, he voted for the latter. And yet, in these circumstances the hon. gentleman had thought fit to get up and charge him with having voted for a fixed seat of government? The hon. gentleman should have dealt more candidly with the house. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. CAYLEY said that the hon. gentleman's indignation was misplaced. He (Mr. C.) had been charged with inconsistency by the other side, for having occupied a position similar to that of the member for Lambton.

Mr. FOLEY charged the Postmaster General with want of candour in the quotation he had made from the Journals of the house in 1843. The Postmaster General had been very pathetic about the inconveniences of the alternate system and the sufferings of the clerks. In 1854 the hon. gentleman, when at Quebec, had been equally pathetic in favour of the alternate system—the removal to Toronto, and the removal back to Quebec at the end of four years. Whence the change? He attributed it to the fact that the Attorney General was the master mind of the Cabinet, and had succeeded in moulding the minds of his colleagues to suit his own purposes. In this case, as in that of the difficulties with the late premier, the Attorney General always managed to turn up the trump card. He had little doubt that if the home government selected a permanent seat, Kingston would be the place. If it was true that this parliament could not decide the matter, let it be made a test question at the next election, that the voice of the people might be obtained upon it. But the government had never yet made anything like a fair attempt to get a decision from this house. Let them make that attempt, and, if they failed to obtain a decision, then let them make their appeal to the proper tribunal—the people.

Mr. PATRICK, in reference to the amendment which he had moved a few days ago, in favour of Ottawa, said that, although he had given notice of it as he had done every session since 1851, he had been disposed to drop it, having watched the manœuvering of the government. Having been told, however, by the gentlemen on his right (Mr. Loranger) that if he did not move it, two others, friends of the government, had motions written out for the purpose, he had thought it better that it should proceed from himself, who was sincerely in favour of Ottawa. (Hear, hear.)

The question of concurrence was then taken on the first resolution, which was carried on a division.

The second resolution appropriating £225,000 was carried on a division of 64 to 48.

Yeas—Messrs. Alleyn, Bellingham, Benjamin, Bowes, Brodier, Attorney General Cartier, Cassault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chisholm, Clarke, Conger, Cooke, Crysler, Daly, J. B. Daoust, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dostaller, Dufresne, Egan, Fellows, Felton, Ferres, Thos. Fortier, Fournier, Gill, Guevremont, Labelle, Laporte, Larwill, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Loranger, Lumsden, M'Beth, Attorney General McDonald, McCann, Masson, Matheson, Meagher, Mongenais, Jos. C. Morrison, A. Morrison, Polette, Pouliot, Powell, Price, Rankin, Rhodes, Robinson, Roblin, Sol. General Ross, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Somerville, Southwick, Spence, Stevenson, Supple, Terrill, Turcotte, Whitney, and Yielding—64.

Nays—Messrs. Aikens, Baby, Bell, Biggar, Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Cameron, Chaffers, Chapais, Christie, Cooke, Chas. Daoust, Darche, Delong, DeWitt, J. B. E. Dorion, A. A. Dorion, Evanturel, Ferguson, Ferrie, Flint, Foley, O. C. Fortier, Fraser, Freeman, Gamble, Gould, Hartman, Holton, Huot, Jackson, Laberge, R. MacDonald, McKenzie, Marchildon, Mattice, Merritt, Munro, O'Farrell, Papin, Patrick, Prevost, Sanborn, Simard, Thibadeau, Valois and Wright—48.

On the third resolution, referring the selection of the place to her Majesty,

Mr. PATRICK moved an amendment, providing that one of the three cities, Ottawa, Kingston, and Montreal, be selected out as the capital of Canada.

Mr. CAMERON was afraid the proposition would come within the pale of the Lottery Act of last session. (Laughter.)

The yeas and nays being called by several members the amendment was negatived by 108 to 2; Mr. Patrick and Mr. Alanson Cooke alone voting yea.

Mr. ALLEYN moved in amendment to add the following words as a proviso:—"That to give time for the completion of the necessary accommodations for the government and legislature, such reference to her Majesty shall not alter the arrangement by which the seat of government shall remain at Toronto till 1859, and then be removed to Quebec for four years."

The SPEAKER—Who seconds the motion?

After a pause of a few moments, the Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Mr Lemieux, announced himself as the seconder, the statement drawing forth loud ironical cheers from the Opposition.

The SPEAKER having read the amendment,

Attorney General MACDONALD rose and said, that the government were willing to accept the amendment, as it was their intention to carry out the present arrangement until buildings on the permanent site to be chosen, were provided. (Ironical cheers.)

Mr. SIMARD asked whether he was to understand that it was the intention of the government to carry the seat of government to Quebec for four years after leaving Toronto, or only for such time as might be required to provide buildings on the permanent site? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ALLEYN rising to speak, was met by cries of "let the government answer for themselves." Mr. A. went on to remark that the object of his motion was not, that the seat of government should go to Quebec for the whole four years, but only for such time as was necessary for providing the other accommodations. He was willing to strike out the concluding words of his motion, "for four years."

Hon. Mr. LEMIEUX, on behalf of the government replied to Mr. Simard's question, that it was their intention to go to Quebec, only until the permanent buildings should be finished.

Mr. A. A. DORION warned the members from Quebec that they might place as much reliance on this promise of the government, as they had found ought to have been placed in their pledge at the time it was resolved to remove to Toronto, that the alternate system should be continued. He had been utterly surprised to hear the Attorney General give such a pledge. If the Home Government sent any answer, it would in all probability be received in the course of the summer. The buildings could be commenced in the following season, and would be ready to receive Parliament in 1860. Could the Attorney General defend the incurring of £100,000 of expenses of removal from Toronto to Quebec, for the sake of five or six months that would elapse before the permanent buildings would be ready? (Hear, hear.)

Sol. Gen. SMITH denied that the government in Quebec had given any pledge that they would carry out the alternate system.

Mr. A. A. DORION said the Commissioner of Crown Lands (Mr. Cauchon) had represented to the Quebec members, that the government were pledged to carry the seat of government back to Quebec, after being four years in Toronto.—The member for Toronto, (Mr. Cameron) distingly pledged himself to vote for its return to Quebec. The member for Lambton, (Mr. Brown) was more cautious, and did not bind himself.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON denied that he had ever made any such pledge in the name of the government.

Mr. POWELL stated his impression that the member for Lambton had given such a pledge as well as the member for Toronto.

Mr. BROWN said the hon. member was quite under a misapprehension. To set him right he stated the facts as they had occurred on the occasion of the debate in Quebec.

Mr. LORANGER was prepared to adopt the resolutions of the government intact, and did not desire to have any proviso added, such as that now moved by the hon member for Quebec.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON said that the government had not pledged themselves to support the removal from Quebec to Toronto. He (Mr. C.) and other gentlemen from Toronto had done so, and on every occasion since they had redeemed their pledge by voting for the continuation of the alternate system. But the member for Lambton distinctly declined giving any such pledge. The Attorney General had been very eloquent in speaking of the expenses of the alternate system. He was surprised that he could agree to such an amendment as that of the member for Quebec, when the remembrance of his own words must be still ringing in his ears. As had been remarked by the member for Montreal, if England did decide, the answer would be here this summer, and the buildings would be ready in 1860. For the sake of a few months would the Attorney General accede to all the inconvenience and expense of another removal to Quebec? (Hear, hear.) He did not think the motion at all necessary. It would be better that the resolution should pass without this fetter attached to it.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD—I hope the hon. member for Quebec will adopt the suggestion of my hon. friend from Toronto, and withdraw his motion. (Laughter and loud ironical cheers from the Opposition.) After the pledge given by the Government to carry out the system, I think, with the hon. member for Toronto, that the motion is unnecessary. But if it is proceeded with, I shall not have the slightest objection to vote for it, for it merely declares in so many words the intention of the government to carry out the present arrangement until her Majesty signifies her pleasure with regard to the locality for a permanent seat.

Mr. BROWN—I had thought that the climax had been capped before the hon. gentleman rose. (Hear, hear.) But the hon. gentleman absolutely gets up to suggest to his hon. friend whether it may not be proper to withdraw the resolution, which the Government just a minute before had accepted, and no doubt the hon. member will get up and consent to its withdrawal. (Hear, hear.) I ask if the conduct of the government on this question, not only this evening but during the whole proceedings, has not been of a most undignified character. (Hear, hear.) The government have settled that there shall be a permanent seat of government. But, at the same time, in order to drill some of the old supporters into voting for them to-night, they make this arrangement about returning for a few months to Quebec. Every member of this house knows, that if Mr. Alleyn had not carried that amendment, or got an equivalent pledge from the government, he and others would have voted against the proposition of the government, who will now be found voting with them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CASAULT—I deny that.

Mr. BROWN—The hon. gentleman denies it. I never mentioned his name, but I say that is the case with regard to certain members of this house. (Hear, hear.) Had this not been so, would the leader of the government have risen in his place, and eaten up words which he spoke so recently on this question? (Hear, hear.) And who seconded the motion? The Chief Commissioner of Public Works, a member of the government. (Hear, hear.) Hon. gentlemen will find that this farce which has been playing before the country during the past week will be played out to the end. The whole object of hon. gentlemen opposite has been to please all parties during the session, and leave the question where it was, they meanwhile keeping their seats.

Hon. Mr. MORRISON—Did you say, "please *all* parties?"

Mr. BROWN.—I should not have said *all* parties, but they will please all those incongruous parties whom hon. gentlemen have sustaining them, so incongruous that there is scarcely a political view that is not represented among their supporters. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ALLEYN—My object is to obtain from the government an express declaration as to the course they intend to take. Have I got a pledge from the government to carry out the present system, until permanent accommodations are provided?

Attorney General MACDONALD.—You have.

Mr. ALLEYN.—I have also had my motion seconded by a member of the government, and in those circumstances I am willing to withdraw it.

Mr. EVANTUREL expressed his surprise at the member for Quebec withdrawing his amendment. He (Mr. E.) would have voted for it, but he would have voted against the resolution, even had it been so amended.

Mr. ALLEYN.—Why then did you not second it?

Mr. EVANTUREL.—Because I knew it was not a fair motion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. THIBAUDEAU.—As the government have decided to go on with the alternate system, I would like to know if they will proceed immediately to repair the Parliamentary buildings burned down in Quebec? (Laughter.)

Mr. ALLEYN'S amendment was then withdrawn.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON moved to add the following words:—"And that copies of the various resolutions that have been submitted to, and divisions that have taken place in the house during the last and present session on the seat of government be transmitted with the address."

The Attorney General having assured Mr. Cameron, that the proceedings would be transmitted, without a formal motion, the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. LORANGER moved to add certain words to the resolution, so that it should read:—That, inasmuch as this house cannot agree on the selection of some one place for the permanent Seat of Government, an humble address be presented to her Hajesty."

This amendment was also withdrawn.

A division was then taken on the main motion (the third resolution), which was carried by 61 to 50.

Yeas—Messrs. Alleyn, Bellingham, Benjamin, Bowes, Brodeur, Atty. Gen Cartier, Cassault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chisholm, Clarke, Conger, Cook, Crysler, Daly, J. B. Daoust, Dionne, Dostaler, Dufresne, Egan, Fellowes, Felton, Ferres, T. Fortier, Fournier, Gill, Guevremont, Labelle, Laporte, Larwill, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Loranger, Lumsden, Macbeth, Atty. Gen. Macdonald, NcCann, Masson, Matheson, Meagher, Mongenais, Joseph C. Morrison, Angus Morrison, Polette, Powell, Price, Rankin, Rhodes, Robinson, Roblin, Sol. Gen. Ross, Shaw, Sol. Gen. Smith, Somerville, Southwick, Spence, Stevenson, Supple, Terrill, Whitney, and Yielding—61.

Nays—Messrs. Aikins, Baby, Bell, Biggar, Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Cameron, Chaffers, Chapais, Christie, Cook, Charles, Daoust, Darche, Delong, Desaulniers, De Witt, Jean B. E. Dorion, Antoine A. Dorion, Evanturel, Ferguson, Ferrie, Flint, Foley, Octave C. Fortier, Frazer, Freeman, Gamble, Gould, Hartman, Holton, Huot, Jobin, Laberge, Roderick McDonald, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Mattice, Munro, O'Farrell, Papin Patrick, Pouliot, Prevost, Sanborn, Simard, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, Valois, and Wright—50.

An address to her Majesty, founded on the resolutions, was then adopted, as also an address to the Governor General, requesting him to transmit the former to her Majesty.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON gave notice that he would renew his motion for an address to her Majesty, praying her to visit this portion of her Empire. Now that we had referred to her Majesty the selection of our seat of government, such a visit would be doubly desirable. (Hear, hear.)

Shortly before midnight the house adjourned till Thursday.

+ have what: The Seat of Govt will be Permanent or Not. !!! Bravo!

+ & Laughter?

THE WEEKLY HERALD, For Europe and the Country, CONTAINING ALL THE **NEWS OF THE WEEK,** IS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

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PRICE TWO-PENCE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1857.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO, 27th March, 1857.

Lost night, after the report left, the following bills were read the second time:—To incorporate the Town of Oakville; to incorporate the Town of Milton; To incorporate the Frelighsburg Grammar School; to incorporate the Town of Bowmanville, and to define the limits thereof; to confirm certain sales and assurances made by the Executors and Trustees of the Will and Codicil of James McAulay deceased; to incorporate the Town of Lindsay; to consolidate the debt of St. Catherines; to vest in John Munroe, a road allowance in Nichol; to amend an Act entitled an Act to incorporate the Village of Kemptville; to incorporate the Sherbrooke Manufacturing Company; for the construction of Water Works in St. Catherines; to incorporate the Sisters of Our Lady of Loretto, in the Diocese of Toronto—on a division of 67 to 12; to amend the Acts incorporating the Montreal Telegraph Company, and to authorize the establishment of a transatlantic telegraph by the said Company; to incorporate the Belœil Seminary; to incorporate the village of New Market; to enable the trustees of the Glebe lot 29, in Edmondsburgh, to sell the east half of said lot. From the Legislative Council: To confirm a conveyance made by the municipal council of Goderich of the market square; to appoint trustees to the estate of the late Chas. Bowman; to vest a certain road allowance in Brantford in Frederick Thomas Wilkes; to amend the Act incorporating the Literary Institute of Sherbrooke; to incorporate the Ontario Bank; to authorise the ministers of the church at Montreal, of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connextion, to solemnize matrimony; to amend the Act relating to Savings Banks.

Mr. Loranger moved that the bill to compel incorporated banks to accept their own notes at par in payment of any debt that may be due them, be now read a second time.

Mr. Bowes moved in amendment that the bill be read a second time this day six months.—Carried; 57 to 32.

This evening, the following bills were introduced: Champlain and St. Lawrence and Montreal and New York Railroad Amalmagation bill; Windsor Incorporation bill.

The House then went into committee of the whole, and passed the following resolutions:

1. "That it is expedient, in order to render more complete the postal arrangements between the United Kingdom and Canada, to aid in the establishment of a regular weekly steam communication between the River St. Lawrence and Liverpool, during the summer months."

2. "That it is expedient to authorise the Governor General to advance a sum not exceeding £50,000, and for a period not exceeding six years, to secure such postage service."

Again in Committee, the House passed through some resolutions relative to the Lunatic Asylum.

The House again went into Committee on the resolution declaring the expediency of repealing the Free Banking Law, with a proviso in favour of Banks already established or in course of organization under the law.

Several members asked the Inspector General to extend the proviso so as to allow the organization of any Banks under the law within six months. And Mr. Cayley eventually said that he would consent to meet this wish, and would, in the meantime move that the Committee should rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, which was carried.

The Bill to amend the Clergy Reserves appropriation bill was read a second time.

LEGISLATIVE COUCNIL.

A number of petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

Hon. Col. Prince from the committee to whom was referred the bill to amend the Legislative Council Act, reported that they had determined upon certain amendments for Tuesday next.

Mr. Prince introduced a bill to provide for the election of the Speaker of the Council which was read a 1st time. The second reading was fixed for Thursday, 16th April, and a bill of the House was ordered for that day.

Mr. Moore moved the adoption of the report of the Select Committee on the bill to amend the Usury Laws.

Mr. Patton moved an amendment that the report be taken into consideration this day six months.

After some discussion the amendment was carried.

Contents.—Messrs. Dionne, Wilson, Murney, H Smith, Duchesney, Vankoughnet, Latterriere, Patton, Cartier, Perry, Boulton and Morris—12.

Non-Contents.—Messrs. Deblaquiere, Ferguson, Seymour, Hollis Smith, Prince, Masson, Armstrong, Moore, Ferrie and Widmer—10.

Two messages were read from the Legislative Assembly.

The Council then adjourned.

VERY PLAIN SPEAKING INDEED.—Our organic contemporary in Great St. James Street, and his accommodating correspondents, it will be remembered, were sorely scandalised at what they, with courtier-like delicacy, viewed as our rude and unceremonious criticisms on His Excellency's late Speech from the throne. Now, as we never, for one moment, admitted the possibility of that careless, clumsy, slip-shod, "aboriginal" composition having emanated from the scholarly pen of the high dignitary referred to by the *Gazette*,—but on the contrary, mentioned the rumour of the day, that it had been, in the first instance, written by Mr. Spence in French and afterwards translated into English by Mr. Cartier,—we were but very slightly affected by the *Gazette's* misplaced indignation. We do not, then, refer to the following criticisms on Her Majesty's Speech at the opening of the British Parliament, now in session, which we find in the *London Times*, as any defence of our own treatment of her representative's late speech at Toronto, but simply as a specimen of the latitude allowed in England to criticisms on all public, official speeches, by whomsoever written or delivered.

Under the head of "The Theory of the Throne," this correspondent of the "Leading Journal of Europe" says:—

"I am one of the people in every respect, and I mean by that, of what is called the lower classes—those classes with which Ministers of State, leaders of Parliamentary factions, editors of high-priced papers, Queen, Lords or Commons, bishops, aristocrats, and the rest of the fashionable world, have nothing to do. Hewers of wood and drawers of water we have ever been, and they consider we ever ought to be. Seeing, however, that we form the greater bulk of the population—that we have eyes, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions—that we are fed like them with food, are hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same summer and winter—that if we are pricked we bleed, if we are tickled we laugh, if poisoned we die, and if we are wronged are resentful—we cannot quite consent to be ignored on all occasions, and be treated as utter nonentities. On the late occasion, we are signally thus treated in the extraordinary speech from the throne, as it is said, though it is really a letter written out by the Prime Minister for the little lady whose delicate hand endeavors to sway the heavy sceptre of England, though with her two she can scarcely lift it from the table."

The writer continues to say that the whole ceremony is a "a bitter farce, a moc kery to the people at large, and a laughing stock to those initiated in the antiquated *pantaloonery*." Is it not frightful, such irreverence towards, what the *Gazette* no doubt views as an august and time-honored ceremony? In allusion to the American Ambassador, Mr. Dallas', presence on the occasion, this plain-speaking son of toil says:—

"He must have smiled and thought of some of his own smart American sayings when he found that it took five men to recite a royal speech, and that speech [itself an Irishism] not being spoken but read. Of the speech itself, as regards its matter, style, and grammar, he must have had extraordinary notions. The slavish reiteration of servile and adulatory praise, the no-meaning of its declarations, the alternate fustian and common place, so much about wrongs and sufferings in Naples, and nothing about them at home; the anxiety to patch up foreign kings' quarrels, and the utter ignoring of the people of England; the slip-slop into which it suddenly drivels—'Her Majesty has concluded a treaty of *friendship* and commerce with Siam.' [Is Siam, so familiarly expressed, a kingdom or monarch! or does it mean a friendly, familiarly something, like 'Here's to you, Old Siam?'] All this, with a perpetual eulogy on soldiers, and a direct falsehood as to the well being and contentment of the people, render this Royal Speech the most arrant piece of humbug ever uttered, even from a throne."

He goes on:—

"There are many persons, and those belonging to the educated classes, who believe in the solemn trifling of Tuesday; who think that her sacred Majesty penned the speech herself; who really believe that she has formed a sudden and extraordinary friendship with old Siam, whom she speaks of so familiarly; who, in their simplicity, believed the Lord Chancellor especially as he was backed by four noblemen, when he said, 'they were commanded by her Majesty to say,' that she and the Emperor of the French were trying to threaten or bribe old King Cliquot into not going to war with Switzerland; and that she was pursuing the like conduct as regards that other old reprobate, King Bomba; but that he ungallantly disregarded her friendly remonstrances. That her Majesty by her own particular courtesy would allow these matters to come before the representatives of the people of England; that Her Majesty had also turned her face westward, and written some important letters to the President of the United States and to a savage gentleman who cannot read, who is a nominal monarch in Honduras; that she had then turned back to the east, as the King of Persia had been a very bad boy, and would take a town she did not want him to have; but that the chosen part of her subjects, the dear army and navy, had shown themselves worthy of the especial favor she and her family have always delighted to show them; that she also desired them to repeat the same sentence as regards China; that by special favor she has kindly permitted the estimates for the national expenses to be laid before the House of Commons; and that she has (as all her predecessors have invariably stated) had the greatest possible regard to economy."

The *Thunderer's* correspondent, after some further remarks concerning the "homely little, lady and excellent wife and mother at Windsor,' who, he says, "never had anything to do with this monstrous rigmarole," concludes as follows:—

"Fictions never last long, and theories without practice, will not stand the advance of common sense. Everybody laughs at the Lord Mayor's show; a majority of the people laugh at the coronation; and the opening of Parliament is fast falling into the same list of absurdities; of symbols that symbolize nothing, and of fictions which no one has faith in. The reason is a faculty very dangerous to liars, and fictions which have once become lumber, are in danger, for whatever is in everybody's way, is in time abolished as a public nuisance. The throne has become a mere theory, the Sovereign has no real governing power, and its only practical effect is to prevent a direct election of the Premier by the people. That is all that remains between the English people and a Republic. What would be the difference between the people electing their Premier once every four years, and the Throne doing it on an average in the same period, remains to be proved; but that one proceeding makes the chief difference between the Republic of the United States and the Monarchy of England; and it will thus be seen that the thin partition that divides the two forms of government, is merely our extraordinary "Theory of the Throne.'"

Now, we are very far from coinciding in this writer's "Theory of the Throne," which is composed of many highly important elements, which are, evidently, not dreamt of in *his* philosophy. Nor do we for a moment suppose the *London Times* approves either of his language or of his sentiments. Our object in calling our readers' attention to the letter is simply to show them what is thought by a portion of the people of England, of these antiquated and costly ceremonies—the now all but meaningless relics of a system, which has long ceased to exist in England. They will also see, from this correspondence of the *Times*, in what manner speeches from the Throne are treated in the leading English papers; and surely it is something ridiculous to complain of the much milder treatment their "counterfeit presentments" receive from the press of Canada.

ANOTHER HINT TO THE RECALCITRANT QUEBEC MINISTERIALISTS.—We yesterday gave a sample of the manner in which the Toronto organ of the ministry bullies and threatens the Quebec *Babies*. Our quotation was from the *Leader* of Wednesday, and in its Thursday's issue, we find its non-oracular spirit—rapping furiously on the same subject—hear him:—

We do not say, however, that if those Quebec patriots—such as Messrs. Evanturel and Baby—are really desirous to be chastised with scorpions, they are not in a fair way to have their wishes gratified. From no government hereafter to be formed, will they receive the same consideration—the same generous treatment—and the same forbearance, as from the present. Of everything going they have had to this hour their full share, even including railways which carry no passengers, and piers on which no dues are collected. If they have left them any share of wisdom, we will not say honesty, they will lay aside their sectionalism and remember that they monopolize neither the industry nor the wealth of the Province. They must have found that the moderate party in this section of the Prooince is disposed to deal with them in the fairest and most liberal spirit—that many of our leading men including Baldwin, Ross, Hincks, Macdonald, Spence, Cayley and Morrison, have been content to be for the time locally unpopular in order to do them the fullest measure of justice; and if they break with the party to which these men belong they will find that they are sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind.

The unblushing, brazen effrontery of the organ's allusion to the honor-among-thieves division of the "spoils"—of "everything going"—is startling even in "this Canada." We are glad, however, to see there is still some limit, which even the *Leader* boggles at. "Honesty," it will be observed, is a word the organ cannot articulate—wisdom, fairness, liberality, but "we will not say honesty," in connection with such transactions! The worst of criminals will show some lingering, redeeming trait of humanity—even the wholesale murderer Burke altho' certain of his own condemnation, when the verdict of "not proven" was given in his paramour Macdougall's case, who sat beside him in the dock, forgetful of self, turned and said audibly, "thank God, Maggie, you're safe."

A "CLINCHER" TO OUR FELLOW-COLONISTS OF NEWFOUNDLAND.—A city contemporary, who, some short time ago, announced, "*on the best authority*," that Her Majesty had no present intention of visiting her North American Dominions, says of the lately-signed Fisheries Convention between France and England:—

A careful investigation of existing treaties and of the history of the question will show that the new Convention gives to France nothing more than previous treaties, and absolutely less than she can rightfully claim, and which she has ever claimed.

And, after a couple of columns of "careful investigation," our authoritative *confrere* closes with the declaration that, the proposed convention is an "equitable adjustment of rival claims, and that the outcry made by Newfoundland and on its behalf, is unwarantable, founded in greedy selfishness and ignorance, and where the truth is known it" will meet with no sympathy or assistance.

So, the Legislature and people of Newfoundland may hang their harps upon the willows; for after such a decision, by such an authority, what hopes can they have?

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.—Elsewhere will be found Lord Palmerston's explanation of his policy, in view of the late vote in the House of Commons on the China question.

On the subject of the approaching appeal to the country, the *Times* says:—

"The question is an extraordinasy one, and we doubt if the like was ever put to the British people before. It is simply this—has Lord Palmerston's cabinet forfeited the confidence of the people, on account of a series of acts committed on the other side of the world six weeks before they were here even heard of, and by public servants appointed under a former administration? The present cabinet neither appointed the men nor advised the measures, nor had anything whatever to do with them. * * * It is, then, for not joining in the censure and abandonment of these men that the British people are invited to expel the Government which, among other services, has brought the war with Russia and now that with Persia, to an honorable termination, and with the exception of China—and must we add Naples?—has not a single quarrel with any other government in the world."

The *Morning Post* (Ministerial) has no fears whatever for the ultimate result," and adds:—

"It will probably be better for all parties—better for the interests of peace, economy, and practical retrenchment—that the people should be called on, at no very distant day, to say whether they prefer the views, feelings, and principles of the 247 gentlemen who sustained the minister who prosecuted a great war to a glorious issue, or whether they wish to have a Derby, Gladstone, and Cobden coalition. How the country feels and thinks cannot, we believe, be a matter of much doubt."

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.—This concert, which took place on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, was a decided success. About nine o'clock the spacious Hall was filled to overflowing, with the beauty and fashion of Montreal. Amongst others we were glad to see his Worship the Mayor and his amiable lady. Shortly after eight o'clock, Mr. Baxter, the President of the Association, expressed the heartfelt thanks of its members for the large attendance. He said, the object of the *réunion* was not merely to relieve the wants of the Association, but to make such an impression on the public mind as would enable its members, in future years, to conduct these performances with profit to the Association and pleasure to the public. The concert then commenced with the overture to the opera of "Semiramide," by the band of the 39th. To rival Mr. Puff in panegyric would, certainly, be no easy task, and to be indiscriminate in praise towards *artistes*, is to cast true merit into the shade; and yet we feel well inclined to laud all the performances of Tuesday evening. Burns' immortal song, "A man's a man for a' that," was pleasingly and effectively rendered, by Mr. McEwan. But we confess that we most liked the glee, by the Indian troupe, "We have come from the forest," so soft, subdued, and full of plaintiveness and simplicity, and which was enthusiastically applauded. The burthen of this glee was, that they had many brothers and sisters in the forest, that they had suffered great persecution, but as their object was liberty, they bore their sufferings cheerfully. Another glee by the same troupe, "Give me my arrows, give me my bow," a perfect gem, was warmly encored. "Will he no come back again, by Mr. Muir, was well received; as were all the comic songs of our old friend Mr. Anderson. M[illegible] Herbert's performances on the violin were unfortunately abruptly brought to a close by a *contre temps*, over which Paganni himself could have had no control. But, from what we did hear, we can speak with pleasure and in praise. We cannot speak in too high terms of the performances of Messrs. Prince and Spraike; nor of the artistic excellence of the Rifle and 39th Bands. But our object in noticing this Concert is not so much for the sake of criticism, as for the purpose of congratulating the members of the Mercantile Library Association on the complete success of their efforts. We look upon the demonstration as an omen of prosperity for the future success of an Association which deserves the cordial and hearty sympathy of the inhabitants of Montreal. We therefore hope that the experiment vill be repeated in future years.

Editorial Correspondence of the Montreal Herald.

TORONTO, March 25th, 1857.

This evening, in the Legislative Council, on the motion of Col. Prince for a second reading of the Bill to prevent cruelty to animals, Mr. Vankoughnet urged that it should be referred to a Committee, in order to prevent its enactments from clashing with the powers of the municipal councils. He stated, at the same time, that the Committee on the revision of the Statutes were almost ready to report upon that branch of the Parliamentary law which relates to municipalities in Upper Canada. Of course the proposal to refer was assented to, the bill being, in the meantine, read a second time. Afterwards the Council threw out a bill to admit a gentleman, named Beard, to practice as a surveyor. It appears that Mr. Beard has acquired a knowledge of his profession in England, and that it was not proposed to allow him to practice until after he should have passed an examination here, to ascertain whether he were qualified. This would have been quite enough to ensure his knowledge of any details of the profession, which are peculiar to Canada. I am sorry to say, however, that the sprit of exclusiveness, which should appear least of all in learned professions, was sufficiently powerful to cause the council, on the motion of the minister of agriculture, to reject the bill. There was, in this rejection, certainly, nothing of politics; but it is remarkable that, while Mr. Vankoughnet professes to be inviting emigration from all parts of Europe, he refuses to allow professional men to get their living in the country, until they have starved during a period long enough to go through the apprenticeship necessary for a boy just coming from school. Really such a debate as that on the bill of Mr. Beard was a disgrace to the country. One councillor said he had two boys learning to be surveyors, and he did not see why people should come from the other side of the Atlantic to take the bread out of their mouths. Another gentleman, who has made his fortune in this country, chimed in with the same story, forgetting how necessary it was for him, probably with none of the intellectual acquirements of Mr. Beard, to be allowed to use what little talents he had in his own line, as soon as he set his foot on shore. Then, they said there was no reciprocity, because a Canadian lawyer could not practice in England; forgetting that the affair in hand was that of a surveyor, and that, if the principle of reciprocity was to be applied, it was all against them, since any surveyor can practice in England. But why are we to have these exclusive castes in Canada? What would the wealthy lawyers of Upper Canada, who have all made their fortunes by land jobbing, be without the emigration from England, Scotland, and Ireland, which has enabled them to sell their acres at prices which a few years ago, would have been looked on as fabulous—what would they have been without the investment of English capital, which has enabled them to pay for railroads—of English engineering skill, which has constructed the roads. Then why should they pretend thus to take toll and profit on all other classes of ... preserve a monopoly in their own professions, where no competition is to be allowed? Such narrow opinions are below the intelligence of the age and country. When artisans have given up the exclusiveness and monopoly of the old system of guilds, these principles should certainly not take refuge in professions calling themselves learned and scientific, and whose professions should, if their boasted knowledge be of any value, be quite able to hold their own against persons who do not profess it. The bill to allow a professional man to work for his bread, though he had not been born in this country, was rejected by the casting vote of Mr. Speaker Taché! This intolerance of intellectual competition was one of the first complaints made by Lord Durham against the family compact, but it is the vice of all vulgar, selfish people to endeavor to surround themselves with peculiar privileges, which may save them from the rough encounters that other men have to go through.

In the Lower House, the Independence of Parliament Bill of Mr. Solicitor General Smith, passed through Committee. Some amendments were made. The first was to the effect, that whereas the bill as originally introduced exempted from its operation members of the House already appointed on commissions, the exemption shall apply only during the present Parliament, so that members, who may be in receipt of Government money will have the option either to serve the Government or to serve the people; but will not be allowed to undertake the double and incompatible duty. Mr. Loranger, with a very sour face, said that he should not object to the amendment, and the Solicitor General and Mr. Evanturel insisted that it should be inserted, saying that when he had had the honor to vote for the same bill last year, against the government, Mr. Cartier had remarked, in a voice a little too loud, since it was heard by those for whom it was intended, that his vote was nothing but *blague*. He was glad to see that he could vote for it now without giving rise to the suspicion of *blague*. This produced a great deal of hilarity on the opposition side of the house, which was augmented when Mr. Solicitor General Smith, who had, at first, opposed the motion "gracefully yielded," as it is called, and adopted the amendment, saying, with a grin, that, as the gentlemen chiefly concerned did not object, he did not see why government should.

The next amendment proposed was one by Mr. J. H. Cameron, to exclude from the House contractors for companies receiving aid from the government. The administration seriously opposed this amendment, which is, in many respects, opposed to sound principle; and Mr. Dorion showed conclusively that if the amendment passed at all, it should be aimed at—or, at any rate, should include—all directors and shareholders in companies having government aid.

The amendment was, I suppose, aimed at Messrs. Galt and Holton; but if so, it falls altogether short of its mark. The railway contract of these gentlemen was made with a company which, at the time, had no right to any government aid. The road was amalgamated to the Grand Trunk, without their consent being asked, and the amalgamation was confirmed by a Parliament in which neither of them had seats. Since that time no vote has passed by which the terms of their bargain was at all changed; and finally, their contract is completed and the amendment will not affect them in the least. I have mentioned that the government opposed the amendment; but they were beaten by a majority of two. I suppose their friends will save them when the vote is taken with the Speaker in the chair.

The Seat of Government question was again re-argued. Of course there was not the slightest novelty in what was said. There was more, however, in what was done. When the question first came up, Mr. Alleyn stated, that he should vote for the Government proposition, only on condition that there should be appended a proviso, that, until the decision should be arrived at and the proper buildings erected, the alternate system should be adopted, so as to spend another £40,000, or £50,000 to move down to Quebec, even though it might be only for six or twelve months. Accordingly, to-night, the hon. gentleman moved his proviso as an amendment to the Government resolutions, and Mr. J. A. Macdonald at once acceded to the proposition. The opposition fired into the amendment, however, so vigorously, that the hon. gentleman was obliged to beg Mr. Alleyn to withdraw it, which the latter did in the most dutiful manner possible. The manœuvre, however, cost the Government Mr. Chapais' vote. Notwithstanding this, they gained one vote as compared to the division on the motion to go into committee; not by the change of any one present on the former occasion, but by the absence of some of the opposition. Mr. Jackson, who, you will remember, declared he would vote against the Government scheme, but was away at the division, replied to the reproaches made to him on that score, by saying that he had paired off with Mr. Dufresne; but he immediately convinced every one of the hollowness of the excuse, by running away again before the division, while Mr. Dufresne stayed and voted with the Ministry.

The House having concurred in the resolution, passed the address to the Queen, founded upon it, so that the affair is finished thus far; every body here, however, being very certain that if Montreal had been proposed by Ministers as the permanent seat of Government the motion would have carried by a majority of at least twice that secured by the ministerial project.

Sir Allan MacNab was expected down for this vote; but his phpsicians opposed his intention so strongly that he felt obliged to give it up.

The St. Clair and Rondeau Ship Canal is making a good deal of stir in the West. At Chicago, the other day, they passed a series of resolutions, declaring their determination to aid in the work, and they appointed a committee to co-operate with the parties in Canada interested in the scheme. A bill is shortly to be brought before Parliament to incorporate a Company to carry out the plan.

The *Leader* this morning is very fierce on the Quebec secession, and warns Col. Tache's friends that if they don't support the Ministry, the Ministry will cut them adrift. The Ministry are always the masters, and the people's representatives the servants.

We are informed that a new Building Society for the District of Montreal, has been formed in this city, and that its board of direction is composed of the following gentlemen:

J. B. Meilleur, Esq., M. D., President,
D. E. Papineau, Esq., N P., Vice President,
E. S. Freer, Esq,
Maz. Villeneuve, Esq.,
Louis Rivet, Esq.,
Jos. Boulanget, Esq.,
Jos. Levy, Esq.

This Society will commence its operations on on the 6th of next month. All the information desired may be had on enquiring of the directors, or the Secretary-Treasurer, P. A. Fauteux, Esq., Lawyer, No. 2 Coté Street.

Yesterday Thomas Stevens was fully committed by the Police Magistrate to await his trial at the ensuing Court of Queen's Bench on four charges of larceny in the City Bank, and on a charge of having forged two signatures as endorsements on a note of £260 18s 2d.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.—We would invite the attention of our business friends and readers generally, to Mr. Collins' advertisement, in our present issue. Mr. Collins has been so long and so favorably known in Montreal that we cannot doubt he will meet with that success in his new business, which we believe he merits and which we heartily wish him.

We are requested to notice that the Plan of the Property of the Heirs McCormick—consisting of the "Sultan's Head" Hotel and grounds; three dwelling houses and blacksmith's shop at Cote de Neigs, and two excellent dwelling houses in Bonaventure Street has been prepared, and may be seen at the Merchant's Exchange. The above property will be sold by Mr. Leeming at auction on Tuesday next, 31st instant. For particulars see our advertising columns.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Insurer" in our next issue.

The Late Railway Catastrophe.

THE INQUEST.

SEVENTH DAY.

TUESDAY, March 24, 1857.

At two o'clock P.M., the jury assembled.

Their names having been called over, it was found that Mr Corbey, who was formerly absent from indisposition, did not answer to his name.

The first witness examined was one of the surviving passengers.

Mr. C. Clare was in the first car in the fatal train; is a dry goods merchant in Hamilton; was in the first car of the train on the day of the accident; felt a jerk and heard a whistle of the locomotive the same time; I then felt a second jerk, and at the same time felt the car falling; I sat about three feet from the stove; I thought we were pretty much near the bridge; all I remember of what hapened in the car was one loud scream as we went down; could not say that any one got out; I had a child on my knee; I could not say in what way we were going down; I only felt as if I had dropped down straight from some high place; when the car began to go down I was in my seat, three seats from the stove, and the next thing I remember was, I felt myself in a heap of rubbish two seats from where the stove stood, and towards the engine. I could not say what was the cause of the accident; my opinion is that the locomotive was on the bridge when I heard the first whistle; from the time I heard the first whistle till the time I felt the next shock, was scarcely an instant, and then I felt we were falling down. My opinion was that we were going faster that time than we had ever gone before; could not say how many miles an hour we were going. I had not previously to this moment ever felt a similar sensation in travelling by a train. I felt no unpleasant sensation before I felt the jerk; was not aware of anything being wrong till I felt the first jerk. When I became conscious after the fall, I felt a stove upon me, and at the same moment I felt for my child. I looked along the car but could see no one; half of my body was in water; I got out through one of the windows, and I felt something give way under me, which I then believed to be the bodies of those thrown to the end of the car; I could not see any seats, and do not know where they were. I saw Captain Sutherland, Mr. Duffield, and Mr A Ferrie, the latter was three seats back of me. Mr. Duffield sat one seat from the stove; Captain Sutherland farther down in the car. That is all I know of the accident.

To a Juror—The car appeared to tip right over. I heard a whistle before we got to the switch; could not say how far it was from the switch.

To Coroners—I did not consider the first whistle an unusual one. I was looking out of the window before we came to the bridge.

By Coroner—Can you tell us how many seconds elapsed from the time you felt the first jerk to the time the car went over, or how far do you suppose you could have gone? I could not say how many seconds, but it was immediately after the second jerk that we felt ourselves going down, it might be a minute, or it might be half-a-minute; as I felt the first jerk I caught my child in my arms, and I had scarcely clasped her there before I felt the second jerk; I was sitting at the end of the car on the side next the Bay. When I got out, the car was in part above the ice, and the water was in when I recovered myself: it was not equal all over the car, in some places about up to the bottom of my vest, and in others it was breast high.

To a Juryman—I felt two distinct jerks before the cars went down.

To Mr. Richards—I am of opinion the first jerk was when the engine fell and pulled the baggage car down, the second one was when that car smashed our car over. Before this the cars had gone along quite smooth; if the locomotive had been off the track, the train could not have run so smooth; the reason of my thinking we were going fast was from my looking at objects through the window.

To Mr. Richards—I have bruizes on several parts of my body from the effects of the fall.

To a Juror—I waited there about an hour after the accident occurred looking for my little girl.

W. R. Marshall—I reside in Woodstock, am a dry goods merchant in that place; was in the Toronto train on Thursday the 12th; was in the last car; I sat four seats back, on the side next the lake; I was looking out of the window and could see Hamilton, and the first feeling of a peculiar nature I felt, was an oscillation of the car, and from the time I felt that sensation to the time I went over, was a very short time; the passengers were all very much alarmed, and were running about from place to place; this was just before I heard the whistle that this oscillation took place, and in half a minute we were down; I could not tell where, and from that time I cannot remember anything; when the oscillation took place, and the passengers became alarmed, I requested them to keep still; we were going very slow, about five or six miles an hour. I am in the habit of travelling a good deal in the cars; I julged we were coming to some place from the slackening of our speed; it did not strike me that we were travelling fast; thought we were going very easy; it was shortly after feeling the oscillation of the car that we went down; I did not make an attempt to get out; I fell from one end of the car to the other; I did not think that the locomotive was off the track. Mr. Beatty of London, Mr. Wood of Woodscock, and Mr. Curtis of Ingersoll, were in the cars.

Thos. H. Blair—Is a blacksmith, resides in Hamilton, and have kept a shop there for the past twelve months. On Thursday last, I was just at one end of the Suspension Bridge when this train came up across the swing bridge. I was standing just on the lake side of the ground at the end of the Suspension Bridge. I could see the train coming up, as I stood on the slope of the bank. I was five or six rods from the end of the bridge. I looked to see the train cross the swing-bridge. There was no one with me. I saw the train coming from the switch, and almost immediately it was out of my sight, like so. (The witness here clapped his hands.) I heard the whistle two or three times before the train came up there. The locomotive was on the bridge, when I looked at it the last time. This was about half-past five or six o'clock. The train disappeared so quick, that I could not tell what had become of it. I heard the crash of the bridge. I was watching the locomotive, and as it came up, it was running as smooth as usual. When it came to the bridge it went down at once. The baggage car and all of them went out of sight at once. It all was so quick like, that I scarcely could tell how it happened. I went down to the train, and shortly saw Mr. Brydges and a number of men come up from the depot. Saw the switchman, and heard him and a woman cry out or holloa. I heard a woman in the cars cry out. "Oh, save my baby, and never mind myself."

To Coroner.—I did not go to give any assistance. Did not know how I could help. I then went away.

William Howick—Is in the employ of Mr. Hardy, flour merchant, and drives his cart and horse. Was across the Suspension Bridge on Thursday week last, and saw a train coming on to the bridge. I heard a report or some kind of noise, and my horse made a kind of spring, and I heard a noise as of something coming down. I was at this end of the bridge coming towards the city. I felt the ground tremble. Do not think it was the noise of the locomotive going over. The engine was on the bridge as I looked down, and I heard the noise. I do not know the time of day it was. I heard them say it was the train before the one that fell into the canal.

Anthony Sherwood—Is a civil engineer. Is at present engaged on the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad, and has been engaged with Mr. Lock, C. E., at Southampton. Was also engaged on the Lancashire and Carlisle Road as assistant engineer. Has been about a year on a Spanish railroad; was engineer there. I came to Hamilton some ten months ago. I was engaged for a short time in the mechanical department of the Great Western Railroad. From seeing a train pass over that bridge, I made an examination. I calculated that it would bear about three times the strain that was ordinarily put upon railroad bridges. I merely measnred the timber, but did not look at the quality of the timber. It was about nine months ago that I made this examination and calculation.

To a Juror—If the bridge had been planked it would have distributed the weight, but did not think a single plank would have kept it from falling through, or it would have turned off through the lattice work. No wooden bridge could have stood the amount of impact of such a shock as the fall of the "Oxford."

To Mr. Richards—I did not observe any brashy timber there, nor any that was decayed. I saw some that were cracked, but thought they may have been broken by the blow. The calculations I have made are upon the conclusion that the best of material would be used. The lattice may have been made of medium qualities of timber. A bridge of this kind is not likely to be impaired in three years, it may in five years. A lateral force, such as to cut out those ten beams and injure seven others, would not injure the siding more than tightening the bolts would remedy. The bolts may work loose, but if they were screwed up tight they would not. The blow from the car may have shook it. If straps had been round the bridge the accident would have happened in the same way. I could not swear that the engine fell off the stringers upon the cross-beams. If it had been off the track before it came to the bridge it would have cut through the beams at once. I did not see any indications of the engine falling,

To Mr. Bull—Idid not see any of the needle beams missing.

To Mr. Richards—I should think the second or third needle beam went down first. If one side of the bridge went down first, it would have a tendency to break them in their length, it may also in their depth. Cannot say which side went down first. I think the engine struck one or two of the needle beams, and the engine going through, broke off the ends, and tore off the remainder with the stringers; it would require six needle beams to let the locomotive through. The only way I can account for this is that the locomotive was off the track before it came to the bridge, and the force of the fall was sufficient to cut or crush the needle beams. I do not think the engine would have chipped off the stone. I consider that the hinder wheels of the truck were not off the track; it would cut its way through the bridge.

To Mr. Beecher—The calculation as to the relative strength of oak and pine is, pine 90 to 112. Canadian oak and common pine, seasoned, is preferred to oak. I do not think it would have been desirable to use oak for those needle beams. In England it is calculated 125 tons would break a bridge. It is considered 2¼ is sufficient. The Desjardins bridge I calculate as 4¼ to 1, which would give 3¼ above required strength. I have looked at this bridge scientifically. I know nothing of the state of the timber. From what I know of the bridge, that weight as a dead weight could not have broken it. If it could, no bridge in the world is safe. Better go over quick. Mr Brunell has said that where a short bridge was dangerous he would rather go over quick than slow. There was less deflection when the trial was made yesterday, when the trains went over rapidly than when taken over slowly. I consider the accident occurred from the broken wheel. Had the engine come up whole, I should be at a loss to know how the bridge had broken.

To the Coroner—I have made my calculation upon 71 feet, as the span of the bridge as a fixed bridge.

Mr. Sherwood was under examination by Mr. Richards, when our Reporter left. At the close of his evidence, it was expected that the inquest would be adjourned, to meet at 8 p.m., to hear other evidence.

That of Mr. Killaly and his assistants will be taken shortly.

We learn by telegraph from Hamilton, says the *Globe* on Thursday, that the tackling supporting the injured locomotive gave way yesterday, and that the engine was again entirely submerged. Means were being provided to raise it again to-day. The Jury are then to give it a final examination, and to proceed with the evidence at seven o'clock in the evening. Yesterday a special train was despatched with the Jurors and the Corporation to examine the swing bridge over the Welland Canal, which is constructed in the same manner as that which gave way. The strength of the bridge was severely tested in their presence.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

(CROWN SIDE.)

Present:—Hon. Mr. JUSTICE AYLWIN.

FRIDAY, March 27.

Julie Hamel, larceny, was put on her trial and found guilty.

Alfred Chaput, burglary and larceny, was on his trial and acquitted. Mr. Cassidy Counsel for prisoner.

Tousiant Masta, burglary and larceny, was put on his trial and acquitted. Mr. Cassidy Counsel for prisoner.

Benjamin Lamere, larceny, was put on his trial.

The case not having been concluded at six o'clock p.m., the Jury were committed to the care of the Sheriff.

Mr. Pelletier and Mr. Ricard Counsel for prisoner.

The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock on Saturday morning.

POLICE COURT.

Before Charles J. Coursol, Esq., Inspector and Superintendant of Police.

FRIDAY, March 27.

Thomas Cambridge, a soldier of the 39th, was charged with having, on the evening of the 26th instant cruely beaten and knocked down Jean Bte. Chartier, farmer of Chambly, and stolen from him a gold watch, and a knife; and further, with having attempted to steal from complainant a sum of £23. Cambridge was committed till to-morrow, when further evidence will be taken in the case.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Before the RECORDER.

FRIDAY, March 27.

John Buckley, labourer, was charged with driving a horse at a rate faster than a moderate trot. Fined 20s.

Jean Bapiste LaBrue, baker, and Etienne Bouchard, farmer, were charged with a similar offence. Fined 30s. each.

Edward Gettings, gentleman, Joseph Moreau, tinsmith, Moise Durand, trader, were also charged with driving at a rate faster than a moderate trot. Fined 40s. each.

James M'Keon, labourer, was charged with having deposited ordure upon a lot of land on the line of McCord Street, in rear of St. Ann's Church. Fined 20s.

Alexis Lalande, butcher, was charged with having embarrassed St. Catherine Street.—Fined 20s.

Nicolas Archambault, and Felix Leonard, carters, pleaded guilty to having driven at a rate faster than a moderate trot. Fined 5s.

Charles Laperle, labourer, was charged with having committed an assault and battery on Maxime Ducasse, also a labourer. The case was dismissed.

John Buckley, labourer, was charged with having assaulted the Police whilst in the execution of their duty. Fined 20s. or 30 days' imprisonment.

A. Narcisse Raymond, shoemaker, and Joseph McFarlane, labourer, were charged with having allowed pigs to wander about the public streets. Fined 1s. each, and costs.

THE DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

IMPORTANT MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, MARCH 6.

Earl Granville then rose and said:—I think it is important to give your Lordships some information with regard to the course Her Majesty's Government intend to pursue, in consequence of a certain event of which your Lordships are no doubt well informed as having occurred in another place. Her Majesty's Government having found themselves there in a minority, the usual course under such circumstances would have been to tender their resignations to Her Majesty. After calm consideration of all the circumstances of the case, they have come to the opinion that it is not their duty so to do. Considering that in the same place, on a most important question in relation to the finances of the country, they found themselves supported by a large majority, and that they received support, for which they are grateful, in your Lordships' House on the China question itself,—looking also at the composition of the House of Commons, by which it does not appear clear that any strong Government can be formed in its present state; and considering, further, that during the five years' existence of the present Parliament there have been three different Governments, and the nation has passed from a state of peace to a state of war and again to a state of peace, Her Majesty's Government think it will be for the advantage of the country, and for the public interest, that reference should be made to the country to ascertain what its wishes are as to the future. (Hear, hear.) Without going into more detailed reasons for adopting this course, all I have to add is, that Her Majesty's Government will only ask the sanction of both Houses to measures of a temporary character, so as to enable the appeal to be made as soon as possible, with the view of recalling Parliament as soon as a new Parliament can be collected, and then ascertaining what the wishes of the country are as to what parties shall rule the nation. (Hear.) I cannot anticipate that in that course they will meet with any opposition; at all events, I submit the reasonableness and fairness of ascertaining what is the real feeling of the country. (Hear, hear.)

Earl Grey:—I have certainly no wish to raise discussion on this occasion; but it occurs to me that there is an omission in the statement which the noble Earl has just made. The House of Commons has condemned the policy of Her Majesty's Government, not upon a legislative question, but upon the highest question of executive policy with which they have to deal,—it is upon a question of peace or war. (Hear, hear.) The House of Commons has come to a resolution, which I am perfectly in order in quoting from the votes laid on your lordships' table:—"That this House considers that the papers which have been laid upon the table fail to establish satisfactory grounds for the violent measures resorted to at Canton in the late affair of the *Arrow*." Consider, my lords, what is the serious effect of that resolution. Is it this—that the country is now virtually engaged in a war which has been branded as unjust by the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) The affairs of England are intrusted in that country to the management of a person who, by a vote of the House of Commons is branded with having without due justification entered on these violent measures. Now, my lords, having just heard that the end of May is the earliest period when Her Majesty's Government anticipate another House of Commons can be called together, I wish to know whether in the interval, in which events of tremendous importance may take place, the policy branded by the House of Commons is not to be pursued, and whether the treatment of these most important questions which must arise in China is still to be committed to the hands of the man whose moral authority in that country is, I say, destroyed by the vote which has taken place. (Hear, hear.) My lords, it appears to me impossible that in the face of the vote recently given by the House of Commons, the policy which has hitherto been pursued can be persevered in, or the affairs of England in Canton be intrusted to the hands in which they are at present placed. I submit that if the two Houses are called on to give those facilities which are expected by Her Majesty's Government, in order that they may make the appeal to the country which they desire—if we are to give those facilities which I need not tell your lordships either House has the power of refusing—we are entitled to satisfaction on this point from Her Majesty's Government, and I can venture to say what, in my opinion, they ought to do. I think they ought at once and forthwith to recall Sir J. Bowring. (Hear, hear.) I think they ought to send out a person of high character, in whose discretion and judgment great confidence can be placed, with very wide discretionary powers, to bring the war, if possible, to a conclusion. I think they ought to do, what I have no doubt they have done already—namely, taken all the measures within their power to protect the lives and property of Her Majesty's subjects in China. (Hear, hear.) But I say this is, of all things, most essential, that the individual who has brought the country into its present critical position and involved in its hostilities should not remain intrusted with the high duties of Her Majesty's plenipotentiary. Certainly, unless Her Majesty's Government are prepared to give satisfaction on that point, I think it is the duty of this and the other House, by humble address to Her Majesty, to express the wish, I am sorry to say, they must feel, and if no other member of your lordships' House more able to undertake the task present himself, I shall be prepared to move such an address. (Hear.)

Earl Granville—I could perfectly understand the question which had been put by the noble Earl being put in another place, where the resolution had been affirmed: but I do not see the same propriety in the noble Earl's putting the question in your lordship's assembly, when, after full discussion, you have come, by a large majority, to a contrary opinion. (Cheers.) At the same time, I should be more unwilling to refuse any general information as to the course of the Government which it is in my power to give. I can only assure your lordships that even before the close of the debate we had taken into our deepest consideration the best means of determining the present unsatisfactory state of relations between China and this country. We do not consider that the House of Commons intended by that resolution to indicate that we should refrain from taking every necessary step for the defence of the lives and property of British subjects in China, or that we should patch up matters in a rash and precipitate manner, without reference to the position of things at the time. We think we act in consonance with the decision of the House of Commons, though not admitting its justice, if we take every step which, in our judgment, is best calculated to settle the question as a whole, and that we shall not incur blame by so doing either from your lordships or from the other House, even in its present state—still less, we hope, when Parliament is reelected after a dissolution. (Hear, hear.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, MARCH 6.

Lord Palmerston rose in a crowded House, and amid loud and repeated cheers, to make the eagerly expected ministerial statement. He said: Mr. Speaker, in order to regularize that which I am about to say, and to put in the power of any honourable member who has anything to say on this subject to address the House, I intend to conclude the statement which I am about to make by a formal motion, that this House do now adjourn. The House must naturally expect that after what happened on Tuesday night I should state to the House the course which upon due reflection Her Majesty's Government mean to pursue. Under ordinary circumstances, after a vote by which the House by a majority—whatever the amount of it might be—affirmed that which many at least who voted considered to be a vote of censure upon the conduct of the Government, there could hardly be an alternative left to the Government as to the course to be pursued. The natural course would be that they should tender to their sovereign a resignation of their offices, and leave to those who had obtained that majority the task of conducting the affairs of the country. But the present case seemed to us to be of so peculiar a character that we have not thought it our duty to submit to our sovereign a resignation of our offices. [Loud cheers.] There is another course which the Government under such circumstances might constitutionally adopt, and that is the course which we have deemed it our duty to pursue. We have deemed it our duty to advise the Crown at the earliest period at which the state of the business of the House will permit us to call upon the constituencies of the country to exercise that privilege which the Constitution places in their hand. [Cheers.] I say the circumstances are peculiar, because, while on the one hand, looking to the simple result of that last debate we might say that we had lost the confidence of this House, yet, on the other hand, looking to the divisions which took place very shortly before upon questions involving very important positions of the policy of the Government, the result was of a very different character. [Hear, hear] And I feel myself free to say that some of those who concurred in the vote of Tuesday night made it understood that that vote was not to be considered as implying a want of confidence on their part in Her Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.) But it is vain to deny that that vote would render it very difficult if not unseemly, for the Government with regard to which it was passed, to undertake the conduct of the business in the ordinary manner during the remainder of a long session. (Hear, hear) Moreover, the state of parties which that vote indicated appears to me to show—connecting it with the various votes and fluctuating opinions of the House with regard to those majorities on former occasions—that it would be extremely difficult for any Government—whether that which now exists or that which might be formed, however efficient it might be—and I admit, not merely by way of compliment, but as merely stating the truth, that that Government which might be formed by a combination of parties (using that expression not by way of taunt) would be very efficient—to carry on the business of the country throughout a session in the state of feeling which at present happens to prevail in this House. I will not allude to the very strongly marked difference of opinion between the two Houses of Parliament upon the question which was put to issue on Tuesday night. I do not think that would be a sufficient reason, but still it is an element to show what various opinions exist in regard to the present Administration as compared with that which might be its successor. This Parliament is now in its fifth session, and, measuring its duration by what it has seen, it is a very old Parliament, for it has witnessed more important events than it has fallen to the lot of most Parliaments to see. It has seen three Administrations (a slight laugh)—the Administration, which called it together, the Administration which followed, and the Administration which now sits on these benches. It has seen the transition from a state of profound peace to a great European war; and it has seen the transition from a great European war to the fortunate restoration of European peace. Therefore, as concerns the events of which it has been a spectator, this Parliament has done as much as could be expected to fall to the lot of one which had completed its full term of existence. If the state of business would have admitted of an immediate appeal to our constituents, that is the course which would have been most proper and most seemly, (cheers,) but the state of public business does not admit of the adoption of such a course. We have as yet voted nothing upon the estimates for the public service; we have arranged nothing in regard to the taxes, some of which require to be remodelled; we have not passed a mutiny act, and that in existence will expire before it would be possible for Parliament to reassemble and provide for the maintenance and discipline of the army. The course which I humbly beg to propose to this House, therefore, is, that we should do on the present occasion that which has been done on former and similar occasions, that which was done in spirit during the Administration of Lord Derby, when it was announced that there was to be a dissolution,—that the House should content itself with those provisional and temporary measures which may be necessary to provide for the public service until the earliest period at which a new Parliament can assemble. We had proposed to arrange certain taxes for three years; we shall now propose to determine them for only one year. There are some taxes with regard to which it would be very embarrassing to commence to have them settled for too short a period, but we do not think that a Parliament which is about to be dissolved could probably be called upon to fix them for a period longer than the year for which provision is to be made. (Hear, hear.) Upon the same principle, we shall propose to the House to vote sums on account of the estimates for only a portion of the year, and to pass a Mutiny act for a similar period, thus leaving the new Parliament, which may probably assemble somewhat towards the end of May, free to deal with all these great matters according to its discretion. I should hope, Sir, that this House will see that the course which we are prepared to adopt is one which is in accordance with the principles of the Constitution, and that gentlemen will therefore place no obstructions in the way of our arriving at a time when fresh elections may take place, by interposing any unnecessary difficulties in the way of the adoption of the course by which we propose to divide for the public service. (Hear, hear.) We shall abstain from proposing anything but that which is necessary for this purpose. There are many gentlemen who entertain strong opinions upon many subjects which they would wish to bring under discussion in this House, but they will, I think, feel that steps of importance cannot probably be taken by a Parliament situated as this House of Commons will now necessarily be. I therefore hope that the same honorable forbearance which has been shown by former Parliaments under similar circumstances, will be exhibited by this one. There is this to be said, that now at least the country will have a really fair choice between two Administrations—a choice which, without meaning to say anything offensive to any party in this House, I think I may say it could not have had, at least not to the same degree, under that combination that took place which has led to the state of things in which the Government now finds itself. As I said before, I am stating a fact without making the slightest imputation upon those who have formed that combination; but I say that so far it may be an advantage to the country—it will have the opportunity of choosing between two different efficient Administrations. That also is a ground which the more justifies us in throwing upon the country the responsibility of determining what Administration will be invested with the conduct and management of the affairs of the nation. (Cheers.) The noble lord concluded by moving the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Disraeli thought the course proposed by Lord Palmerston would be most to the public advantage, and he would, he said, give every facility in his power to the progress of business. He believed that the appeal to the country would prove of great benefit to the public interests, and he trusted members would be returned with more definite opinions.

Mr. Cobden observed that the House on Tuesday had come to a solemn vote, which had been entirely ignored by Lord Palmerston, and he asked him what he was going to do in consequence of that vote? The Executive Government had no right to hold office unless they were prepared to carry it out. If any danger to the British residents in China was to be apprehended from the vote, the first consideration of the Government ought to be the safety of our fellow-countrymen, and they should send a competent person by the next steamer, armed with full power, to supersede all existing British authority in China, and to act according to circumstances. If Lord Palmerston did not intend to take this course, what other course would he take? A new Parliament could not assemble until the end of May, and what would be doing in China in the meanwhile.

Mr. S. Herbert enquired whether the Government were going to continue the war for the same object—namely, the entry of Sir John Bowring into Canton; and whether the conduct of affairs there was to be left in the hands of a man who, in the opinion of the House, had brought about the present dangerous state of things?

Sir G. Grey denied that the object of the war was to obtain an entry into Canton. The Government, he said, had directed its most serious attention to the existing state of things in China, and would take every precaution to protect British lives and property; but they did not intend to send our civil and military officers to act in accordance with the views of Mr. Cobden, who had no right to assume that they had any other intention than to endeavor to place our relations with China on a proper footing. To accomplish this object, they would employ the means best calculated, in their opinion, to do so; and he trusted that the House would leave the honor and the interests of the country in their hands.

Lord J. Russell considered that the House was entitled to ask for an explanation of the policy intended to be pursued during the next three months after it had determined that conduct which had been approved by the Government was worthy of its censure. Ministers should state the terms that were to be asked of China—what, in fact, was the object of the hostilities. He declared the charge against him of combination with the Conservative party false and calumnious. The concurrence, he said, was on the merits of the question; and he believed that no vote would confer more honor than that of Tuesday upon the Parliament of 1859.

Mr. Roebuck protested against the statement of Lord Palmerston that his vote was the result of a combination, by which he meant conspiracy of parties.

Mr. Gladstone asked, if we were not making war to obtain the admission of Sir John Bowring into Canton, for what were we at war? Three months would elapse before Parliment could reassemble, and upon whose policy were the measures in China to be carried on during that interval? The House was bound, he said, to require an answer to this question. It was not right to vote supplies for carrying on a war which had been condemned by Parliment; yet it had been distinctly indicated that it would be carried on just as if the resolution had never been adopted. Lord Palmerston had talked of combination; when had it before happened that a case was so strong as to compel the House to interpose in order to check the mad career of the Government in another quarter of the globe? Overruling necessity had altered usage, and the division comprised the names of Lord J Russell, who had led the Liberal Party during more than 20 most eventful years, and Mr. Roebuck, no political enemy of Lord Palmerston.

Lord Palmerston said, it was not his intention to renew the debate upon this subject. With regard to the expression he had used of "combination," he had said nothing which, he thought, could give offence to any man. Whether it was a combination or an accident—a fortuitous combination of atoms—he had stated it as a fact, not as a reproach. The House, he admitted, had a right to ask what was intended to be the policy of the Government. *There would be no change and could be no change in that policy*, which was to maintain in China, as elsewhere, security to the lives and property of British subjects, and the rights of the country arising out of treaty obligations, and to improve our relations with China. The intention of the Government, as he had stated on Tuesday, was, in conjunction with France and the United States, to endeavor to place those relations upon a permanent footing, and it must be a subject of serious deliberation on the part of the Government who the person should be to whom was to be committed so grave and important a function.

THE FISHERIES CONVENTION.—It is urged by some persons, that the excitement in Newfoundland is very absurd; that the colonists do not know what is best for themselves, that they cannot appreciate the wise and liberal policy of the Home Government, and that they do not see the advantages which would result from throwing open the North American fisheries to the world, in the increase of shipping in their ports, and a consequent increase of trade. To all this it may be answered, that the Newfoundlanders may be expected to know what is to their advantage, or against their interest, better than residents of this city, who have nothing to do with fisheries; and, so far from throwing open the fisheries to the world, the course of Britain is the opposite, for it gives to France the right to the best fishing ground on the coast, to the exclusion of British subjects, an arrangement as absurd as if Britain should give France the exclusive right to the best fishing grounds on the coast of Scotland. This is not a Newfoundland question only, the whole of British North America is interested in it. The principle upon which the Imperial Government has acted, in entering upon the convention without consulting the parties most interested, is a grievous mistake; and, that which has occurred to the maritime colony, may occur to us.—*Montreal Witness.*

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—In our advertising columns is to be found an advertisement of this popular restorative. We know nothing of its merits save what we read, but that is sufficient, particularly when we see such testimonials of its efficacy as the following, which we clip from the Ottawa Free Trader:—

"Having tried unsuccessfully sundry highly recommended 'hair tonics' on our own half-denuded crown, we had about lost all confidence in nostrums of that sort, until a week ago we met a distinguished politician of this State, whom we had seen three years ago with thin hair and as 'gray as a rat,' but now boasting as fine and glossy a head of hair as one could wish. We demanded the secret of his improved appearance, when he readily accounted for it by ascribing it to the virtues of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative. We shall try that next."—[*Rock River Democrat.*