Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LIV. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1862. NUMBER 78.

POST OFFICE,

MONTREAL, March 17, 18.2.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec, Danville, &c., per Railroad	10.00 a m	6.00 a m
	5.00 p m	3.30 p m
North Shore Land Route to Quebec	8.00 a m	4.00 p m
Canada West, as far as Kingston (and Ottawa)	9.15 p m	7.00 a m
Canada West, through to Toronto and Detroit	12.30 p m	3.00 p m
Lapraire	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
St. Johns, C.R., Napierville and Clarenceville	10.30 a m	3.00 a m
	11.00 p m	3.00 p m
Boston, Burlington, Rutland, &c	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
New York, Buffalo, Troy, &c	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne, Island Pond and Portland	5.00 p m	6.00 a m
	5.00 p m	3.00 p m
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	5.00 a m
Lachine	9.15 a m	5.00 a m
	6.30 p m	3.00 p m
St Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	11.30 a m	2.00 p m
Chambly, St. Cesaire, &c.	10.00 a m	2.00 p m
Longueuil and Contrecoeur	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
St. Laurent, St. Eustache and St. Scholastique	8.00 a m	7.30 a m
St. Therese, St. Jerome	8.00 a m	7.30 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	6.30 a m
St. John, N.B., Halifax, and P. E. Island, via Portland steamer	2.00 p m	5.00 p m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 7.00 A.M. & 4.15 P.M.
[2] do do 8.15 A.M.
[3] do do 4.00 P.M.
[4] do do 7.00 A.M. & 2.45 P.M.

Registered Letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each Mail.

Note.—All the above mails are daily (Sundays excepted), except that by North Shore Land Route to Quebec, which arrives every day except Tuesday, and closes every day except Sunday.

[1] St. John, N.B., Halifax and P.E. Island via Portland steamer, is due every Wednesday at 2.00 p m and closes every Wednesday at 5.00 p m.

☞ Every Friday night during the Winter season, the English Mail, for the Ocean Mail Steamers from Portland, will be closed at the Montreal Post Office, at Seven P.M. for Letters, and Six P.M. for Newspapers.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
Quebec, 14th February, 1862.

THE time for receiving PETITIONS for PRIVATE BILLS will expire on THURSDAY, the TENTH day of APRIL, one Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two.

WM. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk Assembly.

Petitions to Parliament.

PARTIES who may intend to forward PETITIONS to the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY at the approaching SESSION, are hereby notified that the Standing Order which permitted the reception of *Printed* Petitions has been rescinded, and all Petitions will therefore, in future, be required to be in manuscript.

WM. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk Assembly.

42

MOLSONS BANK.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the MOLSONS BANK are hereby notified that a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT, upon the Capital Stock was this day declared, for the current HALF YEAR, and will be payable at the OFFICE of the BANK, in this CITY, on and after the 1st APRIL next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from 16th to 31st proximo inclusive.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAM SACHE,
Cashier.

MOLSONS BANK,
Montreal, Feb. 28, 1862. } 52

MONTREAL City Passenger Railway Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY, in accordance with a Resolution of the Board of Directors, at their Meeting on the 2nd instant, that FIVE CALLS of TEN PER CENT EACH will become due and be PAYABLE at MOLSONS BANK, in Montreal, as follows:—

First Call payable on the 4th day of December next.
Second Call payable on the 4th day of January, 1862.
Third Call payable on the 4th day of February, 1862.
Fourth Call payacle on the 4th day of March, 1862.
Fifth Call payable on the 4th day of April, 1862

(By Order),

ALEX. R. PRATT,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal City Passenger Railway Company, 5th November, 1861. } 266

ESTATE P. B. BADEAUX.

PARTIES having CLAIMS against the above ESTATE are requested to send them, duly attested, to the OFFICE of the Undersigned;

And all parties INDEBTED to the ESTATE are hereby notified to make immediate payment.

ANDREW MACFARLANE,
ASSIGNEE,
Nos. 258 & 260 St. Paul Street.

Montreal, Nov. 20, 1861. 278

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the ESTATE of the late JOHN TIFFIN, Esq., are requested to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT to the undersigned, his EXECUTOR; and those to whom said Estate is indebted to send in their Claims, duly authenticated.

JOSEPH TIFFIN,
Executor.

Montreal, Jan. 28, 1862. 25

NOTICE

THE Business heretofore conducted by the Subscribers, under the Firm of COWAN & CROSS, is THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

The affairs of the late Firm will be arranged by MR. ROBERT CROSS.

JAS. P. COWAN,
ROBERT CROSS.

Montreal, 28th Dec, 1861. 312

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Undersigned, under the Firm of RIMMER, RINTOUL & CO., was DISSOLVED on 31st December last.

All Accounts due to and by the late Firm will be settled by either of the Undersigned.

(Signed,) THOMAS RIMMER,
W. H. RINTOUL

Montreal, Jan. 8, 1862. 9

Notice of Copartnership.

THE Undersigned have THIS DAY entered into PARTNERSHIP, under the Firm of RIMMER, GUNN & CO., as

WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants

and will carry on business in the Stores formerly occupied by RIMMER, RINTOUL & Co.

(Signed,) THOMAS RIMMER,
WILLIAM GUNN.

Montreal, January 8, 1862. 9

ALL PARTIES having Claims against the late B. BRUNET, of Beauharnois, are requested to send them, duly attested, to the Office of FOULDS & HODGSON, 216 St. Paul Street, on or before 1st April, 1862, when the First and Final Dividend will be paid.

JOHN FOULDS,
Assignee.

Montreal, March 11, 1862. da 61

PORTRAIT and OIL PAINTING.

Lessons in Designing and Painting.

NAP. BOURASSA has OPENED his STUDIO at his Residence,

No. 11 St. Simon Street,

Continuation of St. George Street, near the Jesuit's College.

November 5. 266

SALE

By Authority of Justice.

WILL BE SOLD, and adjudged to the highest bidder, on the Premises hereinafter mentioned, the following IMMOVABLES, to wit:—

1st.—A LAND, lying and situate in the Parish of St. Bruno, Seignlory of Montarville, measuring three arpents in front by twenty-five arpents in depth (the land of the Grand Trunk Company being therein comprised); bounded in front by Theophile Dorion, Esq., and Olivier Fournier, in rear partly by the Queen's highway and partly by Joseph Bachand on one side by the said Joseph Bachand, and on the other side by Nazaire Tremblay—with a House, Barn and other Buildings thereon erected.

To be *distrayre* from the said land, the land of the Grand Trunk Company.

2nd.—A PORTION OF LAND, situate in the said Parish of St. Bruno, Seignlory of Montarville, in the Range Rubastallere, of half-an arpent in front by fifteen arpents in depth, more or less; bounded at one end by by Joseph Jette, at the other end by Leon Desmarteau, on one side by the portion of land hereinafter mentioned, and on the other side by Leon Lussier and Augustin Gagnon—in stumps and bramble, without any Buildings thereon erected.

3rd.—Another PORTION OF LAND, situate at the same place, measuring an arpent in front by fifteen arpents in depth, more or less; bounded at one end by Joseph Jette, at the other end by Leon Desmarteau, on one side by the portion of land hereinabove mentioned, and on the other side by Narcisse Bricault dit Lamarche—in stumps and bramble, without any Buildings thereon erected. With water power on these two last portions of land for the erection of mills.

4th.—Lastly, A LOT OF LAND, situate in the Parish of Ste. Julie, measuring half-an arpent in front by twenty-seven arpents in depth, more or less; bounded in front by the boundary (*trait quarre*) of the lands of Beleeil, in rear by the boundary (*trait quarre*) of the lands of the Twenteith Range, on one side by Edouard Lussier, and on the other side by the representatives of Amable Mongeau—in standing timber, without any Buildings thereon erected.

To be Sold, the first three Lots, on TUESDAY, the FIFTEENTH APRIL next, at the Door of the Parish Church of St. Bruno, at ONE o'clock in the AFTERNOON, and the Lot mentioned in the fourth place at the Door of the Parish Church of Ste. Julie, on the same day, TUESDAY, the FIFTEENTH of APRIL next, at TEN o'clock in the FORENOON.

For the conditions of sale, which are liberal, address the undersigned Notary, at his Office, in the Village of Longueuil.

N. MIGNAULT, N.P.

Longueuil, March 24, 1862. r tf 72

SALE

By Authority of Justice.

WILL BE SOLD and adjudged to the highest and last bidder, at the Door of the Church of the Parish of Chambly, on TUESDAY, the EIGHTH day of the Month of APRIL next, at ONE o'clock in the AFTERNOON, the IMMOVABLE hereinafter designated, to wit:—

A LAND, situate in the said Parish of Chambly containing three arpents in front by sixty arpents in depth, more or less; bounded in front by the little River Montreal, in rear by the representatives of the late Francois Daignault, on one side by Nazaire Lamarre, and on the other side by the representatives of the late Joseph Demers—with a House, Barn and other Buildings thereon erected.

For the conditions of sale, which are liberal, address the undersigned Notary, at his Office, in the Village of Longueuil.

N. MIGNAULT, N.P.

Longueuil, March 17, 1862. r tf 66

GLOSTER, Wiltshire, Pine Apple, Dutch, and Extra quality of American Cheese
For sale at
S. ENGLISH'S.

VERY Fine Table Codfish, Mackerel, and Lochfine Herrings
For sale at
S. ENGLISH'S.

COCOA Nibbs and Shells. The finest kinds of Coffees fresh Roasted and Ground at the Old Coffee Store.

S. ENGLISH'S,
266 Notre Dame Street.

March 1. 52

Hoop Skirt Manufactory!

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

OF

273 ST. PAUL STREET,

REMOVE,

ON THE

1ST OF APRIL,

TO

No. 14 Lemoine Street.

March 21. 69

NEW STRAW GOODS AND HAT HOUSE,

WHOLESALE.

VYSE & SONS,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
231 St. Paul Street,
OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE,... MONTREAL.

WE are now receiving

SPRING STOCK,

and respectfully request the attention of early buyers, by the Package or otherwise.

WM. H. MORRELL,
JOHN H. MORRELL.

March 19. 1m 67

CARD.

Rimmer, Gunn & Co.,

Importers and General Commission Merchants,

MONTREAL.

March 7. 57

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.

THE Subscribers are prepared to MAKE ADVANCES on all descriptions of PRODUCE CONSIGNED to their Friends in London, Liverpool or Glasgow; also, on all intended for sale in this market.

RIMMER, GUNN & CO.

March 7. 57

LANDING AND IN STORE,

Bags Java Coffee
Bags Rio do
Chests and hf-chests Young Hyson, Twankay, Imperial, Gunpowder and Congou Teas
Bags Black Pepper
Bags Pimenta
Hhds Bright Muscovado Sugar
Bbls Syrups
Bbls Currants
Drums Figs
Frails SS Almonds
Boxes Shelled Almonds
Boxes Layer Raisins
Boxes M R do
Drums Sultana do
Boxes Virginia Manufactured Tobacco—5's, 10's, lbs and ½lbs
Boxes Virginia Manufactured Tobacco—fine brands
Hhds Palm Oil
Cases Olive Oil
Cases Sardines
Casks Soda Ash
Hhds } Brandy—"Dulary, Bellamy & Co"
Qr casks } Brandy—"Dulary, Bellamy & Co"
Cases
Hhds } Gin—"J. DeKuyper & Sons"
Cases } Gin—"J. DeKuyper & Sons"
Hhds } Claret
Cases } Claret

With an assortment of

General Groceries.

JOHN AITKEN & CO.,
211 & 213 Notre Dame Street.

E. LAZENBY & SON'S

PICKLES and SAUCES, &c., can be supplied by all Grocers throughout the country.

February 4. 30

William's Persian Essence

FOR the Handkerchief is the most elegant of all Perfumes. It imparts a fragrance more permanent and odoriferous than any Extract of Flowers yet made, and has received the special patronage of the

ARMY AND NAVY.

Sold by

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Apothecaries' Hall,
Notre Dame Street;

And at

KENNETH CAMPBELL'S,
Medical Hall.
Great St. James Street.

February 4. 30

WAR IN THE COAL TRADE!

BEING informed that a Coal Dealer reports he holds all the Egg-size Coal in market, I take the liberty to inform the Public that I

Lehigh and Lackawanna,

OF ALL SIZES,

Under cover, which can be bought for

Six to Six Dollars & three-quarters PER TON,

according to size, or as cheap as can be bought elsewhere (minus snow and ice).

C. COPELAND.

March 8. 1m 58

EDWARD THORNTON,

PIANOFORTE TUNER,

Many Years with J. W. HERBERT & CO. and A. & S. NORDHEIMER,

HAVING commenced on his own account, he trusts his well-known reputation as a first-class Pianoforte Tuner during 18 years' residence in this city, together with the high recommendations and testimonials he has received from Thalberg, Leopold de Meyer and other great Artists, will be a sufficient inducement to the musical public of Montreal to give him a share of their patronage.

Orders for Tuning left with Messrs. BROWN, MUNRO & CO., Pianoforte Makers, 124 Craig Street, will meet with prompt attention.

February 5. 3m mwf 31

Guest & Company,

OF

DUDLEY, ENGLAND,

CAUTION their friends and the public against a different quality of HORSE-SHOE NAILS, marked with a G very closely imitating their celebrated G mark, and to guarantee purchasers having their GENUINE HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of their four distinctive marks, all Casks, Bags, and Labels, will be Branded, for their G mark,

G
GUEST.

February 5. 3m-w-31

ADVANCES.

DRAFT AUTHORIZED and CASH ADVANCES MADE on

Consignments of Produce

TO

Messrs. Melladew & Co.,

LONDON,

And to all other PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM.

David E. MacLean & Co.

March 20. 68

The Standard Divines.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, $3.50.
VOLUMES ALREADY ISSUED:
The Works of Thomas Goodwin, D.D., sometime Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford. Three vols.
The Works of Thomas Adams. Two vols.
Subscriptions received by
B. DAWSON & SON,
23 Great St. James Street.

March 21. 69

Fresh Flower Seeds.

JUST RECEIVED, a splendid assortment of ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN FLOWER SEEDS, consisting of every variety suited to Canada.

The Seeds are put up in papers at 5 cents each; 50 cents for 12; $1 for 25; $2 for 50; $4 for 100; including choice sorts—delivered free by post in any part of Canada.

Also, a large assortment of GARDEN SEEDS.

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

March 22 70

SCHOONER FOR SALE

SUITABLE FOR THE

LAKE OR LOWER PORTS BUSINESS,

100 feet in length, 21 feet beam and 9½ feet depth of hold, and will carry about 12,000 bushels grain.

Apply to
CAPT. HY. BARTHE,
Sorel, C.E.

February 20. 44

Just received ex S.S. Nova-Scotian

30 BARRELS PRIME CEPHALONIA CURRANTS

For sale by
HUGH FRASER & CO,
30 St. Sacrament Street.

February 19 43

J. HOUCHTON,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painter, and Decorator in all Branches,

159 (Rear of Lincoln Place) DeBleury Street,

RETURNS thanks to his numerous Friends for the liberal patronage they have favored him with since he commenced business.

He begs to acquaint his Customers and the Citizens in general that, including thirty years' experience in the Trade, he has engaged Mr. CARON, Fresco Painter and Decorative Paperhanger, from London, well known in Montreal, and also the best workmen that can be obtained in the city, for every branch in the business.

Designs for Decorations, different to anything seen in Montreal, combining beauty and cheapness, having the system of forming decorations out of ordinary paperhangings, and specimens of workmanship, may be seen at the above-named premises, or sent to any parties wishing to examine them, having every facility to undertake any amount of work, at the lowest prices.

February 26. 2m 49

CABINET FURNITURE.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their customers and the public that their MANUFACTORY, lately (partially) destroyed by fire, is now in full operation, and they are prepared to execute all orders with which they may be favoured.

As their premises have been greatly enlarged, and their manufacturing facilities much improved, they have, in addition to their usual stock of

First-Class Cabinet Furniture,

Commenced the manufacture of all the

Cheaper descriptions of Articles

in their line, a large stock of which they purpose to have ready for sale in the course of a few weeks.

J. & W. HILTON.

February 20. 44

1848 ESTABLISHED 1848

The Cheap Shirt Store.

211 and 213 NOTRE DAME STREET.

The most complete and best stock in the City to select from of

Dress Shirts, Regatta Shirts, Fancy Flanne Shirts, Night Shirts, Lambs' Wool Shirts, Lambs Wool Drawers, Neck Ties, Scarfs, &c, &c.

Dressing Gowns, Umbrellas, Collars, in every style.

Gents' Shirts (any shape) made to order.

Ladies' Underclothing Department—the stock is the largest and most complete in Canada. Marriage Outfits, Baby Outfits, Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, Ladies' Morning and Breakfast Dresses, Hoop Skirts, our own manufacture and superior to American make.

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HUGH FRASER & CO,
30 St. Sacrament Street.

February 19 43

THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT!

INSTANT RELIEF!
STOP YOUR COUGH!
PURIFY YOUR BREATH!
STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
GOOD FOR LECTURERS,
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES;

Gentlemen carry
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS
LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS
CHILDREN CRY FOR
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Th[illegible]
They give strength [illegible] volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while travelling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, pre-paid, on receipt of Thirty Cents. Address

Henry C. Spalding,
48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE
SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE
NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE
BILIOUS HEADACHE!

☞By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite* giving *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring their natural elasticity and strength to the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many year, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely free at all times with perfect [illegible] any change of diet, and safety, without any [illegible] *vegetable* taste renders them [illegible] to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

☞The genuine have five signatures of

HENRY C. SPALDING
ON EACH BOX.

Sold by Druggists and all other dealers in Medicines. A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

Henry C. Spalding,
48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

☞A single bottle of
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
will save ten times its cost.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
☞A Stitch in Time Saves Nine.☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N.B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

is on the outside wrapper—all others are swindling counterfeits.

John F. Henry & Co.,
30 St Henry Street, Montreal,
And LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Wholesale Agents for the Canadas.
And for sale by all Druggists.

February 11. 36

IMPORTANT TO PEDESTRIANS.

OLMSTED'S WATER-PROOF LEATHER PRESERVATIVE.—Remember the only reliable preservative is the *Chemical Discovery* of the late Professor Olmsted, of Yale College University

For Sale by
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.
226 St. Paul Street.

FOR SALE.—Dr. DeJongh's Celebrated Light Brown COD LIVER OIL. Warranted genuine.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE Subscribers have just received, *via* Portland, a large addition to their stock of Instruments, Enemas, &c., &c.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
St. Paul Street.

March 13. 62

MARCH 1st.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MUCKLESTON'S VOLUNTEER LEGGING FACTORY

REMOVED TO MORE COMMODIOUS PREMISES,

NO. 14 JOSEPH'S BUILDINGS,

Lemoine Street,

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE.

March 1. 54

MOURNING GOODS.

New Black Crape Collars and Sets,

White Crape Collars and Sets.

Bugled Lace and Crape Collars and Sets.

Crape and Crape and Net Veils, &c.

MUSLIN COLLARS AND SETS
Embroidered with Black, &c.

At

J. PARKIN'S,
168 Notre Dame Street.

March 15. 64

J. PALMER,

Hair-Dresser, Wig-Maker and Perfumer
Under the Patronage of His Royal Highness
PRINCE NAPOLEON.

NO. 125 NOTRE DAME STREET

February 4. 30

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!!

THE Subscriber, taking into consideration the present *hard times,* is now selling an ILLUMINATING OIL, *warranted Non-Explosive* and *equal* to the best Kerosene, at 2s. 6d. per gallon.

HARTE'S FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA—For purifying the BLOOD and removing Blotches, Pimples, and all Cutaneous Eruptions. Price, 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

EFFERVESCING CARBONATE OF IRON—An elegant Tonic and Stimulant in cases of General Debility and Loss of Appetite—particularly adapted for Females Price, 37½ cents PER BOTTLE.

FINEST HONEY SOAP—1lb bars, 25 cents. Genuine NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL.

J. A. HARTE,
GLASGOW DRUG HALL,
No. 268 Notre Dame Street.

March 19. 67

JUST RECEIVED, by Steamer *Karapa,* **20,000** of those celebrated **Zarrillos Cigars,** so highly appreciated by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and all his Suite. Also, **10,000 Conchas,** the same brand.

Have just received, by Steamship *North America,* a large supply of FANCY GOODS, such as Meerschaum Pipes in all styles, and a great many varieties in briar Pipes, and Pouches in variety to suit customers; Amber Mouth-pieces, Pipe-cleaners, &c.

G. LEVEY,
149 Notre Dame Street.

March 17. 65

56,000 ENVELOPES,

Commercial, Buff—only ONE DOLLAR a Thousand—usual price, $1.30.

No. 19 Great St. James Street.
J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPER,

Only 75 CENTS a ream—Letter Paper $1 a ream.

No. 19 Great St. James Street.
J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

FIFTY CENTS A DOZEN

Only for STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS. A large variety to select from.

No. 19 Great St. James Street.

☞Selling at REDUCED PRICES previous to REMOVING to CATHEDRAL BLOCK, 163 [illegible]

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

March 24. 71

New Books.

B. DAWSON & SON have just received—
Oliver & Boyd's Edinburgh Almanac for 1862; Dinah, a Novel; At Home and Abroad, second series, by Bayard Taylor; Earl's Heirs, by the author of "Earl Lynne"; Report of the Secretary of War communicating the Report of Capt. Geo. B. McClellan, one of the Officers sent to the Seat of War in Europe; Leisure Hours in Town, by the author of "Recreations of a Country Parson"; Aids to Faith, being Answers to the "Essays and Reviews"; &c, &c.

For sale at
No. 23 Great St. James Street.

March 19. 67

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!—
The Subscribers have just received, by Steamers from Europe, their usual supply of

Agricultural and Garden Seeds,

which they offer to Country Merchants and Dealers on very liberal terms.

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Apothecaries' Hall, Cathedral Block.

APOTHECARIES' HALL, CATHEDRAL BLOCK—2000 lbs Large Red American Onion Seed. For sale by

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Cathedral Block.

CLOVER SEED—
150 bushels Prime Western Clover Seed
2000 lbs White Dutch do do
5000 lbs Long Vermont do do
3000 lbs Long Rawdon do do
For sale by
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Cathedral Block.

March 18. 66

Molasses, Sugars, &c.

Puns Choice Retailing Muscovado Molasses
Puns do do Cuba do
Hhds Bright P R Sugars
Hhds "Hennessy's" and "Martell's" Brandy
Puns Fine Old Cuba Rum
Boxes Real Digby Herrings
Cases Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, &c, &c
For sale by
JAMES MITCHELL
No. 4 Lemoine Street.

March 18. 66

LEISURE HOURS IN TOWN,

BY THE AUTHOR OF
"RECREATIONS OF A COUNTRY PARSON."
Price, $1.25. For sale by
B. DAWSON & SON,
23 Great St. James Street.

March 11. 60

NOTICE

To Parties Removing.

SHOPS and OFFICES FITTED UP

By the Subscribers.

SEALE & TEES,
60 Great St. James Street.

Desks! Desks!!

SEALE & TEES,
60 Great St. James Street.

FUNERAL

Furnishing Warehouse.

SEALE & TEES,
60 Great St. James Street.

March 13. 62

JAMES FAIRIE'S

SPLENDID COAL OIL,

50 Cents per Gallon.

☞*Depot, No. 57 St Francois Xavier Street.*☜

March 3. 53

JUST RECEIVED—A choice lot of Fresh FIGS, in small drums; also, Fresh ORANGES and LEMONS.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!—Fresh Oysters in kegs, hf-kegs and tins, of superior quality; also, Prime TABLE CODFISH.

FINNAN HADDIES! FINNAN HADDIES!!—McEwan's celebrated Finnan Haddies; also, SCOTCH LING FISH. For sale by GEO. GRAHAM,
287 Notre Dame Street.

March 11 60

TINTED BILL HEADS.

SPECIMENS of this description of BILL HEADS may be seen at the *HERALD* JOB OFFICE, where they are Printed at REASONABLE RATES.

Tinted Business Cards

Executed at the

"HERALD" JOB OFFICE,

No. 294 Notre Dame Street.

PRESS WORK.

THE Proprietors of the *HERALD* JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT having

POWER PRESSES

In operation, capable of printing

50,000 Impressions per Day,

Are prepared to undertake the PRESS WORK of DAILY or WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS.

All business entrusted to this Establishment will be executed with

Despatch and at Reasonable Profits

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

SALE OF

Butchers' Stalls

IN THE

NEW ST. ANTOINE MARKET.

THE LEASE of the STALLS in the NEW ST. ANTOINE MARKET, for one year from the FIRST DAY of MAY next, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the said Market, on WEDNESDAY, NOON, the NINTH DAY of APRIL next.

☞No Bid will be received from any one in arrear for Stall Rent in any of the other Markets.

Two separate and distinct securities required from each Lessee.

The remaining conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.

(By Order).

CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Montreal, March 18, 1862. } 66

Corporation of Montreal.

POLICE CLOTHING.

TENDERS will be received at the OFFICE of the undersigned until NOON, on TUESDAY, the SEVENTH of APRIL next, for the following articles of SUMMER CLOTHING for the CITY POLICE:—

2 Coats for Officers.
82 Pants.
6 Pairs Boots.
76 Pairs Shoes (high-low).
82 Pairs Gloves.

According to Patterns and Specifications to be seen at the Office of the Chief of Police.

(By Order).

CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Montreal, March 29, 1862. } tts 76

Corporation of Montreal.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Montreal, will apply to Parliament, at its next Session, for an Act to amend the several Acts for the Incorporation of the City of Montreal, or relating thereto, with a view to extend the authority and powers conferred by the said several Acts on the Corporation of the said City of Montreal, and to grant new and additional powers to the said Corporation.

By order,

CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.

City Hall, Montreal, October 28, 1861. } t 259

Government Sale.

COMMISSARIAT, CANADA,
MONTREAL, 19th March, 1862.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Commissariat Officer in charge (marked on the envelope "Tender for Purchase of Commissariat Supplies"), will be received at this OFFICE until NOON, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd APRIL, for about

2,000 barrels of Flour at Ottawa and 3,000 barrels at Montreal, and 900 barrels of Salt Pork at Ottawa and 1,000 barrels at Montreal.

The quality of the Flour "inspected strong No. 1 Superfine," and of the Pork "Montreal, Prime and Chicago Mess."

The Tenders to state the price per barrel of Flour, or Pork, and whether at Ottawa or Montreal. The quantities tendered for may be from Twenty Barrels and upwards.

Delivery to be made on payment in cash at the Commissariat Stores, within ten days after the notification of acceptance of the Tender.

The above supplies can be inspected from 10 till 4 o'clock, daily, at the Commissariat Stores, at Ottawa and Montreal. 68

FRANCIS CUNDILL & CO

OFFER FOR SALE:

Mixed Pickles
Harvey's Sauce
John Bull Sauce
Mushroom Ketchup
Essence of Anchovies
French Capers
Tarragon Vinegar
French Olives
Tomato Sauce
**Prince of Wales

whole House on Monday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, March 28, 1862.

The Speaker took the Chair at three o'clock.

THE ORDER OF THE DAY — THE ADDRESS.

Mr. POPE continued the debate on the Address by saying that he should have to vote against the member for St. Hyacinthe with regret, because he occupied a high position in the House, and generally held liberal views on all subjects befo e the country.

Mr. STREET was sorry to find that this question had been debated more on personal than on general grounds. He was rather surprised to find the Opposition leader for Upper Canada second a motion directly the opposite to that introduced by the Opposition leader for Lower Canada. He concluded by expressing a hope that now the cabinet was completed by the addition of those who were known to be strong advocates of the measure, the new members would come soon to Parliament again fully resolved to press this principle upon the Government, and be trusted that they would gradually so work their way in reference to the question that by and by, without any great annoyance and regret on the part of Lower Canadians, a measure relating to this subject would be ere long introduced by Government. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MATT. C. CAMERON thought this question should be considered in the light of amity and justice. He did not mean to depreciate the courage of the inhabitants of Lower Canada, whom he respected as much as he did the nation from whom they sprung. (Hear.) He meant to say that the refusal of righteous demands would lead to unpleasant and unprofitable quarrels. The time had come when 300,000 Upper Canadians would be heard on the floor of the House, and if this were not allowed, the results that would follow would be awful. He was sorry that the hon. member for North Oxford had brought up his resolution as an amendment to the Address, but he could not do other wise than redeem his pledge and vote for it. (Hear.)

Mr. RYERSON had heard nothing so revolting to his feelings as the statement of the hon. member for North Oxford, that Upper Canada was against Lower Canada and Lower Canada against Upper Canada, (hear) and he was sure there was not a man in Lower Canada more jealous of the rights of Lower Canada than he was.

Col. HAULTAIN said Upper Canada thought this was a very simple matter—a matter of common right and justice, and so far as he knew the people of Upper Canada were disposed to obtain their rights by all constitutional and legal means.

Hon. Mr. LORANGER affirmed that there was no race more loyal to the British Empire than the Lower Canadians. They had shewed it not only in their speeches and their writings, but in the battle field as well their forefathers, had combatted to support the Constitutional liberty of England. Their motto had always been, fair play, British justice and equal rights. These rights were founded on the Union Act, and as long as they would have Union, they must have its terms, the chief of which was equality of representation between Upper and Lower Canada. He did not desire to revive unpleasant memories of the past, still it was necessary to shew what were the views and the intentions of the statesmen by whom that Act was framed. At the time of the union, Upper Canada was in the minority, and Mr. Hume, in the House of Commons, spoke of the injustice of giving Upper Canada the same representation as Lower Canada. Others followed in the same strain, averring that population ought to be the basis of representation. (Opposition cries of hear, hear.) He quoted this to show that the question of representation being based on population, did not come up now for the first time; but to prove that it had been previously discussed in the Imperial Parliament and the principle rejected. (Hear, hear.) They gave an equal representation to the two sections notwithstanding that one of those sections contained double the population of the other. If the principle of population had been at the foundation of the representation at the time of the Union, Lower Canada would not have had simply ten or twelve extra members, such as Upper Canada now demanded, but double the representation. And had this nefarious principle prevailed, did they think that the two sections would have been meeting to-day on the same terms as those on which they were now assembled? Not at all. The Lower Canadians would then have legislated for Upper Canada, and the spirit, if not the letter, of the Union Act would have been repeatedly violated. Matters, however, were not pushed to their extremity, and the liberal concessions then made by Lower Canada, should now be reciprocated by Upper Canada. The principle, too, was an incorrect one. In no legislature in the world, except in one chamber of the Congress of the United States, was the representation based on population. In England, Ireland and Scotland, in France, in every European country, was the principle recognized? But Lower Canada had a stronger ground for resisting the principle—that of vested rights. Upper Canada disavowed all intention of oppressing Lower Canada, and he believed all that the Western members said on this point. But could they answer for their successors? Few of them would be in the House ten years hence—probably not one fifty years to come; and those who came after them, having the power, would probably occasionally exercise it to the prejudice of the weaker section. Rather than give Upper Canada that dangerous power, Lower Canada would break up the Union. (Hear, hear.) So intense was the feeling on this question in Lower Canada, that any Lower Canadian who was fool or knave enough to accept a seat in a cabinet a part of whose policy it was to disturb the equality of the representation, would be broken like a fragile piece of glass—he would be swept away from the House. (Hear, hear.) To reverse the position—if ten years from this, Lower Canada had a larger population than Upper Canada, would Upper Canada concede to her a larger number of representatives? (Cries of "Yes!" "yes!" followed by laughter.) It was all very well to say "yes." They could not find a cheaper answer. (Laughter.) He was assured, however, that they would resist the principle quite as strongly as Lower Canadians were now opposing it. (Hear, hear.) And if the question come up when it might, the Lower Canadian members would be found voting against it to a man. (Hear.) He asked whether it was the intention of the Government to continue this an open question? Was it not, indeed, an open question on all sides? It was. He hoped, then, that the one side would not be found taunting the other with being divided on the measure. (Hear.)

Mr. DICKSON said that Huron and Bruce had 80,000 inhabitants and was entitled to a larger representation than other constituencies which had not a tithe of the number, especially as it contributed more to the revenue.

Mr. STIRTON was much pleased to see the manner in which this question was now discussed. It was felt that any time was opportune for the discussion of so momentous a matter.

Mr. JOSEPH DUFRESNE said so important a question as this ought not to have been brought forward as an amendment to the Address, where it did not stand upon its own merits, but was simply a vote of want of confidence. It was all very well for the Opposition to say this great matter must be grappled with and settled, but if they were to come o the Ministerial side, they would not be able to settle it while there was so much difference of opinion upon it as evidently existed among them, especially among their leaders. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HUNTINGTON said the representatives of the Eastern townships naturally looked on this question rather differently from the French Canadians. He was himself ab ut to combat the principle, and he had done so during his election, but he might say that if his opinions had been the reverse, his majority would probably not have been ten votes less. Hon. Mr. Cartier had submitted nothing to the House which would tend to prevent the Upper Canadians from demanding Representation by Population as a thing they must and would have or to prevent the Lower Canadians from saying as obstinately they should not obtain it.

Hon. Mr CARTIER had not submitted it to the House, but he had done so to the Imperial authorities.

A VOICE—"What is it?"

Hon. Mr. CARTIER—The Confederation of the Provinces. (Hear, hear.) ??? ??? ???

Mr. HUNTINGTON could only say that if a measure was submitted calculated to remove the difficulties to which he pointed, the Government should have his hearty, if humble support. (Hear.)

Mr. WILSON complimented the hon. members on the instructive and able manner in which they had debated this question. It was an established fact that the advocates of the principle were greatly on the increase.

Mr. JONES regretted that this question had not been approached with more calmness, and with the consideration it deserved from a representative body. Those who were in favor of the principle were justified in again bringing up the motion, seeing that the population of Upper Canada had so largely increased.

Mr MORRIS came to the consideration of the question without any party or factious spirit, for he had resided sixteen years in Lower Canada, while at the same time he had been called, unsolicited, to represent an Upper Canada constituency of 20,000 people. Her regretted that at this, the first meeting of the new Parliament, no mention had been made of the means for settling the question of Representation by Population. He would vote against the resolution of the member for St. Hyacinthe, because it would be unwise to say that we would not even consider the question of an amendment to the Constitution. He thought it was the duty of the members of the Administration to have considered the point and tell the House that they had devised some method for solving it. (Hear.) He did not prefer to advocate Representation by Population, pure and simple, but he thought a readjustment of the Representation had become necessary, in which population as well as wealth, commerce, and industry, should be considered. (Hear.)

Hon. Mr. PORTMAN was strongly in favor of Representation by Population—it was a measure which Upper Canada wished for, and rightly demanded. He would support it on every occasion except such a one as the present, when it was brought up, not on its own merits, but to turn out the ministry in whom he had confidence. (Hear.)

Mr. SCATCHERD was understood to speak in support of Representation by Population.

Hon Mr. SIOUTTE said his course in proposing this amendment could by no means be considered anti-Lower Canadian, as some hon. members had pretended. Was it anti-Lower Canadian to affirm a principle which was essential to the preservation of Lower Canadian rights? He said his amendment could not be fairly considered as a vote of non-confidence especially as it was in accordance with the political views of the ministry themselves.

Mr. DUNKIN said he would endeavor to set himself right on this question, inasmuch as he appeared to have been misunderstood. He could not bring himself to the belief that he should be even in favour of representation by population *pure and simple*, and he did not conceive that the Upper Canada Opposition were contending strictly for the principle. Evidently, all they wanted was a greater number of Western Canadian representatives than Lower Canada on the floor of the House, and he was not prepared to say that under no possible circumstances could such an idea be entertained; but he was decidedly opposed to representation based exclusively on population. Was it wise, he asked, for the hon. member for St. Hyacinthe to bring forward a motion framed in such a manner as would unite Upper Canada to the utmost and divide Lower Canada to the utmost? He thought not. If the hon. member for St. Hyacinthe had not moved his amendment, Lower Canada would have voted almost as a unit against the motion of the hon. member for North Oxford; but in the peculiar circumstances under which the amendment was moved, the vote on it of Lower Canada would be divided. For it amounted to a vote of want of confidence in the Government, who had made this an open question, whereby they had given Lower Canada a good assurance of the protection of their rights and privileges. He therefore had not the slightest difficulty in voting against it.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER said it was all very well for the hon. member for St. Hyacinthe to say "It is time to leave negatives and make positive assertions," but for his part he did tether, he maintained the rights of Lower Canada against all attacks. He called on the members opposite to give their views on the question.

Mr. MACDOUGALL—I will support no Government which does not take up the question of Representation by Population and settle it in a manner satisfactory to the people of both sections of the Province.

Mr. MCKELLAR—I will not support any Government which does not by this means or some other put an end to the difficulty between Upper and Lower Canada.

Hon. Mr. FOLEY—I am asked whether I said I would support no Government that was not formed with principle of conceding Representation by Population? I said no such thing.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER was glad to have elicited so distinctly as this the views of hon. members. He proceeded to say that the ministry could not have put into the speech such a paragraph as Mr. Sicotte on one side or Mr. Macdougall on the other desired—it would have been a brand of discord for the Government as well as the House and country. Because there were some members of the Cabinet who thought one way, and some the other. (Hear.) It would be impolitic, and in the highest degree absurd. (Hear.)

The result of the debate, which then came to a close, will be found under the head of the telegraphic despatches received on Saturday.

GRADATION.

FROM THE GERMAN.

A sparrow caught upon a tree
The plumpest fly; all, all unheeded
Were struggles, cries and agony.
As for his life the victim pleaded,
'Nay,' quoth the captor, 'you must die,
For you are not so strong as I.'

The hawk surprised him at his meal,
And in a trice poor sparrow spitted,
In vain he gasped his last appeal:
'What crime for this? What have I committed?'
'Peace,' quoth the captor, 'you must die,
For you are not so strong as I.'

Down swooped an eagle, who had spied
With grim delight the state of matters.
'Release me!' the victim cried;
'You tear my very flesh to tatters.'
'Nay,' quoth the eagle, 'you must die,
For you are not so strong as I.'

A bullet whistled at the word,
And struck him ere his feast was ended,
Ah! tyrant,' shrieked the dying bird,
'To murder him who ne'er offended.
Oh!' quoth the sportsman, 'you must die,
For you are not so strong as I.'

Time, with an hour glass in his hand,
With one fell swoop lays low the man,
Whose crimes now thick before him stand.
He begs for life a longer span,
And cries, 'I'm not prepared to die.'
Death says, 'You're not so strong as I.'

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1862.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Annual Meeting of the Mount Royal Cemetery Company, in the Montreal Assurance Company's Building, this day, at Three o'clock.
Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, this afternoon, in the Mechanics' Hall, at Three o'clock.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY J. B. PARDELLIAN.
Groceries and Grocery Fixtures, &c., at No. 25 St. Joseph Street, at Ten o'clock.
BY JOHN GREGORY & CO.
Miscellaneous Auction Sale, at their Stores, at Ten o'clock.
BY L. DEVANY.
Household Furniture, &c., at his stores, Cathedra Block, at Two o'clock

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

State of the Thermometer (in the shade) at the door of Mr. McPherson, watchmaker and jeweller, corner of St. Francois Xavier and Notre Dame Street:—

March 31—9 A.M. 32 above zero.
2 P.M. 33 above zero.
5 P.M. 33 above zero.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, March 31.

The Speaker took the Chair at 3 o'clock.

Petitions having been presented, the House adjourned during pleasure, resuming at half-past three.

The members waited on His Excellency with the address voted by the House in answer to the speech, to which the Governor General made a gracious reply.

On returning to their Chamber, the Hon. Mr. Seymour moved for a return of the number of patents issued by the Crown in each of the years 1859, 1860 and 1861 for Clergy Reserve, Grammar School and Common School lands in Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. Seymour also moved for a copy of any order in Council, or other authority, by which the deductions or commission charged for the management of the Clergy Reserve, Grammar School and Common School lands has been increased; also all correspondence relating to the same.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. Alexander moved for copies of any correspondence which has taken place between the Government and the Ocean Steamship Company regarding the manner in which they are fulfilling their contract, the cause of the numerous disasters to their vessels, and the payment of the fall subsidy.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. Moore moved for a return of the contract and specifications for the erection of the public buildings at the City of Ottawa; the amount appropriated by Act of Parliament, and the whole amount paid at the present time; the names of contractors and their securities; the sum contracted for the erection and completion of said buildings; the amount already expended, and also a statement of the progress made; and a copy of the estimate, if any, of the amount required for the completion of said buildings.

Hon. Mr. Simpson moved that statements of the expenses incurred by the extra work introduced in the buildings be also supplied.

The motion, as thus amended, was agreed to, and

The House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, March 31.

The Speaker took the Chair at 3 o'clock.

The House sat for a while with closed doors.

Hon. J. H. Cameron resumed the adjourned debate on the Address in reply to the Speech, and moved, seconded by Mr. Jackson, the following, in amendment to Mr. McDougall's motion:—"We regret that your Excellency has not been advised to submit for our consideration some measure which, while providing for such an increased representation in this House as is demanded by the increased population of Upper Canada, would also preserve the federal character of the existing union by maintaining an equality in the number of elective representatives from each section of the Province in the Legislative Council."

The debate was proceeding when our report left.

BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "MONTREAL HERALD" LAST NIGHT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, March 31.

The debate continued after six o'clock on Mr. Cameron's amendment. Messrs Desaulniers, Dorion, DeCazes, and J. S. Macdonald spoke against it. Messrs. Notman, Ryerson, Hooper, McDougall, M. C. Cameron and Foley for it.

Motion lost, Yeas 44, Nays 75, at half-past twelve o'clock.

For latest items from Europe, see telegrams of the *Jura's* news.

REPRESENTATION ACCORDING TO POPULATION.—Whatever accession of strength the Ministry have obtained in Upper Canada in the strict partizan sense, they have by no means succeeded in securing a tamer representation of the population of that part of the country on the question of Representation according to Population, which is really the great question of the day, though, perhaps, in immediate emergency, it yields an interest to that of the finances. All the comfort which Ministerialists have been trying to extract out of the electoral returns becomes only renewed bitterness in view of this fact. For, what has been the great obstacle to Mr. Brown's success as a politician? Mr. Hincks told him many years ago that his advocacy of a change in the representation for the purpose of proportioning it to the population would delay his accession to office for ten years. Every one knows that but for the fact of his having taken up this question, and that in such a way as to create the belief that he was in earnest, he might long since have been in the Government. To eject him from Parliament, therefore, if that had been an indication of the unpopularity of his views, instead of the great influence of a certain set in Toronto, would undoubtedly have assured ease and quiet to the present tenants of the Treasury Bench; but though he and several of his personal friends have lost their election, those who have taken their place urge the very same troublesome views as their predecessors. The orator who spoke most offensively, indeed, viewed from a Lower Canadian point of view, was Mr. M. C. Cameron, elected as the ally of Mr. Cartier, to replace Mr. Gould. But all through the debate, the tone of the Upper Canadian speakers presented a marked change to that of previous occasions. Hitherto the ministerialists from Upper Canada have usually shirked this subject as long and as often as possible. It has always been a vote of non-confidence, or some other thing, which, whatever their views on the matter of representation, they would not vote. There is very little of this on the present occasion. Mr. Street, Mr. Ryerson, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Fortman, all feel that the country is so much in earnest that no excuse will avail them, and that whenever and in whatever shape the matter is brought up, however glad they may be to act with the Ministry, they must postpone that consideration to the duty they owe their constituents. Mr. John H. Cameron and other gentlemen prefer an amendment to the address, which Mr. Cameron is to move. This amendment, we understand, is to declare an opinion in favour representation based on population in the Lower House, with equal representation in the Upper House. We suppose that all those who will vote for Mr. Macdougall's amendment can also vote with Mr. J. H. Cameron's, as an improvement upon the present system, if not all they require. Possibly it may come up in such a shape as to receive the whole Opposition vote; but whether that be so or not, it is manifestly, like every other amendment to the Address, a vote of want of confidence, and there can be no doubt that those who will vote with Mr. Cameron, added to those who will vote with Mr Macdougall, will be greatly in excess of the Upper Canadians who will vote with the Ministry on both amendments. The Opposition majority on this practical question will undoubtedly be larger and more earnest than ever before. Its solution will also be nearer advanced to that point at which all differences will have to be sunk to carry out the popular will. The debate on the Address is only worth reading as it indicates the current of opinion on this head, and we give to-day an opportunity to our readers to observe the set of the tide.

THE TRINITY HOUSE AND PILOTAGE TARIFF.—We are assured by one of the principal advocates for the new tariff of pilotage, carried the other day by the Trinity House, that our account of that instrument is incorrect as to the alleged increase in the cost of pilotage, which we stated would accrue from it. The principal object of the friends of the new scheme is stated to be to prevent an excessive charge being made upon small ships so constructed as to draw a great deal of water, while large vessels which draw little escape. The tariff for vessels in tow, as adopted last week, is:—Under 200 tons, 8s per foot; from 200 to 600 tons, 10s per foot; over 600 tons, 12s per foot; steamers and all vessels over 18 feet, 12s 6d per foot. Vessels under 8 feet to be charged as if they drew 8 feet. Twenty shillings a day to be paid for detention. A memorandum has been placed in our hands to show the practical effect of the tariff adopted last week, as compared with the one now in use. It shows the actual charges which fell upon the shipping, outward and inward, during the month of Aug., 1861, and the charges to which they would have been subjected under the tariff just adopted. According to this statement the pilotage actually paid upon the ships which arrived in the Port of Montreal, in the month of August last year, amounted to $1,067. Under the tariff adopted last week the charges would have been $1,387; but to set off against this increase, the charges for pilotage of ships downwards amounted to $716, while under the new tariff they would have been only $535. The actual difference would, therefore, have been that between $1,783 and $1,892, or 6¼ per cent. We know not whether this month had any peculiarity to distinguish it from others; but unless it had, it would appear that our statement must have been somewhat exaggerated. At any rate we owe it to the gentlemen who have carried the new tariff to give their view of its working. We should add the comparison between the results of the tariff of 1858 and that just adopted. By the first of these the pilotage for the ships which arrived in August, 1861, would have been $1,398, and by the one just adopted $1,387; and for the ships which left in August, under the tariff of 1858, $524, and under that adopted last week $535.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—One Bellefeuille was brought before the Magistrate yesterday morning on the charge of attempting to break the lock of Mr. Glennon's door in Notre Dame Street. The offence was committed on Sunday. He was caught by the servant girl in the act, and detained till a policeman came up. He was remanded.

Thirty-one cases were disposed of by the Recorder yesterday. A party of seven young men was charged with drinking and playing cards on Sunday in a tavern behind the St. Lawrence Market. They were discharged and the tavern-keeper remanded till Wednesday.

DEATH OF MAJOR DE KIERZKOWSKI.—The Paris *Constitutionnel* of Friday, the 7th March, says, letters from Posen, dated 28th February, convey the intelligence of the death in that town, of Major de Kierzkowski, father of the member for Vercheres. His remains were followed to the grave by a vast concourse of Poles, with every manifestation of respect and grief. He had formerly been an aide-de-camp to the Emperor Napoleon I, and had attained the age of 92 years.

SOIREE AND PRESENTATION.—The congregation of St. Paul's Church, in this city, held a Soiree on the evening of the 26th ultimo, in the lecture-room of their church; at which addresses were made by Revs. Dr. Taylor, Mr. Inglis, Mr. Darragh, and Mr. Snodgrass. An interesting feature of the proceedings was the presentation of a beautiful Pulpit Gown by the ladies of the church to their esteemed pastor Rev. Mr. Snodgrass. On the following evening the Sunday-School Teachers and Scholars had a Soiree in the same place, which passed off very successfully.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that L. Devany's second auction sale takes place this morning at 10 o'clock, consisting of household furniture, carpets, blankets, plated ware, cutlery, &c.—159 Cathedral Block, Notre Dame Street.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SHERBROOKE.—A public meeting was held in Sherbrooke on Tuesday, for the purpose of eliciting the sense of the inhabitants on the question of forming an association for the encouragement of the growth of flax in the E. Townships. One of the speakers, a gentleman who appears to have devoted some attention to this important source of wealth and industry, said he had no doubt whatever that our soil and climate would produce good crops of flax, but "whether the income would be sufficient to warrant the prosecution of the business, could only be decided upon trial." Another speaker said "he had something to do with flax in the Old Country, and he believed it would suit the market of the Old Country, by the process of dew rotting. We must endeavour to grow the finest quality of flax to succeed in the business. The Russians supplied an abundance of the lower grade, in which we could not successfully compete." The meeting finally elected Mr. Heneker, President, Col. Pomroy Vice-President, and Mr. J. C. Robertson, Secretary Treasurer of the Association. One of the scutching mills purchased by the Government in Great Britain, for the encouragement of the culture of the staple in the Province, recently arrived at Sherbrooke, and, no doubt, will be put to use in the fall. The enterprise of Eastern Townships farmers will naturally lead them to experiment in the crop, now that attention has been directed to it; and should they succeed, will not fail to avail themselves of a prospect which must prove enduring, and add greatly to the national wealth.

Editorial Correspondence to the "Montreal Herald."

QUEBEC, 29th March, 1862.

The debate on the Rep. by Pop. amendments to the Address, in the House of Assembly, drags its weary length along. After some six or seven hours of tedious talk—for, with one or two exceptions, the speakers, in no instance, attained a higher order of eloquence,—the vote on Mr. Sicotte's resolution proved how futile is the attempt to remove the subject, on either side of the House, from the category of "open questions." The most noteworthy circumstance in the debate was the number of "maiden speeches" delivered on the occasion. Some new members—Messrs. M. C. Cameron, Ryerson, Col. Haultain, Dickson, Huntingdon, Jones, and Morris,—having availed themselves of the opportunity to try their "prentice hands" as parliamentary orators. You must not attribute it to any sectional predilections on my part, but I cannot help recording my opinion that, of these fledgling statesmen, the two Lower Canadians—for I claim the latter as a Montrealer, although he sits for an Upper Canadian County,—Messrs. Huntingdon and Morris, showed a stronger wing and took a lofter flight than did any of their fellow-freshmen from the Upper province. From the two first-named of these latter gentlemen, Messrs. Cameron and Ryerson,—the one having already attained considerable eminence at the bar and the other in the pulpit—expectations had been excited which were, most assuredly, in neither instance fulfilled. Mr. Cameron's attempted "high falluting" flutterings of his "Anglo-Saxon" feathers, had an entirely contrary effect from what the young orator, no doubt, expected and was justly animadverted upon by Mr. Huntingdon, the sympathy of the House was unmistakeably expressed by reiterated "hear, hears" alike from the Opposition and from the Ministerial benches. It is certainly time that these senseless and irrational appeals to the prejudices of race should, in "this Canada," be consigned to the tomb of all the Capulets; and then Canadians, however justly proud of the fame of their respective fatherlands, should remember that it is neither as Anglo-Saxons, nor as Franco-Celts, but as fellow-subjects and fellow-countrymen, that they can work together harmoniously and beneficially for the common good of their common country. Warned, possibly, by Mr. Cameron's too manifest *faux pas* on this matter of the progenitorship of our population, the *Revered* member for West-Brant favoured the House with a discourse upon Christian love and charity of the most edifying character from 4th and 7th of 1st John. "Beloved, let us love one another." The only unction with which the Reverend gentleman spoke of his former prejudices against Lower Canadians, and of the unbounded love and affection he now felt towards them all, clericals and laics, no doubt moistened many a dark and brilliant Franco-Canadian optic. When, however, he intimated that he should vote for Rep. by Pop., as the securing of that change in the Constitution would enable him, and his Upper Canadian friends, to prove the sincerity of their loving professions, there were no sarcastic "hear, hearings" heard—for it was evident the idea of being in Church, where such manifestations are not in order, had seized his audience,—but, as the Yankees say, it was "a caution" to observe the mingled expression of contempt and derision with which the announcement was greeted by those he had been making such gigantic efforts to flatter and cajole. No; Mr. Ryerson may, very possibly, be a most effective preacher; but, *for to be* (as he expresses it) an effective parliamentary speaker, requires entirely different qualifications. The solemn, didactic style of the pulpit is entirely out of place in the House; and, indeed, it almost creates a suspicion of impropriety, if not of profanity to find the "preacher" exercising his "high calling" in such a place. In this case I must transpose the old Latin adage, and say *cedant togæ armis*; for, all the Upper Canadian freshmen, the best speaker last night was, *facile princeps*, the gallant member for Peterboro'. Colonel Haultain spoke with the correctness of a scholar and the frankness of a soldier, and I am mistaken if he does not, ere long, take his place among the most effective speakers in the House. Mr. Jones (Leeds and Grenville) spoke with considerable fluency and some little force and originality of sentiment. He is evidently of the same political school as his predecessor in the County, the well-provided-for Mr. Ogle R. Gowan, and speaks very much as he had been doing for years by that illustrious Ex-Grand-Master. Mr. Dickson, from Huron and Bruce—which he did not omit to inform the House possessed a population of 30,000 souls, and gave him consequently the largest constituency in it—has not a little of the rude and boisterous vigor of the backwoods, both in his matter and in his manner. He would be powerful "on the stump," overwhelming at an "indignation meeting"; but, I confess, I am not quite so certain of his success in an Assembly of educated and well-mannered gentlemen. A keen and intelligent Scotchman, and the choice of such a constituency, he no doubt possesses a full share of the raw material, from which statesmen as well as demagogues are made. Time will show to which category Mr. Dickson really belongs. Another Upper Canadian, although not for the first time, the Hon. Mr. Portman, gave great amusement to the older members on both sides by the "Sir Solomon," dictatorial tone, in which—with no little sound and fury—he condemned and rebuked the "intemperate manner" in which he said the discussion was being conducted. It was unmannerly to laugh at the young gentleman; but the way in which he played the part of "Very Young England," as we find him so often pourtrayed in *Punch*, was irresistible; and he sat down (not a bit abashed, however), amid a storm of the most good-humored and exhilarating *guffaws*.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LEGENDARY LORE OF THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.

This is a very small pamphlet, printed at the *Quebec Mercury* Office, from the pen of Mr. Lemoine. In it are collected the few stories which have any local connection with the banks of the Lower St. Lawrence.

DUFFY'S HIBERNIAN SERPENT MAGAZINE. Riddle, Great St. James Street.

Mr. Riddle at present receives and has for sale this capital Magazine. It is a lively miscellany, full of the pleasant literature of the day—fiction, poetry, historical gossip, social criticism, and the criticism of books. A part, but not a large part, appears to be devoted to Irish subjects, but neither to political nor religious polemics.

CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA, Edinburgh. Dawsons, Montreal.

This is an admirable Encyclopædia from the presses of the Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh. It comes out in the serial form, each number being sold at 15 cents, which, we think, is the very cheapest thing we have ever seen in the way of print, which is excellent, as the paper is also beautiful. The Encyclopædia is adorned with admirable wood-cuts.

NEW MUSIC,

RECEIVED FROM MR. PRINCE, NOTRE DAME STREET.

"SHADOW AIR," from "Le Pardon de Ploermel," transcribed for the Piano, by Brinley Richards. Price, 2s.

This is a transcription of Meyerbeer's famous Aria, so deliciously rendered by Carlotta Patti at the Theatre last season; and, like all this author's transcriptions, there is a sparkling freshness about it truly captivating.

"BARCAROLE DE WEBER," from Pacher's Pianoforte Album. Price, 1s. 9d.

A good arrangement of Weber's beautiful melody. It is showy, without any very difficult passages.

"NO LOVE LIKE A MOTHER'S LOVE," or "Rock me to sleep, Mother," Ballad by Florence Percy. Price, 1s. 3d.

A charming melody, with well-written chorus.

"NOVELLO'S MUSICAL TIMES."

The January and February numbers are before us. The first contains a faithful and well-executed portrait of Vincent Novello. This valuable musical journal may always be had at Mr. Prince's, the appointed agent in Montreal, for three cents a number. Each number always contains an anthem, or some good secular piece of music.—See Mr. Prince's advertisement.

At the Committee meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held in the St. Patrick's Hall, on Monday, the 24th March inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Moved by Mr. R. McShane, seconded by Mr. J. J. Curran—

"That in consideration of the very valuable and efficient services rendered by Messrs. L. H. Stevenson, Messrs. Labelle, Lavoie, Guenette and Lefebvre, at the Society's Grand Promenade Concert, given in the City Concert Hall on the evening of last St. Patrick's day, the St. Patrick's Society desire to, and do hereby tender their thanks for the same, to the above named distinguished artists."

Moved by Mr. J. J. Curran, seconded by Mr. P. O'Meara:—

"That the thanks of the St. Patrick's Society are due and are hereby tendered to the gentlemen of the "Tom Moore Club," for their kindness in performing at the Concert of this Society on the 17th instant; with the further assurance, that the Society will be most happy—should the occasion present itself—to assist the "Tom Moore Club" in any good and patriotic undertaking which they may deem proper to arrange."

Moved by Mr. William Booth, seconded by Mr. Daniel Crowley:—

"That the thanks of the Society be tendered to Messrs. Shaw & Brother and Mr. Simms, for their kindness in lending material for decorating and fixing the Concert Hall for the occasion of the Society's Grand Promenade Concert on the evening of the Festival of St. Patrick."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT.

(March Term.)

Montreal, March 27th, 1862.

BERRY vs. COLLINS, *et al.*—BADGLEY J.—Defendants established the claim of their plea that the plaintiff without the authority of the defendants took upon himself to complete a contract of freightment, entered into between defendants and the late Benjamin Davy of Belleville, for the carriage of five thousand bushels of Peas from Belleville to Montreal, at five cents per bushel of sixty pounds, and by neglect and irregularity occasioned unnecessary delay, to the damage and loss of the defendants to the amount of $112. Defendants are allowed to offset the same. The first tender to plaintiff's agent at Montreal is held good; also their deposit in the Court defendants condemned only in the balance of $37, without costs. Plaintiff condemned to pay costs of contestation from the deposit in whole or in part, according to sufficiency.

STEPHENS vs. THE CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.—BADGLEY J.—Plaintiff complains that he has been wrongfully and illegally expropriated of his property and prays to be re-possessed.

The expropriation took place in accordance with provisions of 14 and 15 Vic., Cap. 38. Defendants plead that they have observed all the requirements of the Act; that the land was not of the extent alleged; they have made Plff. a tender according to the legally estimated value of the lot expropriated; that they subsequently, as by law required, deposited the amount at the office of the Prothonotary, having first notified plaintiff that they should do so. Held that the tender was not a legal one, but that the deposit was in all respects good. Plaintiff objected to the Jury that it had been informally struck, as the jurymen had not been summoned in the order required by law; and that the second jury was illegally made, inasmuch as on the day first fixed for trial an insufficient number having presented themselves, and the jurymen having been struck, no more remaining from which to complete the number required, a new jury had been struck on a later day, by consent of parties, whereas proceedings should have recommenced *ab initio*. Held that one jury having failed, the summoning another without a new order is in the ordinary course of procedure.

Action dismissed.

LALUE vs. GIRARD—BADGLEY J.—Action of damages for slanderous language.—Plaintiff and Defendant were gossiping together—my sums at the house of the former. Plaintiff accused Defendant of cheating, and Defendant retorted by calling Plaintiff a horse thief, told him he bought horses with the money in his pocket, did not pay for them, and never intended to; if not a direct thief he was one indirectly. After a nap of fifteen minutes or more Defendant assailed Plaintiff's ancestry, told Plaintiff that he was descended from women of bad character. His father held that the nap gave him time to reflect, and gave judgment for £10, with costs as in an action in the Circuit Court for between $60 and $80.

MARCHAND vs. RENAUD—BADGLEY J.—Action for $450 for freight for a quantity of Oak Timber from Kingston to Montreal per vessel Dolphin, at so much the bushel of sixty pounds, and $85 demurrage. Second claim failed, the delay being the sole fault of Plaintiff, and there being no contract of Demurrage.

The vessel reached Kingston Harbor on the 28th October last; reported itself on the 29th; on Friday, the 1st November, loaded; got bills of lading on the Monday morning following, and on the afternoon of the same day sailed for Montreal, where it was employed three days in transhipment. There was no proof of the consignees having been notified, nor any proof of damage. Delay at Kingston was the master's fault, and the transhipment was held sufficiently expeditious, it being customary, as shown by Chitty, to tranship at the rate of two thousand bushels per day, while in the instance in question more than five thousand were transhipped in one day. Judgment accordingly.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

CROWN SIDE.

(MR. JUSTICE MONDELET presiding.)

Monday, March 31, 1862.

THE TRIAL OF THOMAS MILES FOR THE MURDER OF THE SAILOR ALLISON.

The Court having been opened at ten o'clock, Thomas Miles was placed at the bar on the charge of murdering George Francis Allison, a sailor of the *Czar*, on the night of the 2nd November last.

Messrs Devlin and Colovin appeared for the defence.

(The evidence at the Coroner's inquest having been given at great length at the time of the occurrence, we shall condense the testimony at the trial.

It may be remembered that against Logan and Smith, who were also arrested, and charged with the murder by the verdict of the Coroner's jury, no bills were found by the Grand Jury.)

The following English jury was sworn in:—David Bentley, Henry Barr, Charles Butler, John Bowden, Thomas Browning, John Barnes, Edward Barnes, William Angus, John Arnoldson, James Alexander, Anthony Brazelin, Thomas Baine.

Mr Devlin moved that the witnesses should be put out of the room. Mr Johnson having assented, the witnesses should be put out of the room. Sub-Chief Pinsonneault, Detective O'Leary were examined. The former proved the finding of the body in the room of the barracks and found a knife near the latter stated Miles and found a knife and the hat of deceased. The clothes of deceased were exhibited in Court, pierced in several places, and saturated with blood. O'Leary found the knife in Smith's possession, as well as deceased's cap. The cap had blood on it, and the knife had been cleaned.

Constable Higgins was examined without anything important being elicited.

Sergeant Lomas, of the 47th regiment, stated that he was Sergeant of the guard on the night in question. The guard being called out he saw a man lying on the ground. He seemed in great pain and there were some marks about him. The man was immediately brought into the guard-room, but was dead, or nearly so, before medical assistance could be procured. He never spoke and was soon after put into the Military dead house. There were a number of men apparently sailors standing round deceased when he was discovered by witness, and two of them followed into the guard room.

Cross-examined—The night was rather dark, but there was a lighted lamp over the barrack gate. He could not see the body from the barrack gate. There were four or five men round the body, and one of them, named Bell, spoke to witness. Witness did not know who inflicted the wound. The men around the body were standing up close to it when witness first saw them. The night was so dark that a knife could not be seen in a man's hand 20 yards off. Believed it was about 70 or 80 yards from the Ship Inn to where the body was found.

Private Shelden, who was on guard, recognized two men, Logan and Smith, as being there at the time. Witness continued—I took hold of Logan, who was lying across the body of deceased and pulled him off by the arm. Smith came up and said Logan had lost his cap, and then took a cap from the ground beside me and put it upon Logan's head. There were two other men standing on the other side of the road at this time. When I first saw them, Logan was across deceased's body and Smith was at his feet, and the other two men were 3 or 4 yards off.

Cross-examined—Smith said Logan was his shipmate, and that he had lost his cap, and this was the excuse Smith made for being there. When witness first saw Smith, the latter was bending over the body. Logan and Smith went off at a smart pace and did not offer to render any assistance. I saw Smith on coming out of the barrack gate from 10 to 12 yards off.

Private Wm. Whitehead, of the 47th, said—I was sentry at the foot of the street in which the "Ship Inn" is from ten to twelve on the night in question. About 11 o'clock, five sailors came out of the tavern, arguing and fighting. One of them, the smallest, threw a stone which passed close to me. He ran up the street, and the other four passed within four feet of me and went towards the barrack gate. I soon lost sight of them, as it was dark and wet. The barrack gate is about 70 yards from the sentry box. I then heard cries of "Police," and went forward 10 yards, but could see nothing.

Cross-Examined.—Half an hour after the row, a man