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

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

Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LI. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1859. NUMBER 73.

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

DWELLING HOUSES.

TO LET,
A neat Two Story Brick House in Aylmer Street, at present occupied by Miss Barrett. Possession on 1st May next.
Apply to
C. TUGGEY,
At Messrs. J. & W. Hilton's,
between 12 and 2 o'clock.
March 17. 64

HOU SE TO LET,
That First-Class Two-Story CUT STONE HOUSE, With Yard and Stabling for Two Horses, No. 6 Richmond Square, St. Antoine Street, now occupied by Mr. Daniel Lanigan. Possession 1st May next.
Apply to
C. S. RODIER,
Place Rodier,
St. Antoine Street.
March 17. d-64

TO LET,
From the first May next.
That THREE STORY CUT STONE DWELLING, No. 30 Craig Street, adjoining the residence of A. F. HOLMES Esq., M. D. In addition to the conveniences already possessed by the dwelling, considerable improvements will be made this Spring.
—Also,—
The Second flat of the premises No. 64 Great St. James' Street, immediately oppotite the ODD-FELLOWS HALL. Containing seven apartments, well adapted for a suit of offices—these rooms would be let altogether or separate. Possession given immediately.
Apply to
R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
St. Francois Xavier Street.
March 16. 63

TO LET,
Two First Class Three Story Cut Stone Houses, provided with all sorts of accommodation, in St. Joseph Street
Enquire of
NORBERT DUMAS.
March 14. 61

TO LET,
That three-story Brick House and Shop, forming the corner of St. Catherine and St. Lawrence Main Streets, at present occupied by Mr. W Brown. Apply to
G. REINHARDT,
Nos. 7 and 9 Bonsecours Market.
March 11. 60

TO LET,
From 1st May next,
THOSE First-class Three-story CUT-STONE HOUSES, Nos. 40, 42, and 44, St. DENIS STREET. They are fitted up with all modern improvements, having Gas through them, Hot and Cold Water Baths, Water-Closets, &c.; spacious Coach-Houses, large Stables, &c.
Enquire of the Proprietor.
JOSEPH GRENIER,
No. 250 Lagauchetiere Street,
Near St. Denis Street.
March 7. 55

TO LET,
That First Class Three Story Cut Stone House, No. 7 Little St. James Street, occupied for the last 9 years by B. Devlin, Esq., and is in first rate order. Apply at the Boot and Shoe Store of
EDW. THOMPSON,
146 Notre Dame Street.
March 5. 54

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,
A First Class Brick House, on Cadieux Street, above Sherbrooke Street, containing Six Rooms and a Kitchen, with good Yard and Shed. Parties wishing to purchase or to lease for a term of years, will be liberally treated with.
Apply to
SML. SINCLAIR,
13 Lemoine Street.
March 3. 52

TO LET,
From 1st May next,
The beautifully situated THREE-STORY CUT STONE HOUSE, No. 3 Windsor Place, being surrounded by Gardens; it is fitted up with all modern improvements, having Gas through the House, and Cold Water Bath, Water Closet, &c., &c. The Out-Houses are very convenient, having a spacious Coach-house, Wood-house, Coal-house, Harness Room, Stables, &c.
Enquire of the Proprietor,
ARCH. FERGUSON,
No. 1 Windsor Place,
Dorchester Street, West.
Feb. 15. 38

DURHAM HOUSE,
TO LET.
THAT Desirable DETACHED RESIDENCE with Wings, Garden and Outbuildings and a never failing Spring, situated on the St. Lawrence Main Street, north of Sherbrooke Street.
JOHN JAMES BROWNE,
Architect,
Office 132 Craig Street.
Feb. 3. 28

TO LET,
Two or Three neat TWO STORY BRICK HOUSES on Aqueduct Street, Nos. 2 and 3. Possession on 1st May next.
Apply to
C. TUGGEY,
At Messrs. J. & W. Hilton's,
Between 12 and 2 o'clock.
February 3. 28

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,
Several of those handsome new Houses, with Out Stone Fronts, in University Street (West of the new Cathedral Church). They are finished off with modern improvements, and will require a very small outlay for fuel, being built in the most substantial manner and best devised mode for comfort and economy. This locality will shortly become the most fashionable and pleasant part of the city.
—Also,—
TO BE LET,
Two new Brick Houses, [with Garden attached] situated on St. Lawrence Street, West of Sherbrooke Street and Moulton Avenue.
Possession on 1st May. Apply to
WM. BULMER,
No. 7 St. Genevieve Street,
or on the premises.
Januarv 21. 17

TO LET,
And Possession given on the first day of May next ensuing,
Some of those FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, situate in McGill College Avenue, the property of Madam Masson. They are fitted up for Gas, Water, Bath and Water-Closet, and with every modern improvement; and the locality is not surpassed by any near the city.
Apply to JOHN ATKINSON,
No. 44 Dorchester Street.
Jan 10. 7

TO LET,
From the 1st of May next,
A First Class House, No. 1 Dorchester Terrace, St. Constant Street, fitted up in the most modern stile, with Cold and Hot-water Baths, Gasseliers, Furnace, large Out-buildings, Garden, &c.
Apply to
S. HOLMES,
125 St. Paul Street.
February 10. 34

INKERMANN TERRACE.
HOUSE NO. 2 TO LET, from 1st of May—completely Painted and Papared; Hot and Cold Water to Bath and Water Closet, &c., and all other requisites of a First-Class Dwelling.
Apply to
RICHARD PHILBIN,
Stanley Street,
Or JOHN FAIRBAIRN,
Broker.
Feb. 12. 36

TO LET,
That Three Story Brick House, in Grey Nun Street, next the "Victoria House," occupied for the past three years by Mr. Martin Mansfield.
E. D. DAVID
February 15. 39

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

HOUSE TO LET
That First Class Two Story Cut Stone House, No. 229 Lagauchetiere Street and now occupied by the Hon. A. A. Dorion. Possession 1st of May next.
Apply to
C. BRUNEAU,
At McDonnough & Muir's,
Notre Dame Street.
February 12. 36

TO LET,
A Two-Story BRICK HOUSE, on St. Joseph Street, No. 302. Possession on 1st May next.
Apply to
C. TUGGEY,
At Messrs. J. & W. Hilton's,
Between 12 & 2 o'clock.
Feb. 11. 35

TO LET,
That First Class Dwelling House, situated in Lagauchetiere Street, near Monique Street, at present occupied by James Torrance, Esq., being fitted up with all the modern improvements, such as Hot Air Furnace, Hot and Cold Baths, Water Closets, &c., &c. Possession 1st May next.
Apply to N. S. WHITNEY.
February 22. 44

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET on Cadieu Street. Enquire at 97 St. Constant Street.
O. DUROCHER.
June 18. 143

TO LET,
A comfortable Dwelling of six apartments and Cellar; supplied with Gas and Water and with convenient Outbuildings, situated in St. Charles Barromee Street. Possession on the 1st May next.
Apply to G. D. WATSON,
St. Sacrament Street.
February 9. 33

TO LET,
Two Cut Stone Dwelling Houses, being the Corner of Metcalfe and St. Catherine Streets, [West of Wellington Terrace,] having Gas, Bath, and all modern improvements.
Possession 1st May next.
Apply to B. GIBB.
January 22. 18

TO LET,
The Two Story Brick House, and Ground, forming the corner of Sherbrooke Street West and Guy Street, occupied for the past two years by Joseph McKay, Esq. Possession can be had early.
E. D. DAVID.
February 16. 39

SHOPS WITH DWELLINGS.

TO LET,
The STORE and DWELLING in St James' Street, extending to Fortification Lane, adjoining the METHODIST CHURCH, and now occupied by C. Fj Hill, Auctioneer.
THOS. KAY.
Feb. 5. 30

TO LET,
The House and Store, corner of St. Paul Street and Custom House Square, adjoining the Harbour Commissioners Office.
Enquire of
R. & G. LAFLAMME,
Advocates,
No. 6 Place d'Armes.
February 17. 40

STORES.

TO LET,
The Stores and Foundling and Port Streets. The Store on Foundling Street, next to Messrs. Cussacks.
Apply to
O. BERTHELET,
Or A. LAROCQUE.
March 17. 64

TO LET,
Two Stores, forming part of the Block of First Class Three Story Stone Warehouses, recently erected on the Corner of William and Grey Nun Streets.
IRA GOULD.
February 14. 37

FOR SALE,
That Valuable Block of Buildings in Grey Nun Street, Nos. 12 and 14, with Brick Store in rear, in the vicinity of the contemplated Docks and Harbour Improvements, and contiguous to the Lachine Canal Steamboat Basin.
E. D. DAVID.
January 6. 11

STORE TO LET,
IN LEMOINE STREET, at present occupied by FOSTER & COWIE.
Inquire of
JOSEPH TIFFIN.
Jan. 19. 15

TO LET,
THE STORE, No. 242, St. Paul Street, at present occupied by Messrs. John Pratt & Co.
Apply to
HENRY JUDAH,
Jan. 25. 20

TO LET,
A Fine WHOLESALE STORE, at No. 158 St. Paul Street. This Store has Three Flats, and was lately occupied by A Tellier, Esq., and is situate in the New Building erected by the Subscriber. Conditions liberal.
V. HUDON.
Feb. 1. 26

TO LE1,
From 1st May next,
THOSE commodious PREMISES, No. 208 St. Paul Street, lately occupied by Messrs. J. D. Bernard & Co.
For particulars, enquire of Messrs. GALARNEAU & ROY,
Or, Messrs. COUILLARD & WILSON,.
Nov. 23. 278

TO LET,
That Superior Shop, with back Store, in Notre Dame Street, No. 202. This Store has been occupied for a great number of years as a Fancy Goods Store by the undersigned and others.
GALARNEAU & ROY,
No. 204 St. Paul Street.
February 12. 36

TO LET,
That Large and Excellent STORE, No. 13 William Street, at present occupied by Thos. Kershaw, Esq.
Apply to
ANDREW WATSON.
Feb. 13. 37

TO LET.
The Store corner of Common and George Streets, at present occupied by Messrs. John Macpherson & Co., Forwarders.
Apply to
I. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & CO.,
St. Alexis Street.
Feb. 28. '40

STORE TO LET,
The new Cut Stone Building, No. 21 Recollet, near McGill Street. Immediate possession, if required.
Apply to
A. RAMSAY,
Oil and Color Merchant,
Recollect Street.
February 25. 47

FOR SALE,
THE COTTAGE and GARDEN, situate in Cote St. Antoine, formerly owned and occupied by C. T. Palsgrave, Esq., on easy terms of payment. Apply to
FITZPATRICK & MOORE,
6 Lemoine Street.
Jan. 11. tr8

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LET,
Part of the First and Second Chambers in the new Store in St. Peter Street, next door to Messrs. A. Urquhart & Co., for a term of one or three years.
The Store is immediatly opposite the end of St. Sacrament Street.
Apply to Mr. JAMES MACLEAN, Grocer, St. James Street, or to
PETER CLARKE,
180 Bleury Street.
March 18. 1m-65

TO LET,
The Upper Part of a First-Class STORE, in St. Paul Street, fitted up for the Dry Goods Trade in first-rate style.
Apply to
PAUL HUA,
163 St. Paul Street.
November 15, 271

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

TO LET,
A Good Business Stand, with Fixtures, Water and Gas Fittings, complete.
—ALSO,—
TWO BRICK DWELLINGS and TWO COTTAGES, with a Garden and a Well of Spring Water to each, in the vicinity of Point St. Charles.
Apply to
FRANCIS MULLINS.
March 11. 1m-mwt-59

TO LET,
And possession given 1st May next, THREE ROOMS for Offices in the second flat, over GIBB & CO'S Great St. James Street, at present occupied by the Hon. Mr. McGill. There is a safe attached to the Offices.
B. GIBB.
January 31. 25

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,
That CENTRAL PROPERTY, No. 7 John Street, extending through to St. Alexis Street, occupied during the past ten years by Mr. John Boyd, Black and White Smith.
Apply to
W. R. HIBBARD,
161 St. Paul Street
Feb. 10. 34

TO LET,
THE SOAP and CANDLE FACTORY, situated in St. Nicholas Tolentine Street, St. Mary's Suburbs. The premises are specious and well adapted for a large Manufacturing Business of any kind. Rent moderate. Possession immediately.
Apply at the office of
F. RUFFORD,
30 Little St. James Street.
February 16. 39

TO LET,
And possession given immediately,
A part of that well-known Premises, occupied for the past two years as the *Argus* Printing Office. Rent moderate.
Apply to
BRYSON & CO.
February 10. 34

TO LET,
In a most delightful situation, PART of a HOUSE, where there are no Children or Boarders. Private Board can be had if required. Address "D. D.," Office of this paper.
Jan. 28. 23

TO LET OR FOR SALE.
BAKE-HOUSE in St. Elizabeth Street.
—ALSO,—
Several COTTAGES at LACHINE.
Apply to
LOUIS BOYER.
Feb. 11. 2m-35

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

METALLIC BURIAL CASKETS.

REPRESENTATION of a newly invented BURIAL CASE, finished in imitation of polished Rosewood with one or three pannels of French Plate Glass inserted in the Cover and elaborately ornamented Iron Caps to cover them.
Much that is repulsive has been discarded in the arrangement and shape of this Case, and whatever tends to soften the poignancy of our grief, commends itself to our consideration.—Besides this, the Case being air-tight, contagion is prevented and the process of decomposition is often arrested for a long time. We, therefore do not hesitate to avere that there has never been in use any receptricle for the dead so entirely chaste, appropriate, and withall, convenient as this invention.
For Sale only by
RODDEN & MEILLEUR,
71 Great St. James' Street
December 1. 285

Perfect Substitute for SILVER.

ELECTRO-PLATE
ON
NICKEL SILVER,

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

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

The above Goods are Warranted to be of British Manufacture.
R. SHARPLEY begs to call the attention of the public to the advertised prices in London of the above Goods, of the same quality:
LONDON PRICES:
Fiddle Pattern. Thread Pattern. Kings Pat'rn
£11 14 6 stg. £14 11 6 stg. £17 14 6 stg
MONTREAL PRICES:
£10 7 7 cy. £15 11 10 cy. £15 16 10 cy.
R. SHARPLEY,
Crystal Block,
Notre Dame Street.
December 7. 290

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.
Sole Agents in Canada for
JULES MUMM & CO'S Champagnes.
J. Howard, March & Co's, Madeira Wines.
P. A Mumm's Rhenish and Moselle Wines.
Brandenberg Frere' Clarets and Burgundies
Jules Robin & Co.'s Cognac Brandies, &c
Offley, Cramp & Co's Port Wines
Cramp, Suter & Co's Sherries, &c.
Have now, in Stock, a large assortment of Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Stouts, Ales, &c., for sale at low prices to the Trade.
—Also,—
HAVANA CIGARS
PRINCIPE CIGARS
MANILLA CIGARS
MANILLA CHEROOTS, all of favorite marks and sizes.
Qualities and Brands guaranteed.
February 22. 44

STORAGE.

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

Glenfield Patent Starch.
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
And pronounced by
HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS
TO BE THE
Finest Starch She Ever Used.
Sold by all Grocers, &c. &c.
March 7. 55

Tin Foil and Metallic Cap Manufactory,
NO. 38 CROSBY STREET, NEW YORK.
JOHN J. CROOKE & CO.,
Are manufacturing under their Patent,
ROLLED TIN FOIL,
PLAIN, PRINTED OR EMBOSSED,
Suitable for wrapping
Fine Cut & Cavendish Tobaccos, Cheese Spices, &c.
Thin Beaten Foil, all sizes, *superior* in *brilliancy* and *strength* to the imported article.
METALLIC CAPS,
For sealing *Bottles, Jars, &c.*, stamped with any name, or design required. Also,
Music Plates, Solder, Type and Britania Metals.
June 21, 1858. 1y-145

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

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

INVITE the attention of Buyers to the very attractive display they are now making having received and opened up the contents of
600 Cases and Bales of
FALL GOODS.
Comprising all the Novelties of the Season, selected with care in the French, English and Scotch Markets by our Mr. Clark, who remains in Britain this winter for the purpose of selecting and for forwarding by each steamer the various Novelties as they are produced, for the Fall & Winter Trade.
Our Stock is now complete, in all the Departments.
TERMS LIBERAL.
December 1. 309

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

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.
First Prize Exhibition for Cakes and Confectionery.
J. ANTONY,
33 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
RETURNS his thanks to the Montreal Public for their patronage since he has opened business, and now begs to inform them that he is receiving daily from New York
An Endless variet of every Article in hi Line,
comprising Confectionery of every description, CORNUCAPIAS, FANCY JOUJOUX, &c., suitable for presents for the coming Holidays.
The public will please take notice that Mr. Antony will give his personal attention to all orders intrusted to him, and will be executed carefully, promptly and on the shortest possible notice.
Particular attention will be given to all orders for Balls and Private Parties.
The public are politely requested to inspect his Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
November 27. 282

22ND JANUARY, 1859.
FOR SALE,
FRESH GROCERIES.
JUST RECEIVED,
Ex "North American," *via* Portland—
Belmont Spern Candles, North Wilts Cheese,
New Currants, Oarraway Seeds, Sago,
Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Liquorice.
Indigo, Button Blue, Bi-Carb. Soda, Sal. Soda,
Saltpetre, Glue, Shot.
AND, DAILY EXPECTED,
Mustard, Ginger, Candied Peels, Black Lead
Nutmegs.
ALSO, IN STORE,
Pickles and Sauces, Pepper, Cloves, Salad Oil,
French Vinegar, Epsom Salts, Rio
Coffee, &c.
I. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & CO.
Jan. 24. 19

1859.
FOR SALE,
WINES, &C.
Port, Graham & Co.'s, in wood.
Sherry, Domecq's, do
Champagne, Moet & Chandon
Claret, Barton & Guestier's, "Latour," and other brands
Masdue, F. Durand's
ALSO,
Brandy, Hennessy's
Gin, DeKuyper's
Whisky, Ramsay's Islay
Rum, Jamaica
London Porter
Pale Ale, &c. &c.
I. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & CO.
Jan. 24. 19

22nd January, 1859.
JUST RECEIVED, *VIA* NEW YORK,
A Complete Assortment of
JAMES & CO.'S
LEADS AND PAINTS.
ALSO, ON HAND,
Linseed Oil, Glue, Ochre, Ven. Red, Chalk, &c.
AND,
GERMAN SHEET WINDOW GLASS,
From 7 x 9 upwards.
I. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & CO.
Jan. 24. 19

PIG IRON.
FOR SALE,
1,000 Tons No. 1 Gartsherrie.
22ND JANUARY, 1859.
I. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & CO.
Jan. 24. 19

HARDWARE.
FOR SALE.
"Griffin's" Horse Nails, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 lbs.
Cut Nails
Tin Plates, IC and IX
Canada Plates, "Pontypool"
ALSO,
Swedes Iron
Bar Iron, "Govan," &c.
Hoop and Band Iron, &c. &c.
22d JANUARY, 1859.
I. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & CO.
Jan. 24. 1

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

M. BESSUNGER,
205 NOTRE DAME STREET,
Over the Store of Mr. Thomas Jenking,
BEGS to call the attention of parties, desirous of purchasing
OIL PAINTINGS,
to visit his Gallery, where there will be found an
EXCELLENT COLLECTION
OF
WORKS,
By Artists of merit and celebrity.
M. BESSUNGER would also intimate that he is prepared to
FRAME PICTURES
in a very superior style and on moderate terms.
Dec. 30. 309

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

TO
BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS.
THE MONTREAL LAST FACTORY has commenced operations at No. 84 ANN STREET, near RODDEN'S FOUNDRY, under the superintendance of Mr. S. S. HALL, whose LASTS are well known in this vicinity.
The Subscribers intend keeping a large assortment of various Styles on hand, and are prepared to fill orders, to any amount, with promptness. All wishing a tasty Last should give us a call.
Particular attention given to custom Lasts.
Orders from abroad respectfully solicited.
REED & RAYNER.
January 17. 3m-13

Dr. Cutter's Improved Skirt Supporter.
IS an article of great utility, which should be worn by every female. These Supporters take the weight off the Skirts upon the shoulders, the proper place, and relieve the hips, stomach and abdomen of that confinement and downward pressure which is, by many of the most able physicians, said to be the greatest cause of so much female weakness and premature death.
By taking the weight of clothes from off the stomach, upon the shoulders, one is enabled better to stand erect, and thereby expand the chest and breathe more freely. This, every sensible person knows, is necessary to the full enjoyment of health.
There are but very few Ladies, who have worn their clothes supported by the waist who have not realized the faint, sinking, and often distressing feeling, and also weakness of back, consequent thereto. Then why not from others take warning, ere it be too late?
These Goods are manufactured by
CUTTER & WALKER,
48 Central St., Lowell, Mass.
And are for Sale at the principal Stores, throughout the United States and Canada.
March 5. 3m 54

FOR HORSES.
The Canadian Farmers
CONDITION POWDER
FOR
HORSES AND HORNED CATTLE.
THIS POWDER is prepared with particular regard to the climate of this country. The extraordinary extremes of temperature, together with the sudden changes of the changes, have a great effect upon the Blood and Sinuous Fluids of Horses and Cattle. Upon these occasions the System often times needs an assistant to aid nature in throwing off any disorders of the fluids of the body which may have been absorbed, and when not attended to promptly generally result in some one of the following complaints:—Yellow Water, Heaves, Worms, Botts, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Coughs, and many diseases of the skin. All these may be prevented and healthful action maintained by the occasional use of this valuable remedy, which, as its name indicates, produces a healthful *Condition* of the body.
THE CONDITION POWDER is prepared from an old English receipt, and is composed of many valuable alterative and tonic Medicines which, while active and efficacious, are at the same time perfectly safe, and can be given at any season of the year.
Country merchants supplied upon reasonable terms.
Sold by
LYMANS, SAVAGE & CO.,
(Successor to W. Lyman & Co.)
226 St. Paul Street.
February 26. 48

Garden, Agricultural and Flower SEEDS.
Agricultural Warehouse,
ST. ANN'S HALL,
Over St. Ann's Market.....Montreal.
THE Subscriber has now received his supply of SEEDS for the coming Season. His Stock is extensive and complete, comprising every variety suited to this climate.
Catalogues may be had on application at the Hall.
Jan. 20. WM. EVANS. ddr rm 16

THE Subscriber, being about to REMOVE, offers a part of his present Stock of
BOTTLED WINES
at REDUCED RATES—
40 cases Montelado Pale Sherry Wines
40 cases of Graham's Extra Fine Port Wine
15 cases Vermouth
20 cases Cluslopin & Co's Pale Brandy
20 cases Bordeaux Brandy
10 baskets Moet's Champagne, 1st quality
10 brls Guiness' Porter, qts
10 brls do do, pints
10 brls Truman, Hanbury & Co's London Porter
DANL. LANIGAN,
20 Lemoine Street.
March 17 dd 64

FOR SALE,
BOXES GROUND GINGER
BOXES BROMA ("Mott's.")
WILLIS, MACNAB & ALMON,
Gillespie's Buildings,
8 Common Street.
March 1. 50

FOR SALE,
PUNCHEONS HEAVY-BODIED MUSCOVADO MOLASSES.
WILLIS, MACNAB & ALMON,
Gillespie's Buildings,
8 Common Street.
March 1. 50

FOR SALE—
Hhds *New Crop* Muscovado Sugar
Brls Crushed A Sugar
Brls Crushed Y Sugar,
Puns Molasses
Brls Refined Syrup
Brls Coarse Liverpool Salt.
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
March 5. 54

FOR SALE—
Bales Soft Shelled Almonds
Cases Pearl Sago,
Cases Cassia
Bags Cloves
Boxes Maccaroni
Boxes Vermicelli
Boxes Layer Raisins.
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
March 5. 54

Army Service.
SEALED TENDERS, in Duplicate, will be received at this Office, until Noon on THURSDAY, the 31st March next, for the performance of such TRANSPORT by WAGGON, CART or SLEIGH, as may be required for the service of her Majesty's Troops at Montreal and St. Helen's, and to distances in the country, for Twelve Months, from the 1st May, 1859.
The Tenders to state the rates in Currency *the number of good serviceable Horses, Carts Trucks, Sleighs and Waggons belonging to the parties tendering, and bona fide their own property*; and to bear the signatures of two responsible sureties, for the fulfilment of the contract; and no Tender will be noticed unless made on forms obtained from this office.
The Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender, and any further information required, can be obtained at this office.
Payment will be made monthly, by cheque, on one of the chartered Banks.
The contractor to pay for the drawing up of the Contract by a Notary, who will be selected by, and receive his instructions from, the Senior Commissariat Officer, as well as for such notarial copies as may be required by the said officer.
Commissariat Canada, } mwf-DC 37
Montreal, 14th February, 1859. }

SLATE AND SLATING!
REED & RAYNER,
SLATERS and dealers in WELCH, AMERICAN, and CANADA ROOFING SLATES, offer for sale, a large Stock of Roofing Slate of the best quality, in lots to suit purchasers, and are prepared with skilful workmen to execute orders for Plain or Ornamental Slating, on Roofs or Walls, with fidelity and despatch.
SAWED SLATE for Fire-walls, Copings, Refrigerators, Floors, &c., furnished to order.
R. & R. would call the attention of parties about building or re-covering Roofs, to this method of Roofing as CHEAP, DURABLE, and FIRE-PROOF.
134½ & 141 Craig Street
March 15. mwf-62

NOTICE.
THE BUSINESS of the undersigned WILL BE REMOVED to
147 NOTRE DAME STREET,
nearly opposite the present premises, during the progress of alterations in the building.
The remainder of the LARGE and VALUABLE Stock of
Gold and Silver Watches,
JEWELLERY,
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
—AND—
RICH FANCY GOODS,
WILL BE OFFERED
AT AN ADDITIONAL REDUCTION OF
Ten per Cent.
from the already low prices, in order to effect an entire clearance, previous to the arrival of
LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT
SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
Ex Steamships "North British," "Nova Scotian," "Indian," &c., &c.
Persons desirous of securing GENUINE BARGAINS will please bear in mind that the
SELLING OFF
will be continued for FIFTEEN DAYS only.
A. HOFFNUNG,
147 Notre Dame Street.
Montreal, 14th March, 1859. 62

REMOVAL.
THE Subscribers have REMOVED into their NEW STORE,
Corner of St. Paul & St. Eloi Streets
Opposite Messrs. H. B. SMITH & Co.
They now have on hand a LARGE STOCK of
ROXTON SOLE LEATHER,
French Calf Skins,
Upper & Harness Leather
&c, &c,
&c. &c.
JOHN PRATT & CO.
March 18. 1m 64

REMOVAL.
T. D. JONES begs to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he will REMOVE his PLACE OF BUSINESS, on the FIRST MAY, to the PREMISES (Two Doors North of his present Store) forming the CORNER of ST. LAWRENCE and VITRE STREETS, at present occupied by Mr. G. DRAKE.
39 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.
March 9. 57

REMOVAL.
J. & T. DOUGLAS
HAVE REMOVED to the Premises, long occupied by WM. LYMAN & CO., No. 264 St. Paul Street.
March 19. d-66

REMOVAL.
Andrew Robertson & Co.,
IMPORTERS
OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
BEG to intimate that they have THIS DAY removed to ATWATER'S BUILDINGS, 263 St. Paul Street, second Block West from St. François Xavier Street.
Montreal, Feb. 14. mwf-38

THE following English Houses have appointed the undersigned their Agent for Canada:—
DRUGS,
Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool.
Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, &c.
John Gosnell & Co., London.
Pickles, Sauces, &c.
E. Lazenby & Son, London.
Agricultural and Garden Seeds,
Jacob Wrench & Sons, London.
Confectionery,
Joseph Terry & Sons, York.
Hair-Cloth and Curled Hair.
E. Webb, Worcester.
White Lead, Varnish, Colours, &c.
Baylis & Co., London.
Wax Vestas, Matches, Blacking, Inks, &c.,
Letchford & Co, London.
Glass Bottles, of every Description,
Ayr and Calder Bottle Company, Castleford.
Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c.
Smith, Beck & Beck, London.
Paper-Hanging
S. T. Evans, London.
Apply to
FRANCIS CUNDILL,
St. Andrew's Buildings,
St. Peter Street,
Montreal.
March 8 6m 56

INDIGO.
THE Subscribers have just received a few CASES
FINE MADRAS INDIGO.
LYMANS, SAVAGE & CO.
March 12. 60

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
THURSDAY, March 24.
The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.
M'LEAN'S DIVORCE.
Mr. MORRISON moved that the Bill sent down from the Legislative Council for the relief of John McLean be now read a first time.
A similar Bill was last session passed through the Upper House; but it was sent down too late to enable it to be discussed in this branch of the Legislature. Mr. McLean had for nearly a quarter of a century been a resident in Toronto, and throughout the whole of that time his character had been without reproach. In 1849 he married Diana Hewgill, with whom he cohabited for the space of five months, when it became necessary that they should no longer live together. A separation accordingly took place, with the consent of Mrs. McLean's father, her husband allowing her £30 per annum, which was, however to be discontinued should she be guilty of adultery. After living with her father some four or five years, Mrs. McLean went off to the States with a man named Alexander Gallgher, by whom she had since a child and with whom she was now living in Ohio as his wife. He respected the conviction of those who held that the marriage tie was indissoluble; but he would submit whether, viewed in the light in which such persons regarded divorces, it was not less an evil to annul the marriage tie than to render the petitioner liable to the severe penalties attached to bigamy in case he married again. He would also direct attention to another point. It was this. Mr. McLean and his wife were both Protestants. He therefore called upon hon. members holding different religious views not to withold from the petitioner that relief to which as a sincere professor of the Protestant faith he considered himself entitled.
Mr. CIMON moved in amendment, "That it is not expedient to grant to John McLean the dissolution of his marriage with Diana Hewgill, sought for by him on account of adultery, and to grant him permisson to marry again in the lifetime of his present wife; and that this House, in passing a Bill for that purpose, would destroy in marriage those two characteristics of unity and indissolubility which Christian communities have always deemed to be essential safeguards of moral and family ties." The question raised by the Bill was a very important one. The early laws of the Romans and Greeks granted no divorce. Later, morals relaxed. He then alluded to France, where a law of divorce was passed in 1792. Since that time, the number of marriages diminished, whilst the number of divorces increased from year to year, so that in the year IX. of the Rebellion, there were 4,000 marriages celebrated, and 3,000 divorced. In the year X. the number of marriages was 3,000, and that of divorces granted 900. The cons

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

ANIMOS ROUTATE TENEBO. QUOS
THE MONTREAL HERALD

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1859.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE for Parliamentary Debates.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Toronto, March 26, 1859.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

After prayers, the Speaker was removed from before and placed at the right hand of the throne; the Sergeant-at-Arms, bearing the mace, standing on the Speaker's left.

At ten minutes past 3 o'clock, his Excellency entered, with the officers of his staff, and having taken his seat on the throne, saluted the House.

The Speaker, by the Usher of the Black Rod, commanded the attendance of the Speaker and members of the House of Assembly, who, having taken their place below the bar, his Excellency, in due form, and in the name of her Majesty, assented to the following Acts of the Legislature:—

The Tariff Act.

The Act Consolidating the Public Works Act.

The Act concerning the Guaranteed Provincial Debt.

The Act enabling County Councils in Upper Canada to grant Loans for the Purchase of Seed.

The Lower Canada Distribution of Partnership Property Act.

The Act to enable the Rector and Churchwardens of the Montreal Protestant Parish Church to Borrow Funds for the Competion of the Protestant Cathedral.

The Act Prohibiting the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors in Upper Canada, from 7 o'clock on Saturday evening until Monday morning.

An Act regulating the Section of the Bar in the New Judicial Districts of Lower Canada.

His Excellency saluted the House, and retired with his Staff.

The Speaker's chair was replaced; and after some matters of routine had been gone through, the House adjourned.

Nothing done in Assembly.

THE SPIRIT OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.—The true spirit of our Government was brought out in a marked manner by the debate of Thursday night, which we copy elsewhere. The wholesale corruption by which majorities are obtained in Parliament; the true expression of popular opinion stifled; and all sense of honesty in public men, and confidence on the part of the public destroyed, is made plain to the meanest capacity. The lineaments of the genius of our whole system appear in a bold and strong relief that may be touched and felt. The debate occurred on a motion for papers respecting the decision of the Government on a claim made by Mr. A. P. MacDonald, a contractor; but, as is usual on all such motions, the discussion digressed into the merits of the subject to which the papers related. From that discussion the following facts were evolved, not by the statements of the Opposition, but mainly by those of the Ministry and of Mr. A. P. Macdonald himself—first, that a work, called the Chats Canal was sometime ago undertaken by the Government, upon a grant forced on Parliament, without previous estimates, of £50,000. Mr. J. S. MacDonald says that the grant was the price paid for Ottawa votes for the Grand Trunk scheme; but that we dismiss for the present. Certain it is that this £50,000 was voted, and a work commenced, which had to be abandoned by the Government which undertook it, because it was found quite impracticable to carry it on. We well recollect the vote being proposed in the House—the objections raised to it by the present member for Toronto and in the press, on the ground, not only that there had been no proper survey, but that there was every reason to believe the work was an impossible one. None of these objections, however, had the least effect either upon the Ministry or the majority. A certain member of the House had to be conciliated. The Treasury Benches were, therefore, resolute; the majority subservient; and the money was granted. A large sum has been sunk; and the whole, according to Ministerial statements, has now been abandoned, because further progress could not be made. That is one stage of the business—an impossible work undertaken at vast expense, with no previous calculation of cost, to secure support, and pushed through Parliament on the mere word of a Minister, without Parliament, which is, constitutionally, the controller of such expenditures, either having or asking for any information. We now come to the second stage. As the work was to be done, somebody had to do it, and this some body was, as it happened, a Mr. A.P. MacDonald. Whether there was or was not a contract is not of much consequence to our present purpose. Mr. MacDonald went on for some time digging his canal through the granite until the ministry found that the project was an utter failure and had no doubt accomplished the object which it was intended to attain by it. Then, of course Mr. Macdonald was discharged, and also, of course, he made a claim, greatly in excess of what his employers considered reasonable. For a long time this claim was resisted. Mr Macdonald was always at the Seat of Government during the session of Parliament and during the recess of Parliament; but he could make no headway. At last it appears that this gentleman, who had never before been known to have the slightest tincture of the knowledge or the ambition pertaining to the pursuits of Statesmen, become affected by a longing to enter the Legislature. He became a candidate, accordingly, for a County just vacant by the death of a consistent member of the Opposition, and one where a ministerial candidate could, it was well known, have no chance of success. No sooner had Mr. Macdonald thus taken the field than all difficulties about the settlement of his claim vanished. Mr. Alleyn admits that the appointment of Mr. Shanley to value the extra work was only made then, although Mr. Macdonald had been pressing his claim long before. But this was not all, the Upper Canada Bank at once advanced money on the strength of this undecided claim, to enable Mr. Macdonald to carry his election. Here is another stage in the business. A contractor with a disallowed claim, has that claim put in a way of settlement the moment he becomes a candidate for Parliament; and the "Pet Bank" of the Government does the finance part of the electioneering by advancing the bribery money, on the security of the expected award under the new view of their obligation, which the Administration has so suddenly obtained.—The entire organization of this wonderful machinery, however, cannot be understood without looking a little further.—While the Government is providing security, and the Government bank advancing the funds to put in the Ministerial candidate, that candidate is representing himself as their opponent, and soliciting votes on that ground. As a matter of fact we know that a letter was circulated in Mr. Macdonald's interest, and with his name attached, in which he declared that he had no claim against the Government; condemned them loudly; and declared himself prepared to vote against them. But we here set aside any reference to this document, and take only Mr. Macdonald's own statement, on Thursday night. He then described his sentiments before and after election; and it is doing him no injustice to suppose that his representations to the electors corresponded with these views. He says that he came into the House strongly prejudiced against the Ministry, but finding them more worthy of support than the Opposition, he has since given them his vote. His addresses to his constituents, therefore, of course reflected his prejudice against the Ministry. But it wanted so little experience to discover these prejudices to be unfounded that he ranged himself on the Ministerial side from the moment he placed his foot inside the bar, by choosing two Ministerial members to introduce him, and if we mistake not, giving a party vote for them the very first night. Thus he left his constituents with the idea on their minds that he was prejudiced against the Ministry, but in the course of a six hours ride by railway, he had found them to be so worthy of his confidence as to enter the House with their livery. The debate last night was a fitting epilogue to such a scandalous drama. interpellated as to whether he had not received money from the Government for his election, Mr. MacDonald said no, and then confessed that he had got it from the Bank of Upper Canada, on account of the claim which the Government had now, for the first time, agreed to pay him. Unfortunately this is not all. Mr. MacDonald has yet another claim, which the Ministry has not at present agreed to arbitrate; but which of course remains an open fund to draw upon, when a new subscription will be required to buy another constituency. At present they do not admit that Mr. MacDonald has any right to more money, but they have not taken a receipt in full of all demands. On the contrary they have paid the last claim under protest; and as they found out, when they wanted to carry one of the Ridings of Middlesex, that they had been doing an injustice in supposing that the extras since paid were included in the contract, just so will they on the next occasion find that they are now wrong. Such transactions as these reach the depth of political infamy.

THE COMING INTO OPERATION OF THE NEW TARIFF.—The coming into effect of the new tariff has rather take by surprise some of our mercantile friends, who hoped for a respite till next week. Fortunately for those, however, who deal in goods on which the rates are to be increased, the Grand Trunk officials were on the alert, and the whole of the merchandize by the *Nova Scotian* has been entered, although the Collector, we believe, very properly refused to pass entries till the articles reached Longueuil. The St. Lawrence and Atlantic Company have also brought in a great many goods during the last few days. The train on Saturday morning consisted of ten waggons, and another large train came in the afternoon, both in time to save the fatal moment.

ERRATUM.—In publishing, on Saturday, the letter and statement of the Board of Trade, the following omissions and errors occur:—In the first paragraph, after the words "modified by the Finance Committee," should have appeared "was submitted for their consideration." In the third paragraph, for "consigner" read "consumer." In the fifth paragraph, for $8000 read £8000. In the last paragraph, for "and the community from" read "and immunity from." And in the accompanying statement for Rental, "£50,000," read £500,000.

THE NEW TARIFF.—The new Tariff arranged in alphabetical form, and carefully revised and corrected, may be had at PICKUP'S.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSOCIATION FOR YOUNG MEN.—The concluding lecture of this most interest Course will be delivered this evening by the Rev. Edmund Wood, Assistant Minister at St. John's Chapel, on "The Coal Mines and Miners of the Diocese of Durham." As the rev. gentleman has spent several years in this district, a favorable opportunity is offered of becoming acquainted with the characteristics of a class of men, whom, probably, we shall never see in Canada, since it has been scientifically demonstrated that coal cannot be found here. We are certain the lecture will be instructive, and advise all our friends to attend.

FUNERAL OF MR. BRUYERE.—A very large concourse attended the funeral of our late fellow citizen from his residence to the Parish Church, which was magnificently draped in mourning for the solemn service. The ceremony was performed with all the pomp which the Church of Rome exhibits on such occasions.

THE WEATHER.—The weather still promises an early spring. The ice looks sodden and the crossing from the City to St. Lamberts is discontinued for heavy goods, while the water is rushing past the wharves above the ice. At Longueuil the crossing still continues.

THEATRE ROYAL.—On this (Monday) evening, Birch, Bower & Co.'s Minstrels perform at the Theatre Royal. From what has been said in their praise, where they have already appeared, a pleasant entertainment may be expected.

DROWNED.—We learn that a man was drowned, on Saturday morning, while crossing the river between this city and St. Lambert's, with his horse and sleigh, which are also lost.

Editorial Correspondence of the Montreal Herald.

TORONTO, March 25, 1859.

Yesterday was quite a field-day in both houses of Parliament. The Tariff was driven at railroad speed through the Council, was simultaneously read a first, second and third time and returned to the Assembly last night. His Excellency will give his assent to the Act tomorrow afternoon and the new duties will be exigible, throughout the Province, on and after Monday next. Strenuous but ineffectual efforts were made by the Hon. Messrs. Morris, Simpson, Alexander and Campbell to maintain the rules of the House and, were it but for the sake of decency and decorum, to obtain one day's delay, for deliberation, before giving a fixed verdict on so very important a matter. It was all in vain, however; *bis dat qui cito dat* urged the members of the Government, and, for the first time since the vote on the Address in reply to the speech from the throne, they carried the majority of their Honors with them; their only concession being that there should be an evening session or the House to afford the opponents of the measure an opportunity of stating their views and opinions. I must refer you to the evening's debate for the grounds upon which a small minority of their Honors objected to Mr. Galt's commercial policy, as carried out in the tariff, but I may remark, *en passant*, that, to my mind nothing could well be more startling, if not illogical, than the facts and arguments adduced on the occasion, to prove that the adoption of what all admitted to be, a ju st and fair principle—that of *ad valorem* rates of duty—would in its results, have the most disastrous effects upon the welfare of the province, and, ultimately, lead to its separation from the Empire and annexation to the neighbouring republic. If such are to be the fruits of an admitted by fair and just commercial policy, why, as the Yankees emphatically say, most assuredly, "its a pity"—for what would be the fruits of an opposite—an unfair and partial—policy?

In the Assembly, last night, there arose a furious passage of arms, in which that veteran master in the noble science of vituperation, the Hon. John A. "steeped-to-the-lips-in-corruption" Macdonald, earned for himself such a scourging as but one man in the present Parliament is capable of administering. The discussion, as you will see, arose upon a motion for copies of certain papers connected with Mr. A. P. McDonald, the member for West Middlesex's contract on the Chats Canal, and, in the course of the debate, evidence was elicited so conclusive as to the foul and corrupt conduct of the Ministry in the matter as, evidently, stung the Hon. John A. to the quick. He, accordingly, started up, boiling-over with rage, and, totally forgetful of the question before the House, rushed headlong into the fray and dealt his blows, right and left, first at Mr. Aikins, the mover for the papers, and secondly, on the leader of the Opposition, whom he described as *lashing* his supporters into obedience whenever they showed the slightest disposition to rebel. The report of Mr. Mcdonald's speech can give but a very faint idea of its effect upon the House, for, although not in other respects, so far as "action, action, action" is concerned, the expremier is a perfect Demosthenes, while he roared and ranted and screamed defiance with all the energy of a Boanerges. Poor fellow, he provoked his fate, and really cut a sad figure as he silently winced under Mr. McGee's dexterously applied lash. Never did I see honest *Sancho's* homely adage more thoroughly exemplified than in Mr. Macdonald's case—truly, "some folks go out to shear and come home shorn! The whole of the debate was lively and interesting and will repay perusal.

Valuable Alteration in the Conditions of Life Assurance Policies.

LIFE Assurance Policies, as usually constituted, form *very imperfect securities* for money. The Assignee, or holder of a Policy, has seldom any control over the movements of the person whose life is assured, and yet the Assurance is forfeitable at any time on that person going abroad, or engaging in any hazardous occupation, *without previous permission, and payment of such Extra premium as the Assurance Company may demand.* The Policy may be irretrievably lost, also, by the non-payment of the premium at the proper time; for if the party's health happen to be deteriorated, the Assurance cannot be renewed, even on payment of a fine. Further, Suicide (not at all an unfrequent occurrence amongst assured lives,) renders an Assurance void; and there are other minor circumstances, by which more or less risk of vitiation is incurred. This constant liability to forfeiture very materially detracts from the value of ordinary Life Policies.

We observe, however, that the Directors of the LIFE ASSOCIATION of SCOTLAND have modified the above restrictions, even from the commencement of a Policy, especially as regards Assignees; and that *after five years*, in the majority of cases, there is entire freedom from Liability to Extra Charge for residence abroad or otherwise, and to forfeiture from any cause, *not even excepting the non-payment of the premiums at the proper time.* The conditions of the Association's Policies have, accordingly, been remodelled, the more important alterations being the following:—

"DAYS OF GRACE AND NON-PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.—There is NO FORFEITURE, if death occur during the Twenty-One Days of Grace allowed for paying a premium, and the premium be unpaid. The Association will, in that case, be liable for the Sum assured, under deduction of the unpaid premium.

After payment of Five Years' full premiums there is NO FORFEITURE by non-payment of any future premium at the proper time, but the Policy remains in force for a year (even in the event of death), subject to payment of the premium and of a small fine per month; and Evidence of Health is not required.

DEATH BY SUICIDE, &c.—After five years, there is NO FORFEITURE by such death *under any circumstances.* Previous to five years, there is NO FORFEITURE by such death as regards a third party holding an onerous assignment intimated for a month.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE, on any ground whatever, after five years, provided the age have been proved.

NO LIMITS OF RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATION.—There is NO FORFEITURE by the Assured transgressing the limits of residence or occupation, if the Policy be held by a third party ignorant thereof, who shall pay the necessary extra premium when the circumstances come to his knowledge.

Under Policies of five years' endurance, the Directors, in the majority of cases, will, on application, and *without any extra charge*, issue a Certificater *emoving all restriction on residence and occupation.*"

It seems to us that the above improved conditions remove almost entirely the risk of forfeiture under Policies, and make them much more valuable instruments of provision or security than they have ever previously been.—We believe that equal advantages cannot be obtained from any other Life Assurance Company.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RIVAL ROUTES TO THE OCEAN AND DOCKS AT MONTREAL.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—Our amiable friend "A Merchant" has again shown his disposition to treat my last letter with contempt, by adopting the stale trick of garbling my observations, and stating them so as to convey an erroneous impression to the innocent and unsuspicious few, known as "the Public," or, in other words, those who may read his or my effusions.

My "reasoning and wrangling" are truly not on a par, if our worthy Solon's dictum must be received cap in hand by his readers, with all deference and thorough reliance upon their assumed correctness. But, unfortunately for him, the *Herald* of the 22nd instant can easily be referred to, and parties in judging for themselves, can say whether he has profited by my advice, and adopted Fair Play as a ruling principle, in misquoting that uncomfortable observation of mine.

For his edification, I shall repeat, that "judging from Mr. Young's antecedents, he will "promptly give one of his usual pithy and "energetic replies, and argue the point *a "outrance* IF" (now, Mr. Merchant, why were you so ill-disposed as to leave out this grand qualifying proviso when you undertook to quote from my letter?) "or mark ye that little "word) IF the secret writer will declare himself "openly and discard all personalities." It would be extremely interesting could we pit Mr. Young, and the "Merchant," in *propria persona*, against each other on the subject of Docks, and a Canal to connect the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain. There is something rich—rather a treat in its way—to have a question fairly and manfully discussed—aye, roughly handled if you will. But I must confess we take small interest in the result of a fight unless it be on a clear stage, and we know who are the combatants. All other styles of newspaper correspondence are only worthy of being classed in the same category with what new emanates from the matchless pen of

ANOTHER ANONYMOUS SCRIBBLER.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S LECTURE.

[Reported for the Montreal Herald.]

On Friday evening, in the Mechanics' Hall, Bayard Taylor delivered, in connection with the Mercantile Library Asssociation, a lecture on "Moscow." There was a large audience present. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. S. J. Lyman introduced the lecturer.

Bayard Taylor came forward. He said—One of the most beautiful of the old Arabian legends was that of King Shadar and his marvellous city. The heir to immense wealth he determined to outdo Solomon. The walls of his city were marble; the roofs of the houses covered with massive gold. Everything had been completed, except the top tile on the pinnacle of his palace; but there was no more gold in the city. At this juncture came an orphan boy, whose wealth was a plate of gold hung round his neck. This was taken from him to finish the palace, but he called upon God to punish the unjust act; and the King and his court were annihilated by a blast of the divine wrath, and the city removed to the desert where it now stands. This legend would naturally occur to the traveller as he approached Moscow; so monotonous and dreary was the country in which that beautiful city was situated. Let us suppose, said the lecturer, we are on the road from Smolensk to Moscow—the same taken by the French army on its march to that capital. The forest would be found to be composed almost entirely of Northern birch, exceedingly graceful in its form, but of a cold green hue. The sombre landscape did not prepare the traveller for the sight which would follow—did not prepare him for the burst of splendour which met his gaze when he first looked upon Moscow. He beheld its gilded domes and its hundred spires, and towers stranger and more fantastic than ever rose in the dream of an insane architect. Moscow had been changed very little by the French invasion—its general aspect had not been much modernized—it was still the type of the far reaching Russian Empire, and of the heterogeneous elements of which that great nation was composed—in fact it was the index of Russia. Moscow had a more disadvantageous position than almost any other Capital in Europe,—but though badly situated for commerce, it was the residence of the families of the nobles. Its population was about 350,000; at this figure it had continued for two centuries. Though its position was unfavourable for its prosperity, it was the more advantageous in a national point of view; it was situated mid-way between two ancient Capitals of two thousand years ago; and near that imaginary line where Europe becomes Asia on the map. It covered nearly as much space as London; and no other city in the world presented a more cosmopolitan aspect; the lecturer had visited nearly all the cities in the world, but found none so fantastic as Moscow. The Moscow river divided the city into two parts; altogether, Moscow was about 35 or 30 miles in circumference. In Moscow was to be seen every form of architecture, but the Tartar style was most apparent. The churches, though built in the form of a Greek cross, had almost all of them fantastic spires, topped with an oriental dome resembling a gilt onion. The palaces of the nobility were in imitation of the French and Italian, and constructed of brick. The cottages were of wood, painted red, a favorite color; and erected by carpenters who had neither square nor rule—nothing but an axe and a saw. Outside of the walls of the Kremlin was the Cathedral of St. Basil, one of the most grotesque, fantastic and bewildering structures in the world. All the forms which straight or curved lines could produce were here to be observed. Every one of its towers contained a chappel for a separate saint; so singular were the towers of this Cathedral that it might be called the apotheosis of chimneys. One of the most remarkable features in Moscow was the Kremlin; it had been in existence since the city was founded, and was the national altar to which every Russian turned. Here was first planted that mighty tree whose branches now overshadowed two Continents. Tartars, Swedes and French laid their axe to the tree without lopping one of its boughs, and this fact endeared it to every Russian. In no country in the world had he seen such profound religious veneration, pervade all classes. They kept religiously the 120 days which the Greek church set apart each year for religious observances. Within the Kemlin were palaces whose splendour was almost incredible, with roofs of gold, walls of silver, and diamonds as ornaments in the door-panels. The population of Moscow was as various as its forms of architecture. In the course of an hour's walk one would meet with the representatives of all the nations between the walls of China and the Groves of Blarney. The stranger who arrested most particular attention was the Circassian, with his fine classic countenance, and admirable proportions. There were no handsomer men in the world than the Circassians—their women were not to be compared with them. The people of Moscow were very hospitable, except to the Austrians. The upper classes spoke French, English and German with the utmost fluency. The state of things in Russia was now beginning to change. The Emperor had emancipated the serfs. This was a measure which the population of Moscow had at heart, and the general expression was how long would it last? This act of the Emperor was already productive of the best effect. The next reform which the Emperor had proceeded with, was the examination of the affairs of the Government officials. Among this class for the last 200 years corruption had been as prevalent as now in the United States. (A laugh.)—Last summer when the lecturer was in Russia 40 officers of high rank were under arrest for appropriating 80,000,000 of dollars during the Crimean war. These men confessed that they had only cheated the state of 40,000,000 dollars. Not long ago the Emperor Alexander began to examine the monthly account of his household expenditure. He found a charge for 37 pounds of goose-grease, and this item had been thus running for 32 years. At last he discovered what it meant. When he was a boy he had a cold in his head, and some one recommended that his nose should be rubbed with goose-grease; 37 pounds were accordingly ordered, which had been charged for ever since, the Steward pocketing the money. In Russia old things were passing away, and a new state of things coming into existence. But no matter what might arise, Moscow would still continue to be the representative of the national character. [The lecturer resumed his seat amid loud applause.]

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

A special general meeting of the Shareholders of this Company was held on Wednesday, at the Company's Office, in this City, for the purpose of considering, and if so determined, of sanctioning and approving a Resolution of the Directors for increasing the Capital of the Company by the sum of £1,111,500, and for raising that sum by Preferential Bonds, which Bonds, subject to the Preference Bonds already issued or authorized to be issued, will be entitled to the privileges conferred on Preferential Bonds by the Acts 18 and xx Victoria, chapter 111, and for the purpose of approving or directing the terms and conditions on which such Bonds shall be issued.

The Hon. John Ross, the President having been called to the Chair,

Mr. J. M. Grant, the Secretary, proceeded to read the advertisement convening the meeting.

The Hon. the President, in the course of his observations, said that the Shareholders present were well aware of the position of the Company with the Government, as regards the late issue of Preferential Bonds, and the further amount now deemed necessary to complete the works. The Province had originally held a first lien to the amount of £1,500,000, and in 1856 the Company was permitted to raise £2,000,000 of Preferential Bonds, which at that time was thought would be sufficient to meet its requirements; but finding a further sum was still wanted, the Act obtained last session enabled the Company to raise such further sums as were deemed necessary to complete the undertaking, and it was under this Act that they then proposed to raise a sum equivalent to the difference between the last issue of the Preferential Bonds, and the amount which the Government had placed behind all the other securities of the Company, viz., £1,111,500, and with which it was estimated the several works now in course of construction would be completed. By that proceeding the share and bond-holders would be in precisely the same position that they originally were as regards their securities and the Company's engagements, both to the Bankers and Contractors in this country as well as in England would be met and its general credit sustained besides ensuring the completion of the whole of the works from Sarnia to River du Loup, including the Victoria Bridge, in the course of the present year. Without this additional capital inevitable bankruptcy must be the result. He had received that morning from a shareholder in Scotland, W. A. Robertson of Glasgow, on behalf of himself and other stockholders, a protest against the raising of any additional capital or indeed of any proceedings being taken without the sanction of the shareholders at a public meeting in England. He was at all times ready and most anxious to meet the wishes of the shareholders, but in the present instance the honorable shareholder had forgotten that the charter of the Company would require amendment before the legal meetings of the Company could be held out of the Province.

Mr. Robertsons letter was then read at length at the meeting.

Dr. Herrick was of opinion that it would be useless to try this Session for the passing of any Grand Trunk bill.

The hon. President thought so too; and it was thereupon Resolved that Mr. Robertson's letter which had just been read at length to the meeting be referred to the Board of Directors to send a proper reply—which was carried unanimously.

The Hon. the President then stated that as he and the Vice-President, Mr. Blackwell, had received the required proxies from the English and Canadian shareholders, he would proceed with the business of the meeting by reading the resolution passed by the Directors at their Board Meeting held on the 23rd February last, and which was as follows:—

——"Read the third section of the Grand Trunk Railway Act, 1858, and it appearing that further capital to the extent of upwards of a million sterling is required for the purpose of completing, maintaining and working the Railway, and for the purpose of enabling the Company to comply with the requirements of the Legislature, and for the other purposes of the Company; and that the Provincial Debentures issued in aid of the Company, and which formed the first charge on the undertaking, amounted to £3,111,500. The interest on which Debentures is by said Act postponed until after the payment of a dividend at 6 per cent. on the Stock of the Company, and that the amount of Preferential Bonds already issued, or authorized to be issued, under the acts of the Provincial Legislature 19 and 20 vic., cap. 111, and 20 vic., cap. 11, was only £2,000,000, so that the position of the holders of ordinary Debentures of the Company, and shareholders in the Company would not be made worse by a further issue of Preferential Debentures to the extent of £1,111,500 than it was when the Provincial Debentures of the Company formed the first charge on the undertaking."

"Resolved,—That it is expedient to increase the capital of the Company under the provisions of the Grand Trunk Railway Act of 1858, by the sum of £1,111,500, and that the capital subject to the approval of the Shareholders, as required by that Act be and the same is hereby increased accordingly, and that such increased capital or so much thereof as may be required for the purposes of the Company, not exceeding £1,111,500, be raised by the issue from time to time as required, of preferential bonds of such amounts in sterling money, bearing interest at 6 per cent. and payable by such instalments, and repayable at such periods as the Directors shall from time to time determine. And that such Bonds subject to and next in priority after the preference bonds to the extent of Two Millions sterling already issued, or authorized to be issued, shall be preferential bonds within the meaning of the Acts of the Provincial Legislature of Canada, 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 111, and 2d Vic. cap. 11., and shall be entitled subject as aforesaid to the privileges conferred on preferential bonds by those acts, and that such bonds shall either be offered to the Shareholders in proportion to their respective holdings, or be otherwise disposed of at such prices and upon such terms and conditions and at such times, to such persons and in such manner as the Directors may from time to time consider expedient."

He therefore begged to move that the above resolution be sanctioned, approved, and confirmed, which being seconded by Mr. Blackwell, the Vice-President, was put and unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

SATURDAY, March, 25th, 1859.
Present: Justice AYLWIN.

LARCENY.

Michel Trudel, of the the Parish of Montreal, charged with stealing forty pair of boots of the value of 12s 6d per pair, and thirty-six pairs of slippers of the value of 5s per pair, the property of Jean Gabriel Rolland, of the city of Montreal, shoemaker, was found guilty, and sentencee to be imprisoned for two years in the Provincial Penitentiary.

CONSPIRACY.

In the case of the Queen against William Henry Baldwin, William Eaden, Matthew Hearn, Robert Greig, James Dinning, of Quebec, and Terence McCarthy of the parish of Montreal, for conspiracy.

Mr. Monk, Q.C., said he had promised the Court on Thursday to be prepared with an affidavit this morning to show that, in consequence of the absence in England of Mr. Haviland Routh, a material witness, the case would not be gone on with during the present term. The learned gentlemen for the defence would not, he understood, insist on the production of this affidavit to-day, having agreed to let the matter stand till Monday, when it would be ready.

Mr. Devlin—We are willing to let the matter stand over till Monday, it being distinctly understood that we shall not be any longer delayed.

From what the indictment sets forth, this will be seen to be a case of some interest. It sets forth that before and at the time of committing the offence charged, one Thomas Carmichael Orr, of Glasgow, merchant, was the duly registered mortgagee of a ship or vessel called the "General Neill;" that the defendant Baldwin, then the lawful owner of said ship, by an instrument dated 18th June, 1858, did, in due form of law, mortgage to Orr, 64 shares of the said ship to secure the repayment of £7,519 sterling, by him advanced to the said defendant, thus vesting the property of the ship in him, the said Orr. Before and at the time of committing the offence, the said ship was attached by the Sheriff of Montreal, by virtue of a writ, to him, directed at the suit of the defendant Greig against Baldwin. The indictment goes on to allege that the six defendants, and divers others to the jury unknown, being evil disposed persons, and wickedly contriving and intending to impede the due course of justice, and to cause or procure the said ship to be taken out of the hands and custody of the Sheriff, without giving security to answer the value thereof, and without the concurrence and knowledge of the said T. C. Orr at such registered mortagee, and fradulently to prevent him from making the said ship available for said mortagage debt. And in prosecution of the said unlawful conspiracy, the said defendents afterwards, on the 31st July last, caused the said ship to be seized and taken in execution by one John Bates, Bailiff, under color of the writ of *fieri facias* aforesaid at the instance of William Eadon against the said Baldwin, well knowing that the ship was mortgaged as aforesaid, and could not lawfully be seized or taken in execution under such writ. And in further prosecution of the said conspiracy, the defendents afterwards, on the 10th day of August following, fradulently caused and procured the said ship to be adjudged by the said John Bates to the said Robert Greig, for the sum of $400, under pretence that he was the best and highest bidder therefor, whereas in truth and in fact the ship was at the time of great value, and at least of the value of £7,519 sterling; and the parties knew that an attachment to that amount was then pending and undetermined in the Superior Court. And all this was done to the great hindrance and obstruction of jusuce, and to the damage of the said Orr, to the evil example of all others, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

TRUE BILLS.

A tune bill was returned against Abraham Hamelin, Isaac Gratton, and Jean Martin, on accusation of assault with intent to murder, pleaded Not Guilty, and the trial was fixed for Thursday next. This is the St. Jerome case.

Mr. Cassidy appears for the prisoners Hamelin and Martin, and gave the usual notice of motion for a jury, one half of whom at least shall speak the language of the prisoners.

The Court adjourned till ten o'clock this [Monday] morning.

Trade and Commerce.

HERALD OFFICE,
March 26, 1859.

A large sum was paid for duties at our Custom-House during the week, before the new tariff became the *law* of the land.

That there has been indecent haste, amounting almost to trickery, on the part of the Government, in forcing the "bill" through the Upper House, so as to prevent goods arrived at the seaboard, and *en route* for our market—especially the goods ex steamer "Nova Scotian"—being entered at the old rate of duty, none can deny. The intervention of a legal holiday, however, with the diligence of the steamer's agents and the employees of the Grand Trunk Railroad and other lines, have so far thwarted the attempt, for the whole cargo of the Canadian steamer was yesterday got over the Province line, so that the £5,000, or a large part of it, has certainly been "saved," not "to the revenue"—as Mr. Galt expected—but to the merchant.

The winter roads are completely used up, and although the crossing is still practicable on the ice at Longueuil, with the present open weather it cannot be safe for many days.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

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

MONTREAL, March 26, 1859.

PRODUCE.	$	$
ASHES—Pot	₱ cwt.	5 90 @ 5 95
Pearl		6 40 @ 6 45
FLOUR—Canada Fine	₱ bbl. 196 lbs.	5 00 @ 5 25
Superfine No. 3		0 00 @ 6 00
Superfine No. 1 United States		6 25 @ 6 50
Superfine No. 1 Canadian		6 50 @ 6 75
Fancy		7 00 @ 0 00
Extra Super		7 00 @ 7 50
Double Extra		7 50 @ 8 00
Rye Flour		5 00 @ 5 10
INDIAN MEAL	₱ 196 lbs.	None.
WHEAT—₱ 60 lb.		
Wheat (U. C. and U. S. White)		0 00 @0 00
U. C. Spring		0 00 @0 00
Red Winter		0 00 @0 00
Milwaukie Club		1 40 @0 00
Chicago Spring		0 00 @0 00
BARLEY	₱ minot	0 80 @0 85
OATS	₱ minot	0 27½@0 30
PEAS—White	₱ minot	0 95 @1 00
INDIAN CORN	₱ 56 lbs.	None.
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess	₱ bbl.	00 00 @ 00 00
Prime Mess		10 00 @ 10 50
Prime		8 00 @ 0 00
Cargo		0 00 @ 0 00
PORK—Mess	₱ bbl.	19 00 @ 19 50
Prime Mess		14 00 @ 14 50
Prime		13 00 @ 13 50
Cargo		None.
BUTTER—Inspected No. 1	₱ lb.	None.
Inspected No. 2		None.
Unspected		9 17½@0 22½

EXCHANGE.

Bank, 60 days on London	10 @10½	per cent. prem.
Private, 60 days on London	9½ @9¾	do
Bank, on demand, New York	¼ @ ⅜	do
Private on demand N. York	¼	dis. to par.

STOCKS.

	Shares.	Paid Up.	Dividend Last Six Months.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Bank of Montreal	200	200	4 per cent.	0 00	0 00
Bank of Montreal, New Stock	100	100	4 per cent.	0 00	0 00
Bank of British North America	50	50	4 per cent.	112	113
City Bank	50	50	do	0 00	0 00
Bank of Upper Canada	50	50	4 per cent.	112	113
Bank of Upper Canada, New Stock	50	50	do	0 00	0 00
Bank of Montreal, New Stock	100	100	do	0 00	0 00
People's Bank	50	50	4 per cent.	91	92
Montreal Mining Company's Consols	40	40	per cent.	0 00	0 00
Canada Mining Company	5	5	None.	0 00	0 00
Canada Mining Company, special shares	5	5	None.	0 00	0 00
Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Company	5	5	None.	0 00	0 00
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway Company	100	100	4 per cent.	0 00	0 00
Grand Trunk Railroad Company	100	100	4 per cent.	0 00	0 00
Montreal City Gas Company	50	50	6 per cent.	0 00	0 00
Montreal Telegraph Company	50	50	4 per cent.	0 00	0 00
Quebec Gas Company	50	50	6 per cent.	0 00	0 00
Gen. M. L. F. Debentures	100	100	6 per cent.	0 00	0 00
Montreal Exchange Reserve Railroad Bonds	100	100	6 per cent.	0 00	0 00
Do.	100	100	6 per cent.	0 00	0 00
Montreal Harbour Bonds	100	100	6 per cent.	0 00	0 00
Do.	100	100	6 per cent.	0 00	0 00
Water-Works Bonds	100	100	6 per cent.	0 00	0 00
Do.