Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME XLVI. MONTREAL. THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1854. NUMBER 29.

REMOVAL
OF THE
Montreal Herald Printing Office,

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have REMOVED their PRINTING OFFICE to those large, central and commodious premises, in Notre Dame Street, formerly known as BRADBURY'S BUILDINGS, near St. François Xavier Street, and immediately in rear of the New Post Office.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND ORDERS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
will be received on the above premises, or, as formerly, at the *Herald* Office, No. 23 St. Gabriel Street, where the Editors and Clerks' Offices will remain until May, 1854.
☞Entrance, to the Printing Office, by the Gateway.
April 9. 43

FOR SALE.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.
SPRING TRADE, 1854.
D. HODGMAN,
27 *Maiden Lane, and 59 Nassau Street,*
INVITES the attention of his former customers and merchants generally, particularly Wholesale Buyers, to his immense stock of INDIA RUBBER GOODS, which he has now on hand, and is daily receiving from his Factories, including—
Coats, Leggings, Carriage Cloth,
Capes, Caps, Piano Covers,
Gloves, Reefing Jackets, Machine Belting,
Pants, Life Preservers, Engine Packing,
Overalls, Whips, Croton Hose,
And every description of Rubber Goods manufactured.
The reputation of my Goods for their excellent quality is so well established as to render any further commendation entirely superfluous. It affords me great pleasure to inform Wholesale Buyers of
RUBBER CLOTHING,
That I am enabled to offer them inducements to purchase superior to what I have heretofore, and as I firmly believe superior to any that have been or CAN BE offered them elsewhere.
Orders respectfully solicited, and attended with promptness and despatch, by
D. HODGMAN,
27 Maiden Lane & 59 Nassau St., New York.
February 28. 3m 25

RYAN BROTHERS & CO.
OFFER FOR SALE—
Bright Muscovado Sugars
Double Refined Loaf do
Superior Dutch Crushed do
Muscovado Molasses
Twankay, Young Hyson, Souchong, and Hyson Teas
—ALSO—
Tobacco, 16's and 20's
Pepper, Sauces, Roll Sulphur, Bath Bricks, &c. &c. &c.
RYAN, BROTHERS & CO.
February 25. 24

RYAN, BROTHERS & CO.
OFFER FOR SALE—
A Large Assortment of PAINTS and COLOURS
February 25. 24

FOR SALE by the Undersigned—
PORT WINE—various brands, in pipes, hhds and qr casks
MADEIRA—(Stoddart's) in hhds & qr casks
BRANDY—Planat's and Hennessy's
GIN—Pine Apple and DeKuyper's
RUM—Old Jamaica, in puns and in bottles
CLARET—Chateau Margeaux
SCOTCH ALE—in 4 dozen cases
RYAN, BROTHERS & CO.
February 25. 24

OTTO OF ROSES.
ONE CASE very Superior OTTO OF ROSES
—ALSO—
EAU DE COLOGNE
RYAN, BROTHERS & CO.
February 25. 24

OILS.
LINSEED—10 hhds / 25 brls } Best Boiled
OLIVE— 5 hhds / 10 brls } Gallipoli
COD—50 brls Best Tanners'
SEAL—75 brls Pale and Straw Colored
FISH AND SALT.
100 brls Prime No. 1 HERRINGS
30 brls GREEN CODFISH
100 cwt. TABLE do
150 bags Fine Stoved / 300 bags Liverpool } SALT
TEAS.
500 half chests TWANKAY
50 half chests YOUNG HYSON
200 half chests SOUCHONG
50 chests CONGO
For Sale by
JAMES TORRANCE.
February 23. 23

Brandy, Gin, Vinegar, &c.
WE confidently offer for Sale, of our own manufacture, the following:—
BRANDY, in hhds and qr-casks
GIN, Double Berried, in hhds and qr-casks
RUM, from West India Molasses, in puncheons and qr-casks
VINEGAR, from Malt, in qr-casks and hhds.
PIGEON, SAUVAGEAU & CO.
Feb. 21 r 22

1854.
Annual Scientific Discovery.
B. DAWSON has Just Received—
THE ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY, a Year Book of Facts in Science and Art, for 1854, exhibiting the most important Discoveries & Improvements in Mechanics, Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Meteorology, Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, Geography, Antiquities, &c. &c.; together with a List of Recent Scientific Publications, a Classified List of Patents, Obituaries of Eminent Scientific Men, Notes on the Progress of Science during the year 1853. Edited by David A. Wells, A.M. Price 6s. 3d.
For Sale at
No. 2, PLACE d'ARMES.
March 4, 1854. 27

NEW BOOKS.
HARPERS MAGAZINE for March
Putnam's Record of all Nations, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, concluding the work
Miss Beecher's Domestic and Receipt Book, being a Supplement to her Treaties on Domestic Economy.
For sale by
G. SPARKES,
Opposite the Post Office.
March 4. 27.

Important to Timber Merchants.
SHORTLY will be published, A TABLE to facilitate the measurement of TIMBER, and which will enable Lumber Merchants, Shippers and others to ascertain the CUBICAL CONTENTS and BOARD MEASURE of any size and length of Scantling in a few moments,
BY S. P. BIDDER, ESQ.,
General Manager Grand Trunk Railway.
The publication of this Work will supply a desideratum long wanted in the offices of every person engaged in the Lumber Business.
WEIR & DUNN,
Great St. James Street.
Montreal, February 7, 1854. 16

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.
BRYSON'S MERCHANTS' AND TRADESMANS' REMEMBRANCER for the Counting House, or Daily Memorandum Book, for the Entering of Appointments, Calls, Public Sales, &c., &c., &c. Price 3s.
February 23. 23

ANGLO AMERICAN MAGAZINE
FOR JANUARY,
JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers. Price, per annum, 15s, or 1s 3d each.

SCOBIE'S ALMANAC
FOR 1854.
A Large Supply just received. For Sale Wholesale and Retail.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL, FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:
Ollendorff's French Grammar
Addick's Elements of the French Language
Anthon's Classical School Books
Greek Ollendorff, by A. C. Kendrick
Porter's Rhetorical Reader
Nugent's French and English Dictionary, &c.
R. & A. MILLER,
No. 60 St. François Xavier Street.
January 14. 6

BICHROMATE OF POTASH—
PRUSSIATE OF POTASH
SAL SODA
SULPHURIC ACID
MURIATIC ACID
For Sale by
G. D. WATSON.
February 14. 19

LIVERPOOL SALT—
STOVED SALT
For Sale by
G. D. WATSON.
February 14. 19

Three Rivers Pot Ash Kettles.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of these very superior KETTLES for Sale by
FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.
February 2. 14

Boiled Linseed Oil.
50 QUARTER CASKS "Blundell's" Best
For Sale by
FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.
February 2. 14

Fresh Bermuda Arrowroot.
JUST RECEIVED, direct from the Island, a Supply of FRESH BERMUDA ARROWROOT
S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Place d'Armes.
February 11. 18

FOR SALE—
PRESCOTT HIGH WINES, 50 O. P.
MACPHERSON, CRANE & CO.
September 26. 179

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.
FOR SALE, Cheap, a SMALL STEAM ENGINE. May be seen working at the *Herald* Office, Notre Dame Street.
January 21, 1854. 9

FOR SALE.
Lamp Oils for Family Use.
FINE OLIVE LAMP OIL
Solar Sperm do } Strained, and in
Lard do } fine order
Pale Seal do }
ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.,
Next the Court House.
February 14. 19

SUPERIOR FRENCH CHOCOLATES—
Just Received from Paris, by
ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.,
Next the Court House.
February 14. 19

CANARY SEED
HEMP do
ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.,
Next the Court House.
February 14. 19

SMITHS' COALS—
Best NEWCASTLE NUT
For Sale by
PHILIP HOLLAND.
February 11. 18

BOILER PLATES—
3-16, 1-4, 5-16, 3-8 and 7-16 inch
For Sale by
PHILIP HOLLAND.
February 11. 18

BRANDY—Martell's—
do Pinet, Castillion & Co
Do United Vineyard Proprietors, Pale and Dark. For Sale by
PHILIP HOLLAND.
November 29. 227

LIVERPOOL SALT, in bulk, barrels & bags—
Do do, Fine Stoved, in bags
PHILIP HOLLAND.
November 29. 227

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale—
100 puns HEAVY NEW MOLASSES
HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.
February 9. 17

FOR SALE—
Foy & Son's Bristol CHOCOLATES and COCOAS
HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.
February 9. 17

Russia Sheet Iron.
10 TONS, just received in prime order, and for Sale by
FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.
February 2. 14

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
Twankay, Young Hyson and Gunpowder Teas
DeKuyper's Gin
Cognac Brandy
Bright Muscovado Sugar
London Crushed do
Refined Loaf do
Liverpool Soap
Boiled Linseed Oil
Madras Indigo
Lescher's Starch
Belmont Candles
Table Codfish, Herrings, &c.
ALEX. MOLSON & CO.
January 7. 3

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—
Porto Rico Molasses
Do Sugars
Fresh Muscatel Raisins
Lexia Raisins
Teas, Tobaccos
Sperm Candles
And a general assortment of Groceries
A. CUVILLIER & CO.
November 19. 223

FOR SALE—
Brandies, Gins, Ports, Sherries, Madeiras, Bordeaux, Clarets and White Wines, Burgundies, Champagnes, Cigars, &c. &c. Salad Oil, Sardines, in Oil, Refined, Crushed and Muscovado Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Tobaccos, Belmont and Sperm Candles.
EDOUARD MASSON.
December 22. 237

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale by the Subscribers:—
Genuine Bermuda Arrowroot, direct from the Island
—ALSO, ON HAND,—
Candied Lemon, Orange and Citron Peels
Isinglass and Gelatine, of various descriptions
Capers, Mustards, Worcestershire Sauce
Cocoa Paste, of superior quality, in pots
Ground Spices, &c.
CARTER, KERRY & CO.,
St. Paul Street.
December 22. 237

CHAMPAGNE!
THE Celebrated "LONDON CLUB" Brands.
—ALSO,—
MAY SUTAINE & CO., of Rheims, Superior FLEUR de CHAMPAGNE, which obtained the preference over all others at the Banquet given by the Legislative Corps to His Imperial Majesty Louis Napoleon.
TORRY & CO.
October 15. 196

Kingston City Brewen Ale.
THE Subscribers have this morning received a Fresh Supply of the above Celebrated ALE.
TORRY & CO.
October 24. 203

FOR SALE—
54 qr casks / 40 octaves } SHERRY WINE
G. KINGAN.
November 15. 221

Bolting Cloth & Mill Stones.
FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
Bolting Cloth (branded Anchor)
Patent Bolting Cloth, assorted numbers
French Mill Stones
French Burr Blocks
E & V. HUDON.
Sept. 28. 181

IN STORE and for Sale—
JAMAICA GINGER, finest
REFINED SALTPETRE, 1 cwt kegs
BLACK PEPPER, double sifted
PIMENTO, CASSIA
DEKUYPER'S GIN, in hhds
LIVERPOOL SOAP, W. C. & G. Casey
Now landing ex "St. Lawrence,"
500 sacks Liverpool COARSE SALT
D. TORRANCE & CO.
May 4. 55

PATENT SODA ASH.
50 TIERCES "Steele's" Strength, 50 o.p—
A. CUVILLIER & CO.
September 2. 159

Anthracite Coal.
FOR SALE by Cargo, or in Lots to suit purchasers—
LEHIGH and LACKAWANA COAL—Lump, Grate, Egg and Nut Sizes, of Best Quality (Screened).
Persons wishing a Winter Supply, will consult their interest by sending their Orders early to
JOHN M. GILBERT,
No. 31 St. François Xavier Street.
Coal Yard at Campbell & Williamson's Stores, Logan's Buildings, near entrance to Lachine Canal.
July 14. 116

GRATE COAL.
FOR SALE—
English GRATE COAL
Sydney and Pictou do
American Anthricite do
In quantities to suit Families.
H. E. SCOTT,
Mullin's Buildings.
December 1, 1853. 228

FRENCH BURR STONES.
JUST LANDED, ex Ship CARRON, from Havre, (France) a fine lot of FRENCH MILL STONES and BURR STONES of various sizes.
RENAUD & FRERE.
August 4. 134

BRANDY—
75 hhds / 20 qr-casks } "Dumas'" just landed, ex "Chase," from Glasgow.
For sale by
G. D. WATSON.
June 15. 91

FOR SALE—
LARGE GRATE COAL, delivered from ship's side, to-day and to-morrow, to suit families
CAMPBELL & WILLIAMSON.
October 24. 203

125 BARRELS OATMEAL, manufactured from last year's Oats.
For Sale by
CAMPBELL & WILLIAMSON.
December 1. 228

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
Whiting, Lamp Black
Bi-carbonate of Soda
Victoria Lustre, Black Lead
Brandy, in hhds, Bottle Wax
Dry White Lead, Stoved Salt, in bags
GORDON & CO.
November 3. 212

FOR SALE—
A CARGO SMITHS' COALS, afloat, by
GORDON & CO.
November 9. 217

TIN PLATES—Just received and for Sale by the Subscriber—
500 boxes IC / 350 boxes IX } Charcoal Tin Plates
JOSEPH N. HALL,
105 St. Paul Street.
August 27. 183

FOR SALE.
SMALL PROFITS,
QUICK RETURNS,
READY MONEY,
AND
NO ABATEMENT,
AT
MORISON,
CAMERON &
EMPEY'S.
202 NOTRE DAME STREET.
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
WINTER GOODS.
50 CASES Black and Coloured Cobourgs, Circassians, Orleans, Alpacas and Lustres—good Cobourgs and Lustres, 6d to 7½d per yard, Moire Antique and Damasks, from 4s 6d to 6s 3d a dress
2000 Pieces Printed Delaines and Cashmeres, latest styles—Delaine Dresses, 3s 6d to 6s 3d
300 Embroidered Merino, Cobourg and Circassian Dresses, from a dollar upwards
1500 Pieces Printed Calico, at ridiculously low prices, narrow widths, 2¼d to 3d; wide widths, 3½d to 4½d; Printed Dresses, 19d, 2s 3d, and 2s 6d
300 Pieces Black and Coloured Silks, commencing at 2s 2d per yard
500 Mantles, new shapes, direct from Paris, London, and New York, Good warm Winter Mantles, 3s 10d to 4s 4½d.
2000 All-Wool Scarfs Shawls—Heavy Winter Scarfs, 6s 3d to 10s.
1000 Winter Shawls, All-Wool, 2s 3d to 3s 9d
400 pcs Flannels and Serges of every make, from 10d upwards
10 bales Blankets, assorted makes, from 5s a pair
15 cases and bales Cloths and Heavy Winter Coatings
15 cases Linen Goods, assorted—Irish Linens, pure Flax, from 10d per yard, Linen Handkerchiefs, 2½d to 3½d each
6 cases French and English Embroideries and Lace Goods—Needle Work Collars 2½d to 5d, Habit Shirts 4½d to 7½d
Several Cases Millinery Goods, comprising every novelty—Drawn Velvet Bonnets 2s 6d and 3s, Drawn Silks and Plush do 3s 9d.
Bonnet Ribbons 2¼d to 7½d; French Cambric or Grass Cloth Handkerchiefs 10d to 13½d; do. with Rich Needle Work 2s 3d; Imitation do. Fancy Borders 7½d to 8½d; Ladies' Silk Neck Ties 4½d to 7½d; Ladies' and Misses Wool Boas 3d to 6d; Ladies' Fleecy Wool Ear Caps 3d; Ladies' Wool Sleeves 2½d; Crochet Collars 1d to 1½d; Mourning Collars with Black Embroidering 4½d; Boy's Wool Cravats 2d; Gloves in every variety, from 1d to 6d a pair; Real French Kid Gloves, 10½d to 15d; Children's Socks, 2d to 3d; White Cotton Shirting, 2½d per yard; Linen Towels, 2½d to 4½d each; Clark's Penny Spools for a Copper; Bonnet Shapes 1d to 2½d; Evening Dresses, in every desirable texture, from 2s 10½d per dress; Full Sized Shawls for 10½d each at
MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY,
202 Notre Dame Street.
Wholesale Ware Rooms Up Stairs.
January 7. 3

GENTS, LOOK HERE!
JOHN O. BROWN,
No. 141, NOTRE DAME STREET.
HAS Just Received an additional Supply of GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHERY, consisting of:—
Silk and Satin Cravats
Silk and Satin Ties
Silk and Satin Scarfs
Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs
Linen Collars and Bosoms
Linen and Cotton Shirts, Regatta do
Checked and Colored Flannel do
Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers
Merino do do
Cotton do do
Lamb's Wool, Merino, Shetland and Cotton Socks and Stockings
Buck Skin, Worsted, I Rubber and Cotton Braces
Kid, Buck Skin, Dog, Cotton and Silk Gloves
Cashmere and Merino Cravats
Plaid and Woollen Mufflers
Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinetts
Beaver, Witney and Doeskins
Tweeds, Checks and Shepherd's Plaids
Silk, Moir Antique and other Vestings
Snow Shoes and Curling Boots
500 Orange Sashes

—AND—
MASONIC APRONS and REGALIA, of the best MATERIALS, and at low prices, always on hand.
JOHN O. BROWN.
January 10. 4

TO IMPORTERS & JOBBERS
IN
DRY GOODS.
THE undersigned, AGENTS FOR MANUFACTURERS, are prepared to Sell, by the package, the following articles, at prices (in Currency) equivalent to the Sterling Cost, with charges of importation:—
ROBERT ASHTON'S well known CAMBRIC PRINTS.
J. RADCLIFFE & CO.'s, Rochdale, FLANNELS and BLANKETS.
YORKSHIRE WOOLLENS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, DOESKINS, WITNEYS, BEAVERS.
GERMAN GALAS, from "Saalfield Gebruder," Hamburg.
GERMAN COTTON VELVETS, for Ladies' Dresses—a perfect imitation of Silk, &c.
W. WHITEFORD & CO.
September 7. 163

TWENTY CASES
7-4 LLAMA CLOTHS, COBOURGS,
AND ALPACAS,
EX
STEAMER "SARAH SANDS",
Just arrived, and for Sale by
CLARK, THOMSON & CO.
THESE Goods have all been Manufactured expressly for C. T. & CO., dyed and finished under their own inspection, and for beauty of texture and finish, are not to be surpassed. The COLORS are all INGRAINED, so that no ordinary exposure will cause the most delicate shades to fade.
OVER 1,000 PIECES
Will be offered to the Trade at the smallest remunerating profit on MANUFACTURERS PRICES.
CLARK, THOMSON & CO.,
168, St. Paul Street.
October 14. 195

TO COUNTRY BUYERS.
Ready-Made Clothing.
LAVENDER'S
Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store,
80, McGILL STREET,
(*Corner of Saint Maurice Street.*)
A WELL ASSORTED STOCK of READY-MADE CLOTHING of Superior Quality, is offered to COUNTRY BUYERS very Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.
September 24, 1853. 178

FALL GOODS.
THE Subscribers have now received from Britain, via Boston and the St. Lawrence, a large and well assorted Stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, comprising in part:—
Blankets and Flannels
Cloths and Shawls
Domestics, Shirtings
Prints, Cashmeres and Stuffs
Linens, Silks and Ribbons
Hosiery, Gloves and Laces
Small Wares, &c. &c. &c.
GILMOUR & CO.,
9, St. Sacrament Street.
October 5. 187

EARTHENWARE.
THE Subscribers offer for Sale at Low Prices a Large and well assorted Stock of CHINA GLASS and EARTHENWARE, to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.
JAMES PATTON & CO.,
92, McGill Street.
January 14. 6

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale—
An Assortment of GLASS SHADES for Flowers, &c.
JAMES PATTON & CO.
January 14. 6

FOR SALE.
DRY GOODS,
WHOLESALE.
A COMPLETE Assortment of BRITISH and FOREIGN DRY GOODS, consisting in part of—
Flannels, Blankets
Beaver, Witney, and Melton Cloths
Black and Fancy Doeskins
Grey Cottons, White Shirtings
Silks and Stuff Goods
Gloves and Hosiery
Sheetings and Table Linen
—AND—
A very Superior Lot of SEWED MUSLIN WORK, for Sale on the most favorable terms.
R. CAMPBELL & CO.
October 17. 197

R. CAMPBELL & CO.
HAVE now Received in part their usual Extensive Supply of CARPETINGS, DRUGGETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., which they will Sell at the lowest possible price for CASH, or approved credit.
October 17. 197

DRY GOODS.
THE Subscribers are now Opening at their Warehouse, 10 St. Joseph Street, a large and varied assortment of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, comprising in part—
Cloths, Venetians, Mohairs, Mixed Witneys, Tweeds, Cassimeres and Doeskins
Vestings in endless variety
Vecuna and Ermine Cloakings, New Styles
Long and Square Woollen Shawls and Hkfs
3-4, 6-4 and 7-4 Gala Plaids
7-8 and 6-4 Printed Delaines and Cashmeres
6-4 Brocaded Lustres, Black and Cold Orleans and Coburgs
OGILVY, WOOD & CO.
September 26. 179

FALL IMPORTATIONS.
THE Subscriber has now in Stock, an Extensive and complete assortment of DRY GOODS, selected with great care by himself in the British and American Markets, the whole of which he offers at a SMALL ADVANCE on COST—
Red, White, Pink, Blue and Yellow Flannels
Macinaw and Witney Blankets
Colored and Horse Blankets
Serges, Kerseys, Pilots, Mohair
Shaded and Plain Witneys
Wool Dyed Cloths, Cassimeres and Doeskins
Tweeds, American Satinetts
French Merinoes, Cobourgs, Orleans
Shirtings, Regattas, Ticking
5-4 and 7-8 Fancy Prints
—AND,—
An extensive variety of Small Wares
—ALSO—
A large and cheap assortment Ready Made Clothing.
N. S. WHITNEY.
October 10, 1853. 191

THE Subscriber offers for Sale—
2 Cases Patent LINEN THREAD on SPOOLS
Imported expressly for the use of Sewing Machines.
N. S. WHITNEY.
October 10, 1853. 191

CLOTHING
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS
AT
F. X. LOISELLE,
No. 25 McGill Street.
A FINE
ASSORTMENT OF WOOLLEN CLOTHS
ON HAND.
ALSO,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Montreal, December 20. 236

BALLS, PARTIES, &c.
☞ *LADIES and GENTLEMEN participating in the Festivities of the Season, will find at J. PARKIN'S an unusually Choice Display of LACE, EMBROIDERED, and TAMBOUR MUSLIN DRESSES, LACE, JACQUETTES, SPENCERS, CAPES, BERTHES, SLEEVES, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. &c.*
ALSO,
NECK TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS, WHITE KID GLOVES, &c., &c., in the most Fashionable Style extant.
116, Notre Dame St.
January 24. 10

NEW GOODS.
THE Subscriber has just returned from Europe, where he has selected a Choice and Extensive Assortment of every variety of MERCHANDISE in his line.
L. MARCHAND,
St. Paul Street.
May 6. 57

WINTER WOOLLENS.
FOR SALE:—BLANKETS
FLANNELS
KERSEYS
CLOTH
BEAVER
WITNEYS
CASSIMERES
SATTINETS
LION SKINS
DOESKINS
CARPETING
JEAN BRUNEAU.
November 29. 227

BAGS.
FOR SALE—CANADIAN LINEN
DUNDEE TWILLED
FORFAR, Best
OSNABURGH
AMERICAN, Best
JEAN BRUNEAU.
November 29. 227

FOR SALE—
CANADIEN GREY ETOFFE, Best
ENGLISH KERSEY, Assorted
IRISH FRISE
STUFF GOODS
JEAN BRUNEAU.
November 29. 227

To Rail Car Builders and Furniture Makers.
JUST RECEIVED, ex "Sarah Sands," ONE CASE UTRECHT VELVET, for Covering Car Seats, Sofas, Chairs, &c. This article is quite new, and exceedingly elegant in pattern and styles.
For Sale by
MILLAR, GLASSFORD & CO.,
14 and 16, St. Sacrament Street.
October 27. 206

FOR SALE by the Subscribers, in Original Packages:—
Whitney, Beaver and Pilot Cloths
W E and German S F do
Fancy Cassimeres & Doeskins
Blankets and Flannels
Marbled Coatings and Verona Cords
Black Cadet, Mixed and Fancy Printed Satinetts
Printed and Drab Moleskins and Cords
Velvet and Velveteen, Plain and Printed
Wool and Cotton Fancy Linings
Grey Sheetings, 33 and 36 inch, English and American
White Shirting, do
Regatta Shirting, 5-4 and 7-8, Two-Blue, Blue and Orange, and other Prints
Sheeting, Stripes and Ticking
Eagle and Columbian Denims
Chicopee Blue Drills, &c. &c.
MILLAR, GLASSFORD & CO.,
5, St. Sacrament Street.
October 3. 185

ON SALE—
Grey and Bleached Cottons
Stays, Umbrellas, Stay Bone
Tailors' Canvas and Linings
Bonnet Shapes, Bonnet Wire and Cane
Cotton, Merino, and Woollen Hosiery
Sashes, Gloves, Braces
Lace Goods, Muslins
Lastings, Baize, Hard Tartans
Woollen and Cotton Shawls and Hdfs
Batting, Striped Cottons, Ticks
Flannels, Blankets
Threads, assorted Small Wares
Lately received per "Achilles"
Dress Buttons, Gimps
And Children's Woollen Hoods
ROBERT ADAMS,
301 St. Paul Street.
December 1. 228

THE Subscribers have received, ex "Andes" via Boston, 1000 Pieces ASHTON'S BEST PRINTS, which they offer to the Trade low.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.
October 13. 194

FOR SALE.
LIQUEURS, WINES, &C.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale the following
LIQUEURS, WINES, &c.,
Very Finest Brown and White Curaçao
Do do Creme d'Noyan
Do do do Vanille
Do do do Thé
Do do do Absinthe
Dantzic Gold Water
Huile d'Venus
Parfait Amour
Extract d'Absinthe
Very Superior Maraschino
Do do Anesette
Do do Ginger Brandy
Do do Apricot Brandy
Real Tokay, in pints, "Princesse"
Genuine Copenhagan Cherry Brandy
—ALSO,—
Ports, Sherries, Maderias, Champagnes, Brandies, &c., &c.
The above are the very finest German and Dutch Liqueurs ever offered in this country.
E. HAMILTON,
184 Notre Dame Street.
December 31. 241

J. & J. MITCHELL
OFFER FOR SALE:—
120 hhds / 50 brls } Extra Bright P. R. Sugar
20 puns Choice Retailing Molasses
500 barrels / 120 hf-brls } Choice No. 1 Split Herrings
200 barrels Green Codfish
20 barrels No. 2 Mackerel
50 casks Pale Seal / 50 do Cod } Oil
300 boxes Smoked Herrings, No. 1
20 pipes Hollands Gin
Brooms, Ginger, Arrowroot, &c. &c.
December 31. 241

Fruit! Fruit!! Fruit!!!
JUST RECEIVED--CROP 1853,
EX "GLEANER," FROM MALAGA.
LAYER RAISINS, boxes, half-boxes and quarter-boxes
Bunch Muscatel do, do do do
Muscatel Raisins, barrels and frails
Prunes, in fancy boxes and glass jars
Turkey Figs, in 2lb and 3lb drums, and 7lb boxes
Soft Shelled Almonds
Valencia and Jordan Almonds, in boxes
Oranges and Lemons
Olive Oil, in cases 1 doz each
ALSO ON HAND,
Double Glo'ster Cheese
Chedder Loaf
Queen's Arms
North Wiltshire Cheese
—AND,—
Best American Cheese
Abbott's London and Whitebread Porter and Ale
Champagne Brandy, in cases, vintage 1848
French Liqueurs
Stilton CHEESE, from Parsons, of Guelph, Upper Canada
130 boxes of Candles, expressly made to order for Family use,
With a first-rate assortment of
Groceries, Wines & Brandies,
From first class houses in the Trade.
DANIEL LANIGAN,
178, Notre Dame Street,
Sign Three Sugar Loaves.
December 24. 238

Champagnes, &c.
RUINART PERE & FILS' "Cabinet" and "Verzenay"
DINET PEUVREL & FILS' "Sillery" and "Ay"
SANDEMAN & CO.'s "Port," in qr casks
PEMARTIN & CO.'s "Sherry," in qr casks
Fine CHAMPAGNE BRANDY, 10 years old
GENEVA, in pipes
For Sale in Bond or Duty paid.
AUGUSTUS LAMONTAGNE,
Commercial Chambers.
December 29. 240

No. 38 NOTRE DAME STREET, **No. 38.**
Opposite Old Donegana Hotel.
JUST RECEIVED and for Sale, the following Articles, which we can recommend:—
Gruvere Cheese, first quality
Patés Foie Gras Trufles
Suessisen de Boulogne
French Mustard in small pots
Superfine Olive Oil in large bottles
Absente Suisse, first quality
Small Green Pease Preserved—natural
Tomatoes do do
Asparagus do do
Truflés do do
—AND—
The usual assortment of REAL CHATEAU LAFITE, other CLARETS, LIQUORS & OUIL de PERDRIX (Champagne Rosé)
DELAGRAVE & CO.
N.B.—Shortly expected, the CHAMPAGNE Mouet and Chandon.
December 13, 1853. 233

SPRING IMPORTATION.
GROCERIES.
JOHN LONG,
224 St. Paul Street,
HAS received and offers for Sale—
100 hhds Bright Muscovado Sugar
1000 packages TEA, viz:—Hyson Twankay, Twankay, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, Souchong, &c &c
250 packages Tobacco
50 cases Matches
300 boxes Digby Herrings
1000 sides Glasgow Sole Leather, middling Weights
—ALSO,—
Coffee, Green and Rosted, Pepper, Allspice Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mustard Pepper Sauce, Rice, Starch, Blue, Blacking, Lampblack, Black Lead, Indigo, Liquorice, Pipes, Brooms, Pails, Epsom Salts, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Almonds, Raisins, Currants, Salad Oil, Vinegar, Pickles, Fancy Soap, Salaratus, Sperm Candles, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Segars, Snuff, Cut Tobacco, Castor Oil, Baking Powder, Bed Cords, Liverpool Salt, Stoved Salt, &c. &c.
JOHN LONG.
May 9. 59

Wines, Liquors and Groceries.
THE Subscribers have on hand and are now receiving a complete and varied assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c., comprising in part the following Foreign Wines and Spirits, in Wood and Bottle, at prices proportionate to their respective grades; and which, having been carefully selected, can be confidently recommended for their really fine and genuine characters.
SHERRY—Various grades, including some particularly fine old Wine
MADEIRA—Rare old, of choice vintages
PORT—Graham's, Sandeman's, Hunt's, of various grades
CHAMPAGNE—Of the most esteemed brands
CLARET and other French Red and White Wines, of various growths and vintages
BRANDY—Hennessy's, Martel's &c., fine old, Pale and Dark
JAMAICA RUM—Superior old
CAMPBELTON WHISKEY—do do
FRENCH LIQUEURS—assorted
For Sale Low—for CASH only.
WM. ARMSTRONG & CO.,
104 Notre Dame Street.
October 18. 198

New Crop Molasses,
100 PUNS Choice New Crop Retailing Molasses
20 brls / 20 hf-brls } Refined Syrup
Just Received and for Sale by
J. & J. MITCHELL,
January 28. 12

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER—
TEAS—Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder, Boxes and Catties
TOBACCO—Honey Dew and Cavendish, 5's, 8,s, 20's and lb lumps
RAISINS—Prime Fresh Muscatels, Bunch and Layers, in Boxes, Halves and Qrs
WINES—Sherry, Madeira, Burgundy, Port and Malaga
Muscovado Sugar, Black Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, Belmont Sperm Candles, Button Blue, Refined Saltpetre, Steele's Liverpool Soap, Labor Saving Soap, Ground Pepper, London Mustard, lb and ½lb bottles, Mushroom Ketchup, Brandy, Wine and Syrup Coloring of superior quality, Havana Cigars, Black Lead, Lamp Black.
—ALSO,—
German Sheet Window Glass, from 6½x7½ up to 44x30; Boiled Linseed Oil; Putty, in bladders and bulk; Pale Seal, Machinery and Tanners' Oil; White Paint, in kegs and tins, different qualities; Yellow, Green, Blue and other Colored Paints, in great variety; Zinc, White Paint and Patent Driers; Rose Pink; Dry White Lead, Orange Lead; Brunswick Green and Blue; Chrome Yellow; Vermillion; Drop Black; Paris Green; Sienna; E. Umber; Spanish Brown; Chinese Blue; Furniture and Coach Varnish; Sand Paper; Paint and Varnish Brushes; Whitewash Brushes, &c. &c. &c.
THOMAS WILLIAMS,
St. Sacrament Street.
January 21, 1854. 9

FOR SALE.

S. CULVER,
MANUFACTURER OF
GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE
LINEN SHIRT COLLARS,
NO. 302, SAINT PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL,
BEGS leave to announce to the Citizens of Montreal and Vicinity, Canada East and West, &c., that he is establishing the manufacturing of the above Articles in this city. From his experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will be able to furnish the Articles as Low as can be obtained in any other Market.
—ALSO,—
Will be prepared to DO UP GENTLEMEN'S DOMESTIC LINEN in the Latest American Style, and in the Neatest Manner. Each article must be indelibly marked.
—AND—
Would wish to say to such as may require, that he has a STOCK OF COLLARS on hand sufficient to supply any demand.
—LIKEWISE,—
WANTED, a FEW FIRST RATE SEAMSTRESSES, to work on Linen. None others need apply. Specimens of Needlework will be required.
February 16. 1m 20

JOHN AITKEN & Co.,
SHIRT MAKERS,
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING
AND
BABY LINEN MANUFACTURERS,
159, NOTRE DAME STREET.
LADIES' DRESSING GOWNS,
LADIES' NIGHT GOWNS,
LADIES' CAPS, &c. &c.
GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING GOWNS,
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,
BOYS' SHIRTS,
BABY LINENS, COMPLETE,
MARRIAGE OUTFITTS.
Newest Styles from London every Fortnight.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
IRISH AND AYRSHIRE
NEEDLE-WORK.
JOHN AITKEN & CO.
February 18. 21

BUFFALO ROBES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT.—For Sale by
WM. THOMPSON & SONS,
205, Notre Dame Street.
December 29. 240

THE Subscribers have now ON HAND, a Large and Select Assortment of
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs,
Manufactured in the latest styles, and in a manner of workmanship that will bear comparison with any in the country, consisting of FUR CAPS, GAUNTLETS, GLOVES, VICTORINES, BOAS, MUFFS, &c., &c., of the different kinds of Fur used and admired in Canada.
WM. THOMPSON & SONS,
205, Notre Dame Street.
December 29. 240

Mocasins, Snow Shoes, Neaps,
AND
TOBOGGANS.
THE Subscriber has just received his usual large and varied supply of the above, from the celebrated maker, PAUL OF LORETTE, which will be sold at Lorette Prices.
JOHN HENDERSON.
November 24. 225

China, Glass and Earthenware.
THE Subscribers have on hand a large and complete assortment of DINNER, DESSERT, TEA, BREAKFAST, and TOILET SETS, in all the new flown Colours, and in superior White Stoneware.
Plain, Prest and Cut Glassware, Decanters, Tumblers, Wines, Water Caraffs, Dishes on Stand, Covered Preserve Dishes, Sugars, Jugs, &c.
—ALSO,—
A complete assortment of WARE, for Wholesale Trade, all of which will be sold at Low Prices.
CHARLES HAGAR & CO.,
No. 293, cor. St. Paul & St. Peter Streets.
February 16. 20

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
Twankay, Young Hyson, Old Hyson, and Gunpowder Teas
Bright Muscovado Sugar
Refined Loaf do
Molasses
Madras Indigo
Liverpool Soap
Lescher's Starch
Belmont Sperm Candles
Boiled Linseed Oil
Refined Saltpetre
Pepper, Mustard
Cassia, Ginger
Tobacco
Table Cod Fish, Herrings, &c
ALEX. MOLSON & CO.
March 2. 26

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
50 puns Heavy Molasses
25 hhds Muscovado Sugar
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & CO.
March 2. 26

CHAMPAGNE AND SPARKLING HOCK—
Max Sutaine & Co } Superior Brands of
Heidsieck } Champagne,
Ruinarts Pere & Fils } in pints and quarts
Henkell & Co's Sparkling Hock
For Sale by
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & CO.
March 2. 26

IN STORE:—
Hhds "Hennesey" Brandy—vintage, 1850
Hhds "DeKuyper & Sons" Gin, double Berried
Green Cases do
Puns Old "Jamaica" Rum
Hhds do do
Puns "Cuba" do
Hhds and qtr casks Pale and Gold Colored Sherry Wine
Qtr casks Boiled Linseed Oil, "Blundel's"
Barrels "London" Porter, qts and pints
Bags Cleaned "Patna" Rice
Catties and hf chests English Congou Tea, very fine
—ALSO,—
"Belmont" and "Belmont Sperm" Candles
Pimento, Pepper, Cassia, &c., &c.
For Sale by
HUGH FRASER,
30 St. Sacrament Street.
Feb. 28. 25

NEW GOODS
FOR
NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a few cases of Fancy Articles, expressly adapted for
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,
consisting of Ladies' Papier Maché Work Boxes, Companions, Portfolios, Jewel Cases, Dressing Cases, Work Baskets, Coral Bracelets, Mounted with Paris Brilliants, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Watch Chains, Brooches, of various Patterns, Silver Goblets, of all descriptions, with his usual assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., &c.
All kinds of Repairs done with neatnesss and despatch.
H. PEACOCK,
96½ Notre Dame Street.
December 27. 239

CROCKERY, &c.
THE Subscriber has just received by the "SARAH MARY," an Extensive and Well Selected Assortment of CROCKERY, and expects in a few days, a further and larger supply by the
"WHITE CLOUD," "WATER LILLY,"
and other vessels, all of which he intends to offer at Low Prices, and particularly encourages the Country Merchants to give him a call and judge for themselves.
ADOLPHUS BOURNE,
120 St. Paul Street.
May 17. 66

Fish and Oil.
50 DRAFTS Large Green Codfish
75 brls do do
100 qtls Large Table do
50 brls No 1 Split Herrings
85 do No 1 Round do
—ALSO,—
Mackerel, Salmon, Cod Oil, &c
WATSON & WILLIAMS,
William Street.
January 10. 4

Pork and Flour.
160 BRLS Prime Mess and Prime Pork
20 do do do and do Beef
1500 do Superfine and Sour Flour
WATSON & WILLIAMS,
William Street.
January 10. 4

HOUSES, &c.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
A NEAT BRICK COTTAGE, with Two Acres of Ground, in Garden and Orchard, pleasantly situated at the entrance of the Village "Tanneries des Rollands", on the Lachine Road. There is a Well of pure Spring Water on the Premises. Rent moderate, and immediate possession given, if required.
Apply to
D. McINTYRE,
At Messrs. A. Molson & Co.
LeMoine Street.
March 7. b 28

TO BE LET.
THREE OFFICES in "Easton's Building," adjoining one another, on Place d'Armes Hill.—Possession First May next,—all these Offices were put in thorough repair last May.
—ALSO,—
THE Two Story STONE HOUSE, No. 71 Water Street, known as Clifton House, lately occupied by Dr. Halahan, with Stables, Coach House, and other Offices, Yard, Garden, &c., &c. Apply to
MORRIS & LAMBE,
Advocates,
49, Little St. James Street.
March 7. 28

TO LET,
For One Year, from 1st May,
PART of the STORE, with OFFICE, if required, No. 3, LeMoine Street.
Apply to
JAMES DOUGALL,
282, St. Paul Street.
March 7. m 28

WHOLESALE STORE TO LET.
Possession given 1st May next.
THAT FIRST CLASS NEW STORE in St. Paul Street, near St. Joseph Street, and extending to Capitol Street, in rear, at present occupied by Messrs. Cumming & Galbraith, Dry Goods Merchants.
Apply to
WILLIAM MURRAY.
Montreal Assurance Company.
March 7. 28

TO LET,
SHOULD a desirable Tenant offer, for two years, from 1st May next, that PLEASANTLY SITUATED HOUSE at Cote des Neiges, known as "Chesnut Grove", the property of JOHN MOLSON, Jr., having every convenience for a Family Residence, together with Ice House (filled), Green House, Root Houses, Lodge, Stabling, &c.; also, a Garden and Orchard, well supplied with Fruit Trees, &c. &c.
Apply at the Office of the Subscriber, No. 3, LeMoine Street.
JOHN MOLSON, Jr.
March 4. 27

TO LET,
A TWO STORY STONE HOUSE, No. 7, St. Louis Street, containing Twelve Rooms, with a detached Kitchen, Stabling, and Wood Shed, and well adapted for a Boarding House.
Apply to
JOSHUA PELTON,
Dorchester Street.
March 4. 27

OFFICES TO LET, No. 11, Saint François Xavier Street.
Apply to
W. & H. F. ADAMS,
No. 149, Notre Dame Street.
March 2. 26

TO LET.
The following PROPERTIES belonging to the Heirs of the late HON. SIR JAMES STUART, Bart., viz.:
1st—THAT SHOP and DWELLING in St. Lambert Street, forming part of that block known as "Stuart's Buildings."
2nd—THAT commodious Four-Story STONE HOUSE, Main Street, Quebec Suburbs, formerly occupied by the Royal Engineer's Department, suitable for a Seminary, or first-class Boarding House, with Outhouses and Garden attached. These premises are in first-rate order.
3rd—THE SHOP and DWELLING adjoining, suitable for Dry Goods, occupied by Mr. Malone.
4th—OFFICES for Professional Gentleman, in St. Therese Street.
N.B. The Properties Nos. 2 and 3 are offered for Sale on favorable terms, together with several ots on St. Mary and Grant Streets.
For further information, apply to
JAMES COURT,
Accountant, Great St. James Street.
February 25. 24

TO LET.
THAT eligible HOUSE, Three-Story Brick, containing Eleven Apartments, pleasantly situated on Grey Nuns' Street, facing the River—a most desirable situation for parties having business with the Harbour or Public Works. Apply to
T. D. HALL,
189 St. Paul Street.
February 25. 24

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
THOSE STORES, now being built, at the corner of St. Peter and St. Paul Streets, near the St. Ann's Market, in the centre of the Wholesale Business. They will be among the most commodious and spacious vaults in the city.
Apply to JOHN OSTELL, Esq., with whom the plans are deposited, or to the undersigned proprietor, at RICHARD'S Boarding House, No. 35 Jacques Cartier Square.
A. RAMBAU.
February 25. a 24

TO LET,
On Place Rodier, corner of Richmond Square,
A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE with every convenience. An Orchard and a Garden may be had, if required. The House is surrounded with balconies, and the view from it is delightful and grand—a more healthy situation cannot be found anywhere.
CHARLES S. RODIER, Senr.,
Advocate, Place Rodier.
February 23. 23

TO LET,
TWO OFFICES in Gillespies' Buildings, now occupied by the Harbour Commissioners. Apply to
CHARLES SEYMOUR.
February 23. 82

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET,
A COTTAGE, situate at the entrance of Fullum Street, Quebec Suburbs, with Large Yard, Outhouses, and Garden attached to it. Terms moderate. Apply to
LS. COMTE,
108 St. Urbain Street.
February 23. 23

HOTEL TO BE LET OR FOR SALE.
THAT Extensive Property known as the PAVILION HOTEL, and hitherto occupied by Mr. IRISH, fronting on St. Joseph Street, with entrance also from Bonaventure Street.
There is a large YARD and ample STABLING.
Apply to
JAMES TORRANCE.
February 23. 23

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.
SEVERAL ROOMS TO LET in the ODD FELLOWS' HALL, including LODGE ROOM. Apply to the Superintendant Mercantile Library Association.
February 18 21

TO LET,
THAT Three Story DRY GOODS STORE in St. Paul Street, opposite Messrs. STEWART & KERR'S Auction Rooms.
—ALSO,—
A STORE and OFFICES in Tiffin's Buildings, Lemoine Street.
Apply to
BADGLEY & ABBOTT.
February 14. 19

TO LET,
THE Premises now occupied by the "MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION," being the whole of the UPPER PART of the Building forming the Corner of Bleury and Great St. James Streets.
Apply to
RICHARD THOMAS,
35 St. James Street.
February 11. 18

TO LET,
FIRST CLASS PRIVATE DWELLINGS, on St. Domnique Street, 54, 52½, 54, 54½.
—ALSO,—
SHOPS, suitable for Dry Goods Stores, with Dwellings, on St. Lawrence Main Street, 61, 61½, 63½.
Apply to
C. E. GUNDLACK,
No. 63, St. Lawrence Main Street.
February 11. 18

TO LET,
OFFICES in the Harbour Commissioners' New Building, Custom House Square.
Apply to
JOHN GLASS,
Secretary.
Harbour Commissioners' Office, } 77, Common Street, } Montreal, February 7, 1854. } 16

HOUSES, &c.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO LET,
THE TWO UPPER FLATS, No. 3, St. Eloi Street. Apply on the Premises.
February 9.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
THAT charming COTTAGE with 2 acres of Garden in the highest state of cultivation, situated at Cote St. Antoine and formerly occupied by M. J. Hays, Esq.
—ALSO,—
The FARM attached to it, comprising about 50 acres, 20 of which are planted with the choicest Fruit Trees.
—AND,—
That First Class Three Story HOUSE in Craig Street, now occupied by Dr. Godfrey.
M. E. DAVID,
35, Little St. James Street.
February 4. 15

TO LET,
A Large and Commodious STONE HOUSE, in the centre of the city, with Stables, Coach House, Ice House, &c., and offices on the first floor, suitable for professional or business men.
Apply to
L. J. A. PAPINEAU,
Prothonotary,
At the Court House.
February 2. 14

NEW EXCHANGE.
DOUBLE and SINGLE OFFICES, with Fire-Proof Safes, TO BE LET.
—ALSO,—
THE SAMPLE and SALE ROOM, 50 x 22 feet, and 18 feet in height.
Apply to
GEORGE BROWNE,
Architect.
January 31. t 13

FOR SALE,
IN the Village of Longueuil, near the Church, a Large and Handsome STONE HOUSE, Two Stories High, with Sheds and Stables, Yard and Garden, forming, in all, a Property of 180 feet front by 280 feet depth, or thereabouts.
Apply to the REV. PERES OBLATS, Saint Peter's Church, Visitation Street.
January 24. 10

TO LET,
THE HOUSE on Sherbrooke Street, belonging to D. L. Macpherson, Esq., with the GARDEN and GROUNDS attached. The House is fitted with every monern convenience, and the Garden and Grounds are stocked with the choicest Fruit Trees.
Apply on the Premises, or at No. 23, Little St. James Street.
January 21. rts 9

OFFICES TO LET.
THREE SUPERIOR OFFICES TO LET, in the New Building of the Subscribers in Great St. James Street. Possession given on the 1st May.
GIBB & CO.
January 21. 9

TO LET,
THE UPPER PART of the PREMISES formerly in the occupation of R. CHALMERS & Co. Its immediate proximity to the Post Office and the Banks render it highly suitable for Offices.
Apply to
R. MACDOUGALL,
At Gibb & Co's.
January 21. 9

TO LET,
THAT new First-Class Three-Story Cut Stone HOUSE, on Dalhousie Square, with Baths, Water Closets, Gas, Ice-House, &c. Possession given immediately, if required.
THAT other New Two-Story Cut Stone HOUSE, with Gas, Water, &c., in Lagauchetiere Street, off St. Denis, adjoining the one occupied by the undersigned.
Possession given immediately, if required. Apply to
J. C. BRUNEAU,
Lagauchetiere Street, off St. Denis.
January 17. 7

For Sale a Cottage and Five Town Lots.
IN the Village of Sorel, Pleasantly Situated on the Banks of the St. Lawrence, a WELL FINISHED COTTAGE, containing Twelve Rooms and a Spacious Cellar, with Ice-houses, Stables, Outhouses, a Well of Excellent Water, and an Extensive Garden—the whole forming a most desirable residence, being surrounded by the gardens and open grounds of the Church and Convent.
If not sold *en bloc*, the Property will be divided into smaller portions, and part disposed of for Building Lots.
For further particulars, apply to the undersigned Proprietor on the premises, or to C. W. HAYDEN, Post Office, Montreal.
E. Q. SEWELL.
Sorel, 20th Dec., 1853. 3m 236

TO LET,
AN EXCELLENT LOFT, over the Building at present used as the Herald Printing Office, off Notre Dame Street. This Loft is 90 feet by 26, and is well adapted for many purposes. Apply at 23, Saint Gabriel Street.
October 19. 199

House and Farm for Sale or to Let, for a Term of Years.
THE Undersigned, intending to remove his family to Quebec in the Spring, offers his Property at Sorel for Sale or to Let.
The HOUSE is large and commodious, is well finished in every respect, and has a large Garden attached, filled with Fruit of a superior quality. The Premises consisting of, a fine (5) Stall Stable, Cow House, Hangar, Hen Coops, with a large Hay Loft, all under the same roof; also, Coach and Wood House, Dairy, with Ice House underneath (the latter filled), likewise under one roof.
The FARM contains eighty (80) Arpents, about fifty (50) of which are under cultivation, and in excellent order, with a Farm House, Barn, Stables, Root House, and Piggeries, with four (4) never-failing Wells.
This Property is situated on the River Saint Lawrence, twelve arpents below the Catholic Church, and only one mile from the Steamboat Landing.
Likewise, the half of an undivided WOODLAND, of sixty (60) Apents, only three miles distance from the Dwelling House.
Terms of payment made to suit the purchaser. Possession on 1st May next.
For further particulars, enquire at Montreal of MR. W. W. ARMSTRONG, at Messrs. J. & J. Mitchell's Office; JOHN CREBASSA, Esq., Sorel, or to the Proprietor on the Premises.
J. D. ARMSTRONG.
Sorel, 17th Feb., 1854. 26

TO LET.
FOR several years, A MILL, with its DEPENDENCIES situated in the Parish of Sault au Recollet, heretofore occupied by MR. WEAVER, Manufacturer.
For further information apply on the premises, Sault au Recollet.
February 2. 14

TO LET, for one or more years, that BEAUTIFUL FARM, situated at Coteau St. Louis, occupied by Mr. John Wiseman, belonging to WIDOW JACOB WURTELE. For further information, apply to
MRS. WURTELE,
Coteau St. Louis.
September 16. 183

ALMANACH FRANCOIS
DES
ETATS-UNIS,
FOR the Year 1854, containing Statistics, Anecdotes, and other interesting information, for the Year.
PRICE 1s. 3d.
Published at New York, by Dr. J. D. Lender.
FOR SALE AT
J. B. ROLLAND'S,
Nos. 3 and 5, Saint Vincent Street,
MONTREAL.
December 17. 235

LE SEMEUR CANADIEN,
N. CYR, EDITOR.
THIS EVANGELICAL PAPER, the only one Published in French on the Continent of America, is issued every FRIDAY, at the late *Canada Gazette* Office, 11, St. Therese Street, Montreal.
Terms:—Five shillings per annum in advance.
Address to the "Publisher of the Semeur Canadien, Box 23, P. O., Montreal."
Montreal, Dec. 29, 1853. 240

ADVERTISED WAREHOUSE.
I BEG to inform those whom it may concern, that I hold a Lease of my Warehouse for three years longer, from Louis Auldjo, Esq., for himself, Mrs. H. O. Andrews, and other Legatees of the late Helen Richardson; and that, if I am forced to leave the Premises, owing to a late sale of the Property, I will commence an action of damages against the former owners, for the loss I may thereby sustain.
ROBERT ADAMS.
December 31. 241

Hops! Hops!! Hops!!!
JUST RECEIVED and for Sale—
25 bales of very superior NEW HOPS
JOHN WHYTE,
295, St. Paul Street.
October 14 t 195

HERALD
Steam, Book & Job Printing Office,
157 Notre Dame Street,
(*Near St. François Xavier Street.*)
THE Proprietors of this Establishment beg to inform their friends and the public, that, having enlarged their Stock of PRINTING MATERIALS, STEAM PRESSES, &c., they will be prepared to undertake every description of
Book, Job and Card Printing,
IN THEIR NEW PREMISES.
Having recently added one of HOE'S NEW CYLINDER PRESSES, for Job Printing, to their Stock, they hope to be able to execute every description of JOB PRINTING at moderate rates and with great despatch.
Their present stock of STEAM PRESSES will enable them to throw off upwards of **70,000** IMPRESSIONS PER DAY.
May 4. 54

N. Y. ADVERTISEMENTS.
FROM VISSCHER AND SCHELL'S
GENERAL ADVERTISING HOUSE,
80, *NASSAU STREET, N. YORK.*
Reliable Firms in the City of New York.
L. J. DESCOMBES, American and French Piano Fortes, 522 Broadway.
J. F. BROWNE, Manufacturer of Harps, 295 Broadway.
WM. D. RUSSELL, Manufacturer of India Rubber Clothing, warranted to stand all climates, 75 Liberty Street.
LEVI SCRIBNER, Jewellery, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., 395 Broadway.
E. GOODWIN & BRO., Manufacturers of Fine Cut Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, 207 and 209 Water Street.
L. CHAFFER, late W. Newman, manufacturer and wholesale dealer in Ladies' Gaiters, Shoes, &c., 858 Broadway.
MUNN & CO., Publishers of the Scientific American, and American and Foreign Patent Agents, 128 Fulton Street.
DOCT. GILBERT, from Memphis, is curing hundreds of Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, and Wens, without the knife, at his spacious rooms, 483 Broadway.
GRINNELL'S DAGUERRIAN GALLERY, 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton Street.
SINGER'S PATENT SEWING MACHINE, Offices, 323 Broadway, New York, 251 Washington Street, Boston, 57 South, 4th Street, Philadelphia, 159 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md., 197 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, 247 River Street, Troy, N. Y.
ROBERT M. PATRICK, Defiance Patent Salamander Safes, (Gayler's Patent,) 192 Pearl Street.
February 16. 3m 20

Stamped Embroideries, &c.
F. DE PERCIVAL, 657 Broadway, New York, sole manufacturer of Stamped Embroideries, offers to the Ladies of Montreal and its vicinity, a large and very choice selection of Collars, Sleeves, Bands, Skirts, Caps, Mourning Dresses, Handkerchiefs, &c., of great variety of Pattern, and of excellent quality. Orders, wholesale and retail, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
February 16. 3m rts 20

JOHN I. SMITH,
WHOLESALE
UMBRELLA AND PARASOL
MANUFACTURER,
234 *AND* 235 *BROADWAY, N. YORK,*
The Most Extensive in the World,
IS now prepared to offer to Merchants the largest and most complete assortment of
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS
to be found in Europe or America. Merchants visiting New York to buy their goods, are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock, BEFORE PURCHASING.
N.B.—PLEASE cut this card out, and put it in your POCKET BOOK for reference.
JOHN I. SMTH, Manufacturer.
February 16. 3m rts 20

MILLER'S
PATENT IRON STAIRCASE
IS LIGHTER, STRONGER,
And Twenty-Five Per Cent Cheaper
THAN the old plans, which reduction is caused by the balusters and hand-rail forming the entire carriage of the steps. Prices from $1.50 to $5 per step. Also,
Miller's Patent Cast Iron Railing,
Possessing an entirely new feature in fencing, viz., that of conforming to any grade of ground without being previously prepared for it, making it the best railing ever constructed for
CEMETERIES,
And all other places where the ground is inclining; it is equally good for level fencing, such as is required for
DWELLINGS BALCONIES, PARKS, &c.
rices, $1 per lineal foot, upwards. Also,
PMILLER'S WROUGHT IRON PICKET FENCE.
An excellent article of wrought iron fencing; its cheapness, durability and strength will be apparent upon examination. Prices from 63 cents to $2.00 per lineal foot.—Also,
MILLER'S INCLINED RAILWAY,
For raising goods from cellars, by the aid of which one man can turn out a case of goods, weighing 1000 lbs. or more. The constantly increasing demand for them is their best recommendation. Prices $30, and upwards; and
MILLER'S VERTICAL ELEVATOR.
Used for the same purpose as the railway, and by some preferred to it, as it occupies no room in the basement.—Prices $1.25 and upwards. Also, iron work in all its branches, such as GRATING, SHUTTERS, DOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, &c.
Manufactory, 26, West Broadway, N. Y.
BENJAMIN F. MILLER.
February 16. 1y 20

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.
WANTED,—ONE HUNDRED HORSES and SLEIGHS, to REMOVE SNOW from the STREETS; very good Wages will be paid.
JAMES A. B. McGILL,
City Surveyor.
City Surveyor's Office, } Montreal, 3rd March, 1854. } 27

£100,000.
Montreal Water Works Loan.
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the CITY CLERK, and endorsed "TENDER FOR WATER WORKS LOAN," will be received at the CITY HALL, Montreal, until the FIFTEENTH day of APRIL next, for £100,000, for which Bonds will be issued, payable on the FIRST day of NOVEMBER, 1878.
The Bonds will be issued in Sterling or Currency, and be made payable either in Great Britain, the United States or Canada, as may be required.
COUPANS for the interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the FIRST of MAY and NOVEMBER, in each year, will be attached to each Bond.
Tenders to state the amount of Bonds required, whether in Sterling or Currency, and the place of payment, and, also, to specify the rate of premium which parties tendering, will be willing to give for the Bonds.
The Corporation is authorized to effect this Loan by an Act, passed expressly for the purpose, the 16 Vic. Cap. 127, by which the most effectual provision is made to secure the Lender, and to obviate any possibility of the least irregularity or delay in the payment of either Interest or Principal.
By order,
J. P. SEXTON,
City Clerk.
City Hall, Montreal, } Jan 11, 1854. } 18

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.
SHOPS TO LET.
FROM THE 1ST MAY NEXT,
THOSE eligible and extensive STORES, near the CITY HALL, fronting on St. Paul St., and extending through to Commissioners Street, now and for the last three years, in the occupation of Messrs. TIFFIN and ELLIOT, Merchants; together with the commodious Cellars attached to the premises, having fronts on Commissioners Street.
For terms and conditions, apply at the City Hall.
By order,
J. P. SEXTON,
City Clerk.
CITY HALL, } Montreal, Feb. 4, 1854. } 16

Dutch Flower Roots for Sale.
THE Undersigned offers for Sale a collection of DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS, comprising all the Bulbous Roots in general cultivation. The Subscriber's collection is put up to order in Holland; and the best proof of their superior quality, is that all the premiums obtained from the Montreal Horticultural Society, either from pots or open border, have been obtained from roots purchased from the Subscriber.
N. B.—The Subscriber has on hand a large Stock of FRUIT TREES, for Spring planting.
30 NOTRE DAME STREET.
GEORGE SHEPHERD,
Nursery and Seedsman to the Board of Agriculture.
November 22. 224

FOR SALE,
A LOT OF GROUND on ROUSSEAU STREET, near Dalhousie Square, measuring 40 x 80 feet, French measure, with the Ruins of a Dwelling House, the Gables of which are considered very good. Easy terms of payment. Apply to
PAUL JOS. LACROIX,
St. Hubert Street.
June 28. t 102

ARRIVAL OF THE "NASHVILLE".

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE!

Immense Preparations for War!

NAPOLEON'S LETTER TO THE CZAR!

Speeches of Earl Aberdeen and the Earl of Clarendon!!

THE CRISIS OF THE QUESTION!

The Reported Renewal of Negotiations!

It details the enormous military and naval preparations going on under the auspices of both England and France, for attacking Russia, as well in the Baltic as in the black Sea. A British contingent of ten thousand men were to sail (on board steam transports specially hired for the purpose,) on the 18th, for Malta, there to rendezvous and to be held in readiness for military operations for the protection of Constantinople. Thirty-six British ships of the line and frigates, with ten or twelve French men-of-war of the largest class, were to assemble in the Downs on the 6th March, for service in the Baltic.

The French ocean squadron, under Admiral Bruat, had reached Algiers, and was embarking a division of the African army, amounting to 12,000 men; after which, it was to set sail for Toulon, where an English squadron and transports was to meet it, and take on board 30,000 French troops. Both squadrons, with an army of 42,000 men, would then proceed to the Levant, and disembark the troops at Siliviri, near Bodosto, on the Sea of Marmora—a spot fixed upon as the best of the protection of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles.

It appears, however, that notwithstanding these extensive and tremendous preparations for war, fresh negotiations for peace were in progress, and that an autograph letter had been written by Louis Napoleon (with the consent of the British cabinet,) to the Emperor of Russia, proposing a fresh basis of negotiations.

Generally great disgust at the prospect of any further negotiations was expressed, and a wish was generally entertained that war should be at once declared.

The Plymouth journals make mention of a rumor that the New York and Havre steamers are to call off that port to land their mails and passengers, instead of proceeding to Southampton.

The Overland, India, China and Australian mails reached London on the 13th inst., with details of the news, a telegraphic summary of which, received via Trieste, was received by the Europe. The Australian commercial news was considered pretty favorable.

Advices from St Petersburg to the 7th of Feb. state that a considerable quantity of tallow was being purchased for delivery in the summer and autumn, as if confidence were entertained in the prospects of peace at those periods.

The deputation from the Society of Friends had arrived at St. Petersburg, and had an interview with Count Nesselrode.

The Odessa advices are to the 3d of Feb., and state that the port was again open, and that a moderate business had been transacted in wheat. Neutral ships had a preference over English to the extent of 10s or 15s per ton.

In the House of Lords, on Friday night, Lord Aberdeen, in reply to Earl Grey, who said that he regarded the eve of a great war an unfitting time to being forward a new reform bill, stated that he altogether denied that war was inevitable, and that he had not abandoned the hope of maintaining peace. Lord Derby replied, and the Marquis of Clanricade followed him up, when Lord Aberdeen, with some warmth, said that he denied that England was at war with any power, and that as long as peace was maintained, please God no efforts should be made in maintaining it. He could not deny that the negotiations at Vienna had come to a close. Lord Beaumont asked what were his hopes of peace, as no negotiations were going on? Lord Aberdeen snappishly replied, that he had already answered that question. Hereupon Earl Grey protested against the rebuke implied. The Earl of Derby hinted that if he did not think it would be detrimental that a change of ministry should take place at so critical a juncture, he might do it.

Austria and Prussia have refused the overtures made by Count Orloff; but Austria is playing a sneaking game. She now offers to *mediate between Russia and the Western Powers, backing out, as it were, of the Vienna protocol.* It also seems that she had a hand in the conspiracy discovered at Constantinople to create an insurrection among the Christians, and positively sheltered the ringleaders at the Austrian embassy.—She is not to be trusted.

The Turkish War.

LETTER OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO THE CZAR.

Palace of the Tuileries, Jan. 29, 1854.

Sire:—The difference which has arisen between your Majesty and the Ottoman Porte has assumed such a grave aspect, that I think it right myself to explain directly to your Majesty the part which France has taken in this question and the means which suggest themselves to me in order to avoid the dangers which menace the tranquility of Europe.

The note of which your Majesty has just sent to my government, and to that [illegible] Queen Victoria [illegible] pressure adopted from the commencement by the two maritime Powers which alone involved the question in bitterness. On the contrary, according to my view, the matter would have continued a cabinet question if the occupation of the two Principalities had not suddenly transferred it from the region of discussion to that of fact. Nevertheless, although your Majesty's troops had entered Wallachia, we advised the Porte not to consider that occupation as a warlike act, thus proving our extreme desire for conciliation. After I had consulted with England, Austria and Prussia, I proposed to your Majesty a note, designed to give satisfaction to all. Your Majesty accepted it. We had hardly, however, been informed of this good news, when your Minister, by explanatory commentaries, destroyed all the conciliatory effects of it, and thus prevented us from insisting at Constantinople upon its pure and simple adoption. The Porte, for its own part, suggested some modifications in the note, to which the representatives of the four Powers at Vienna were not indisposed to agree. They were not, however, agreed to by your Majesty. It was then that the Porte, wounded in its dignity, its independence threatened, and being compelled to raise an army to oppose that of your Majesty, preferred to declare war rather than remain in a state of uncertainty and humility. The Porte had claimed our support; the cause of the Porte appeared to us to be a just one; and the English and French squadrons were therefore ordered to the Bosphorus.

Our attitude in reference to Turkey was that of a protector, but it was passive. We did not incite her to war. We unceasingly addressed to the ears of the Sultan the advice of peace and moderation, persuaded that this was the best mode of coming to an agreement, and the four Powers consulted together again, and submitted to your Majesty some other propositions. Your Majesty, on your part, exhibiting the calmness which arises from the consciousness of strength, contented yourself with repulsing from the left bank of the Danube, as in Asia, the attacks of the Turks; and, with the moderatien worthy of the chief of a great empire, your Majesty declared that you would act on the defensive. Up to that period, then, we were, I may say, interested spectators, but simply spectators of the dispute, when the affair of Sinope compelled us to take a more decisive part. France and England had not thought it necessary to send troops to the assistance of Turkey. Their flags, therefore, were not engaged in the conflicts which took place upon land. But at sea it was very different. There was at the entrance to the Bosphorus 3,000 guns, the existence of which proclaimed loudly enough to Turkey that the two leading maritime Powers would not allow her to be attacked by sea. The affair at Sinope was for us as painful as it was unexpected; for it matters little to us whether or not the Turks wished to convey munitions of war to the Russian territory. In fact, Russian ships attacked Turkish vessels in the waters of Turkey while those vessels were riding quietly at anchor, in a Turkish port. The Turkish vessels were destroyed in spite of the assurance that there was no wish to commence an aggressive war, and in spite of the vicinity of our squadrons. It was no longer our policy which received a check, it was our military honor. The sound of the cannon-shot at Sinope reverberated painfully in the hearts of all those who in England and in France respect national dignity. There was a general participation in the sentiment that wherever our cannon can reach our allies ought to be respected. Out of this feeling arose the order given to our squadrons to enter the Black Sea, and to prevent by force, if necessary, the recurrence of a similar event. Thence arose the collective notification sent to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, announcing that if we prevented the Turks from making an aggressive war upon the coasts of Russia, we would also protect the Turks upon their own territory. As to the Russian Fleet, in prohibiting its navigation of the black Sea, we placed it upon a different condition, because it was important during the war to preserve a guarantee equivalent in force to the occupation of the Turkish territory, and thus facilitate the conclusion of peace by having the power of making a desirable exchange.

Such, Sire, is the real result, and a statement of the facts. It is clear that, having arrived at this result, they must either bring about a definite understanding or a decided rupture.

Your Majesty has given so many proofs of your solicitude for the tranquility of Europe, and by your beneficent influence has so powerfully arrested the spirit of disorder, that I cannot doubt as to the course you will take in the alternative which presents itself to your choice. Should your Majesty be as desirous as myself of a pacific conclusion, what would be more simple than to declare that an armistice shall now be signed, that things shall resume their diplomatic course, that all hostilities shall cease, and that the belligerent forces shall return from the places to which motives of war led them?

Thus the Russian troops would abandon the Principalities, and our squadrons the Black Sea. Your Majesty, preferring to treat directly with Turkey, might appoint an ambassador, who could negociate with a plenipotentiary of the Sultan, a convention which might be submitted to a conference of the Four Powers. Let your Majesty adopt this plan, upon which the Queen of England and myself are perfectly agreed, and tranquility will be re-established and the world satisfied. There is nothing in the plan which is unworthy of your Majesty—nothing which can wound your honor; but if, from a motive difficult to understand, your Majesty refuse this proposal, then France, as well as England, will be compelled to leave to the fate of arms and the chances of war that which might now be decided by reason and justice.

Let not your Majesty think that the least animosity can enter my heart. I feel no other sentiments than those expressed by your Majesty yourself in your letter of the 17th of January, 1853, in which you write—"Our relations ought to be sincerely amicable, based as they are upon the same intentions—the maintenance of order, the love of peace, respect for treaties, and reciprocal good feeling." This programme is worthy of the sovereign who traced it, and I do not hesitate to declare that I remain faithful to it.

I beg your Majesty to believe in the sincerity of my sentiments, and it is with these sentiments that I am, Sire, your Majesty's good friend,

NAPOLEON.

Opinions of the Press.

(From London Times, Feb. 15.)

The discussion which was resumed last night in the House of Lords upon Lord Clanricarde's motion has added nothing to the arguments and the facts which have already been adduced in many forms for and against the conduct of the British government in these transactions. It is so easy a task to discover blemishes after the event, that Lord Clanricarde and Lord Malmesbury find no difficulty in indulging their retrospective criticism on the policy of the ablest servants of the crown; but in substance the answer of the government to these accusations is simple and easy. The Ministers of the crown are entitled to say:—

We have avoided war as long as it was possible to avert it without any sacrifice of our interest and our honor; but, if we are at last compelled to resort to arms, we have acquired the certainty that Russia is insulated, and that we are prepared. The cause we are about to defend was last year that of Turkey—it is now that of Europe; and, although the steps taken by this country and by France have been too slow to satisfy the ardor of a certain class of politicians, we have never receded from the positions successively occupied by our diplomacy and our forces, and we shall require greater securities for peace the longer the restoration of it is deferred.

That appears to us to be a true and sufficient defence. We do not see that this country or the Ottoman empire has lost anything by the gradual progress of the measures taken against Russia, especially as even now the season is too little advanced to admit of any important operations of war. The next few days, however, will either give us the opportunity of directing all the forces of the empire against the aggressor, or will obtain his submission on more pacific and reasonable terms. Whatever may be said of the earlier proceedings of the government, the opinion and the resolution they express on the present position of this question is that which is unanimously entertained by the country, and no part of Lord Clarendon's speech was more warmly received than that in which he described the resolution of the cabinet to defend against Russia the general interests of Europe.

Such being the known opinion of the British government, acting in close union with that of France, we have read with some surprise a document, which we publish in another column, being no other than a letter addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the Czar. The vague and rambling phraseology of this letter forms a striking contrast to the skilful and precise language we have hitherto admired in the diplomatic correspondence of the French government. It is not, indeed, easy to seize the exact meaning with which it is written. If the Emperor of Russia is called upon to conclude an armistice, to cease hostilities, and to withdraw his forces at once from the Principalities, it cannot be supposed that these are terms to which he will agree. Nor do we perceive what would be gained by his nominating a plenipotentiary to negotiate with an envoy of the Sultan, unless the Czar had made up his mind to adopt as preliminaries of negotiation the terms which Turkey has already offered for his acceptance. A convention to be submitted to a conference of the four Powers must of course be framed on the basis which those Powers have recommended and approved; but Russia opposes insurmountable objections to that proposition, and demands terms which the four Powers have, on the other hand, declared by a formal protocol to be inadmissible.

To bring these two systems to a point of agreement is, as Lord Clarendon observed last night, as hopeless a task as to prolong two parallel lines till they meet. Although, therefore, this imperial epistle apparently makes two large concessions to the pride of the Emperor Nicholas, by offering to withdraw the fleets, and by admitting the principle of a direct negotiation between Russia and Turkey, it does in reality leave the main question just where it was before.

We know not with what degree the authority and name of the Queen of England has been introduced into this species of communication from one foreign sovereign to another, but we must be permitted to remark that the opinions and intentions of the British government can only be made known to the world and to foreign courts by our official and recognized channels. The use of autograph letters or personal communications of this nature, at the most important crisis of a European question, is entirely unknown to the habits of the British court or the institutions of this country; and we are convinced that neither the Queen of England nor her Majesty's government can have authorized any foreign ruler to make this singular use of her Majesty's alleged approval of a plan which is still so imperfectly defined. In all the previous communications on this question the French and English governments have spoken in identical terms, or to the same effect, but neither of them has deputed to the other the task of expressing its intentions. In reality, this letter appears to be an exception to the ordinary rules of diplomatic intercourse, and we cannot anticipate that it will produce any substantial results, inasmuch as it only repeats in an imperfect form the same proposals that have already been rejected when they were presented in a more regular shape.

What renders it still more singular and exceptional is that it appears not to have been written until after the diplomatic relations of the two courts were suspended, and it will probably reach St. Petersburg about the time when the French ambassador quits the country.

It is possible, however, that this communication may combine with a variety of other events, occurring in the present week, to convince the Emperor Nicholas of his extraordinary and perilous position.

Naval Preparations in England.

The announcement has been already made that the government were taking steps to send out to Malta, as the first division of the British contingent, a body of infantry 10,000 strong, and a proportionate force of cavalry and artillery. The division will consist of three battalions of the Guards—the 4th, 28th, 33d, 50th, 77th and 93d regiments of the line, and the second battalion of the Rifle Brigade. The artillery force will include five field batteries and one brigade for small-arm ball cartridge. It is not expected that the brigade of cavalry will leave until early in March. Its destination will be Constantinople, and it will comprise the Scotch Greys, the Carbineers, the 17th Lancers, the 11th Hussars, the 8th Hussars, and the Enniskillens.

The Duke of Cambridge will take the command, assisted by General Brotherton and the Earl of Cardigan. Lord Raglan, we understand has been appointed to the chief command.

The only transports now at home, the Simoon, Vulcan, Bulldog and Dragon, are capable of carrying 1,200 men each, a considerable number, but falling far short of what is required. The government have, therefore, chartered the following steamers:—

	Tonnage.
The Golden Fleece	2,500
The Jason	2,500
The Cape of Good Hope	700
The Propontis	600
The Himalaya	3,500
The Manila	650
The Ripen	900
The Cambria	—
The Niagara	—
The Victoria	—

From the Irish companies three or four steamers can be obtained for transport service. The General Screw Company have also received notice to hold at the disposal of the government the following ships, now on their way home:—

	Tonnage.
The Queen of the South	1,850
The Hydaspes	1,850
The Harbinger	921

From the ports of London, Liverpool, Southampton and Glasgow, a further supply of steamers can be procured to any extent that may be required, but at present there is a reluctance to interrupt the regular transit of our ocean mails, and the above enumeration merely comprises those ships that can at the moment be spared. Government, with that consideration for the welfare of the expedition which befits the extraordinary resources at their disposal, and determined to give a fair allowance of elbow room on the passage out. From 200 to 250 tons register will be allowed to every 100 men, so that the whole force will reach the point of rendezvous in the best possible condition. For the heavier munitions of war, and the artillery horses, sailing vessels will be employed.

These details will enable the reader to form a conception of the preparations of the government. The facility with which its plans are being carried into execution furnishes evidence of the resources of this country for war. Not only are we able to transport an expedition to the Mediterranean without serious embarrassment to our regular commerce, but steamers, the property of English companies, will be employed in conveying the French army to the East. The Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company, of which the Duke de Montebello is chairman, has recently purchased in this country a fleet of ten screw steamers—and it is believed the company has placed these ships, at the disposal of the Emperor.

A Portsmouth letter says,

The preparations for war here are upon a stupendous scale. An enormously heavy battery has been lately thrown up on the site of the platform promenade, which used to parade twenty-one little six pounders, the duty of which was comprised in saluting royal and other distinguished personages. This new battery will mount about a dozen sixty-eight pounders on traversing platforms, pointing over a brick and earth-work parapet about nine feet high, commanding the entrance to the harbor. Recruiting parties, with fife and drum, are daily parading the the garrison and suburbs; the volunteering for the naval service goes on briskly, and the utmost enthusiasm may be noticed. Vans, omnibuses, and other vehicles may be seen rolling along the thoroughfares from the railway terminus as each train arrives, containing seaman and volunteers in fifties all greeted with the warmest reception by the population. The pioneer of this great force emerged from the harbor yesterday, the Hecla steam-sloop, which is appointed to make surveys before the advance of the fleet intended for operations in the Baltic.

The Hecla received her powder, shot and shell and she left about six o'clock to commence her task. The whole of the ships in progress at the several ports are to be expedited with the utmost possible exertion—little matters are to give way to service matters—the adze will do the duty of the plane—and clear decks and no drawing room cabins is the order of the day.

Another letter from Southampton to the London *Times*, of the 14th ult., contains the following:—

The steamer Thames, which arrived from the Brazils this morning, was ordered instantly to discharge cargo. This operation, effected with extraordinary celerity, was completed this evening, and the Thames is held at the disposal of the government. She will be got ready on Wednesday, and will, be prepared for the embarkation of a detachment by Friday. The mails of the 9th of March, to the Brazils should be taken by the Thames, but the repairs to the Medway will be completed in time to allow of her taking the place of the Thames.

We mentioned that the Orinoco, belonging to the West India Mail Company, required repairs. Such is not the case, and the government have chartered the vessel. The Atrato is to leave the Clyde on the 25th instant for Southampton, and will, immediately be placed at the disposal of the government. She would easily leave Southampton 1st of March with 1,500 to 1,800 men.

The Ripon and Manila are ready for sea. The Manila is to convey 8 officers and 300 rank and file, with a proportion of 7 sergeants. In the Ripon accommodation is being provided for 24 officers, 32 sergeants, 16 drummers, 54 women, 70 to 100 children, and 563 rank and file, with 7 horses. The large proportion of women and children will doubtless strike unprofessional readers with surprise.

Captain Sheringham has issued notices inviting the seafaring population of Southampton to meet him at the Town Hall, for the purpose of hearing an explanation of the terms upon which seamen will be admitted to enter the Royal Navy as Volunteers.

The Colombo, of 1,808 tons, belonging to the Oriental Steam Company, is now in the Clyde, and is expected here in a fortnight, when she will be held at the disposal of the government.—The Simlah, of 2,600 tons, just launched, is being pressed forward, and will be in Southampton in about two months.

Draughts of coastguardmen keep coming in, and every resource of this vast port is put in requisition to provide for the exigencies of the Eastern expedition. Besides the usual routine duty of biscuit baking, (sixty tons a-week,) slaughtering bullocks and salting them down, pemmican making, &c., they make 120 beds and bedding a-day for ship service. Rear Admiral Corry's squadron is hourly looked for at Spithead.

Military Movements in London.

(From London Times, Feb. 15.)

Yesterday the inhabitants of the metropolis witnessed a spectacle to which for many years they have been strangers. Shortly after twelve o'clock the first battalion of the Coldstream Guards marched out from St. George's barracks, *en route* for Chichester, preparatory for embarkation. Colonel Bentinck commanded the battalion, which was enthusiastically cheered by the assembled multitude. Even the occupants of the omnibuses and cabs joined in these manifestations.

At 2 o'clock the third battalion of the Grenadier Guards removed from the Tower to Saint George's barracks, and they, too, in their passage along the streets, were accompanied by crowds of people. They will be reinforced from the other battalions of the regiment, and having made up their effective strength to 850 bayonets, will be embarked at Gravesend.

Yesterday, also, a draught of 350 picked men from the 2nd battalion of the Scotch Fusileers arrived at the Wellington baracks, to complete the full complement of the 1st battalion, which proceeds at once to the Mediterranean. The inhabitants of the Royal borough and the young Etonians accompanied the men to the station, and gave them a most hearty farewell. The only officers of the 2nd battalion likely to accompany the expedition are Lieut.-Col. Dixon, Lieut.-Col. Moncrieff, and Quarter-Master Allen.

Besides the Canterbury, the government have chartered, for the transport of stores to Malta, the Orient, of 1,050, the Sir John Pollock of 640, and the Georgiana, of 780 tons. These were taken up before the notice for seven or eight ships, which expired yesterday, was issued, and are not included in it. In answer to that notice so many tenders have been sent in, that the government have not yet decided which they will accept.

Important Debate in the House of Lords.

In the House of Lords, on February 14, the Marquis of Clanricarde moved an address to her Majesty praying that further information respecting the war which appears imminent, be laid before this House.

The Earl of Clarendon—My lords, although I certainly do not anticipate all the benefit from this discussion that my noble friend promised us when he gave notice of his present motion, yet I do not regret that he has called your lordships' attention to the subject, that your lordships may consider it in a more deliberate manner. I think that your lordships are entitled, not only to the fullest information, but to have that subject sifted in a manner to show whether her Majesty's government has done its duty. But what is the result of my noble friend's opinion after all? Why he considers that if things had been done differently a different result might have occurred. This charge is a matter of opinion merely, and although I do not hope to satisfy him that we have done our duty—or that we have been guided by a sense of what was due to the dignity of this country—or that we did know how to carry out our own policy—yet I humbly hope that such an opinion as my noble friend entertains is not the verdict of the people of this country. On the first night of the session we were informed by my noble friend that when he possessed the papers he would be able to form a judgment of the manner in which the negotiations had been conducted, and that, if war there must be in a just and righteous cause, we ought to lay aside all considerations of party, and endeavor to support the government with effect, because a war should not be undertaken at all unless it was undertaken by the united force of the country. My noble friend seems to think that Prince Menschikoff did sufficient in the early part of his mission at Constantinople to justify stronger measures than were then taken by her Majesty's government. We have been told that we should have demanded explanations. Your lordships will find by the Blue Book that that was the course we took, and we received an assurance in the most distinct terms that Prince Menschikoff's mission solely related to the Holy Places. My noble friend is right in saying that there occurred communications which could not be found in the Blue Book, and these communications were far stronger, though of a confidential nature, than anything to be found in the Blue Book; and they all concurred in representing Prince Menschikoff's mission as having reference solely to the Holy Places. I should have as soon thought of contradicting any of your lordships when making a declaration upon his honor, as of doubting the assurances so made to her Majesty's government. My noble friend has greatly complained of our not having approved Colonel Rose's conduct in calling the British fleet towards Constantinople, and has expressed his regret at the disagreement between us and France on that occasion. My noble friend has also said that the government ought to be ashamed of the approbation which he says we received from Russia on that occasion. The fact is that Colonel Rose sent for the fleet on the first alarm occasioned by Menschikoff's arrival, when a great excitement was created, and when the Turkish Minister resigned, not at his command, but simply because he declined to transact business with him. The French government, on learning that Colonel Rose had sent for the British fleet, ordered their fleet, without consulting with us, but simply because they thought its presence in the Turkish waters might be necessary, to proceed towards that point; but there never was the slightest disagreement on this subject. Your lordship will find that the Grand Vizier told Lord Stratford, and the latter concurred in the opinion, that the cause of the Sultan would be much better served by the detention of the fleet at Malta than by its being brought to Constantinople. The Russian government also stated at that time that the presence of the British fleet at Constantinople would have been a great embarrassment, and would have prevented the settlement of the question relating to the Holy Places, with which, in fact, we had nothing to do. We received no praise from Russia, because there was no interference on our part with France, for all we said to the latter Power was that our fleet was at Malta, and we did not think it immediately wanted at Constantinople; but we were glad that the French fleet had sailed towards the Turkish waters. With respect to her Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, I beg to say that I entirely concur in all that my noble friend has said of the great talent and zeal displayed by him; but my noble friend has stated that Lord Stratford went away under erroneous instructions, and that the Sultan received no support, because Lord Stratford had nothing to promise. Why, what were the instructions given to Lord Stratford at Constantinople? If we could not foresee all the events that might arise, still Lord Stratford had the power, in case of emergency, to call the whole fleet to Constantinople, and, according to the first despatch written by Lord Stratford, giving an account of his first audience with the Sultan, it appears that the noble lord informed the Sultan that, if he were in difficulty, the support of her Majesty's government would be given him. I now come to what is the more important part of my noble friend's speech, the question whether we are at peace or war. This is a most important question, but one to which a distinct answer cannot be given. We are not at war, because war is not declared. We are not strictly at peace with Russia, though diplomatic relations have been suspended. The initiative of the interruption of diplomatic relations was taken by Russia, and those relations are declared by Russia to be simply suspended. Therefore, I say we are in that intermediate state, when our desire for peace is just as sincere as ever, though our expectations of maintaining it are gradually dwindling away. Still, so long as war is not declared the maintenance of peace is not despaired of. It has been stated that certain propositions had been made by Russia by way of reply to those contained in the collective note of the ambassadors; but it seems to me as easy to make two parallel lines meet as those two sets of propositions, and therefore I consider the negotiations to be at an end. I think it sufficient at present to say, that preparation is being made with all the vigor which the existing state of things allows. I will add, however, one other explanation. My noble friend has asked whether we have any agreement with France as to the object of our alliance. My noble friend is mistaken if he supposes we have none; but I think your lordships would not wish me to lay on the table any agreement between the two Powers as to our naval and military operations. Some persons think it would have been better not to have interfered at all. Certainly, we might have avoided the state of things which now aggravates men's minds, by allowing Russia to assume a protecting power over 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 of the Sultan's subjects; but such a course would have placed the throne and empire of the Sultan completely at the power of Russia. Then, at any moment, do what you like to prevent it, she might have become the mistress of Constantinople. Afterwards, directing all her energies to the increase of her naval force, nothing could have prevented her, after becoming a great Mediterranean as well as Baltic power, from giving the law to Europe but such an amount of naval superiority on the part of this country as it would have been a constant drain on our resources to maintain. It was not merely a geographical question—it was not merely a question of right and humanity; but in the protection of the Turkish authority was involved the independence of Europe. It was not France and England alone that so regarded the question, but it was viewed in precisely the same light by Austria and Prussia. No one can doubt that in May last Austria and Prussia did not wish to pick a quarrel with Russia, yet their representatives at Constantinople had received instructions from their governments cordially to unite with the Ambassadors at England and France in recommending the Porte to resist the demands of Russia. And, if that was the conduct of Austria and Prussia simply in reference to a demand made, how much more were they bound to support their own principles when the demand was followed by the occupation of the Principalities. My noble friend, in talking of that occupation, seems to consider that we should have employed stronger language to the Emperor of Russia. A reference to the Blue Book, will acquit us of that charge. It is true that we did not then menace Russia, but it will be found that there has been no backwardness on our part, to convince the Emperor of the enormous danger which would arise to Europe by persisting. But my noble friend seems to think that we should have menaced Russia. The other night I stated that her Majesty's government, fully admitting that a *casus belli* had occurred, did not recommend the Sultan to stand on his strict right and declare war so long as there was a hope of a peaceful settlement, and while the Sultan was utterly incapable of resistance. But, supposing we had induced the Sultan to do that which he thought contrary to his interests in July—and supposing we had come down to Parliament and announced that, we had declared war—I think my noble friend would have been the first to say, that we had acted with precipitation, and had plunged the country into a war unnecessarily. My noble friend told us last year that he was certain that any promise given by the Emperor of Russia would be faithfully fulfilled, I then said I had the same confidence in the honor of the Emperor of Russia, and both sides of the house showed that your lordships shared the confidence. Within one month of that discussion I had to recapitulate those assurances, and your lordships may judge whether we had reason to believe that any other subject than the Holy Places was in question, and whether under those circumstances we should have been justified in declaring war. When the fleets were ordered up to the Bosphorus a communication was made to Russia, stating that they were not there for the purpose of attack, but were determined to defend the territory of Turkey. This was the state of things until the horrible affair at Sinope, when, if the combined fleets of England and France had been present, they would have repelled the aggression and chastised the aggressor. After that occurrence, her Majesty's government, in conjunction with the government of France, felt that the time had come, at once to protect the Ottoman territory; and a communication was despatched to St. Petersburg. But we did not think that we were justified in permitting any aggression on the part of Turkey. We, having undertaken to defend the territory of the Sultan, not to permit an act of aggression, thought that to permit an aggression on the part of Turkey would be to become aggressors ourselves. Early in December we did not declare war, because we did not see that war was at all necessary; we saw no reason to doubt that the object we had in view might be carried out without war; but I repeat, that to permit acts of war under the mask of peace would neither have been just nor honorable. The communication made to St. Petersburg with respect to the entrance of the combined fleets in the Black Sea was not regarded in that friendly light which my noble friend seems to think. On the contrary, the Russian government was so dissatisfied that they instructed their ambassadors to require a written explanation of the course which the French and English governments meant to pursue. The English and French fleets, my lords, did not go into the Black Sea with any intention of remaining neutral. They went there to protect the Ottoman territory against any attack on the part of Russia; to prove that the existence of a weak State shall not depend upon the will of a powerful neighbor. This being the case, to have replied to the question of the Russian Cabinet that it was our intention to remain neutral, would have injured the cause which we were prepared to support. My noble friend has referred to the fact of the combined fleets not permitting the Russians to convey troops from one part of the Black Sea to another. This is an anomaly, but not nearly as great a one as the occupation of the Principalities by the Russian troops as a guarantee for a compliance with a demand which could not be admitted consistently with the preservation of the independence of the Sultan. My friend appeared to treat with levity the attempts to cement an alliance between France, Austria & Prussia; but, even since the last time that I addressed your lordships, we have had reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the governments of these two countries. My noble friend, on a previous occasion appeared to complain of the selection of Vienna as the place at which a conference should be held, although Vienna is the capital of Austria, and the mediation of Austria had been asked for by the Russian government, and the first ground upon which he objected to the choice of Vienna was that of the extraordinary astuteness of the Russian Minister at that court. Now, my lords, this astuteness—or, as I should call it, wisdom—of that Minister was shown by his acceptance of the note as agreed to by the conference; and, if that astuteness had prevailed, Russia would not have been in the isolated and unenviable position in which she is at present placed. But the conference of Vienna came to three determinations. They agreed that the limits of the Turkish territory should not be disturbed: that the Ottoman Porte had expressed its readiness to accede to just and honorable terms of peace; and, also, that the propositions made by Russia were so unacceptable as not even to be worthy of being sent to the Turkish government. We have, therefore, the French, Austrian and Prussian governments agreeing with us on these three points. I shall not use harsh terms, but there can be no doubt what the universal opinion of mankind will be with respect to that Power which seems determined to plunge Europe into the incalculable horrors of a war.

England and France are competent to make war against Russia, but with Prussia and Austria it now rests, either to prevent war or if that be impossible, to render it of short duration, and never were obligations to duty more consonant to the general wish. A noble and generous course will also bring safety to their homes, for revolution will not rear its head in a country which is faithfully performing its duty. The answer that Austria made to the last mission from Russia was that as long as Russia maintained a defensive attitude, Austria would retain an expecting one, but now that Russia appeared determined to go further, Austria would send a body of troops to protect its frontier. At the same time that, to reassure the Turks upon the character of the operation, she declared that if the intervention of her troops became necessary, it would be to maintain the *status quo*. The answer of Prussia was to the same effect, so that Count Orloff did not think it worth his while to go to Berlin. I must say that our endeavors to cement an alliance with Austria and Prussia, have not been misplaced. I must also say that I think that the people of this country have shown a most admirable discretion during months of excitement and misrepresentation in not entering into discussions on this subject, and not having passed judgment upon the government before information was placed before them. They will see that we have labored to preserve peace with honor, and, if it should become our duty to declare that it can no longer honorably be maintained, they will come forward in a manner worthy of Englishmen. They will shun no sacrifice and neglect no effort to obtain such a peace as will be consistent with the national honor, and to establish those principles which they are determined at any risk to maintain.

After a few observations of the Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Glenelg, Earl Grey, and other peers, the Earl of Aberdeen said:—

It is a subject for great congratulation that the other great Powers of Europe may be considered to have acted in unison, on this question. This is no small advantage, whether the issue of the question be peace or war. I concur in what has been said, that the people of this country are not sufficiently impressed with the importance of the war in which they may be engaged. In fact we have been so long without any experience of the horrors of war, that is but too commonly looked upon as a pleasurable excitement; and I verily believe that if by the blessing of God we still should be enabled to preserve peace, a very great disappointment would ensue. I do say among certain classes, who now thoughtlessly, but numerously, look foward with real feelings of excitement to the event which we must all deplore. I agree in thinking that the puplic feeling in this country is a generous feeling, and though the people generally do not look to the consequences that must ensue, yet the feeling which exists to resist injustice is a generous one. But, my lords, it is not for us to encourage that; on the contrary it is the duty of the government to resist these eelings, and to direct them into the course of prudence and of policy. I know very well I must submit to the epithets which have been bestowed upon my exertions such as cowardice, vacillation and treachery; but, at the same time, it seems to me that Her Majesty's government have shown more moral courage in resisting strong popular impressions, than in yielding to these commonplaces which I am ashamed to hear applied by the noble earl. It is very well to say that war should not be entered into for its own sake—the greatest conquerors that ever have afflicted mankind have professed to love peace, but when war ensues we must look to that language which is really apposite to war, rather than to the mere declamation of persons who profess not to go to war for its own sake.

Horrible.—We learn that a detestable tragedy lately occurred in the vicinity of Hampton. A man named Watson flogged one of his slaves so severely as to cause his death. Suspicion was first entertained from the sudden death and secret interment of the negro, and the body being disinterred and subjected to the inspection of a jury, a verdict to the above effect was given. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Watson, who immediately fled and has not since been heard of. We sincerely trust that he may be arrested and punished for the horrible crime.—*Norfolk Daily News.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Notices of marriages, births and deaths, can only be inserted when authenticated by some party known to the publishers.

☞TAKE NOTICE.—We take no letters out of the Post Office unless they are PRE-PAID.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ALL ADVERTISERS by the Year or Agreement are charged extra at the usual rates of advertising, when they exceed the limits of their agreements.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS.—Our Advertising Friends will oblige us by letting us have their favors on the evenings previous to publication not later than Six o'clock. Advertisements received later than that hour cannot receive so prominent a position in the paper.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1854.

☞ *WE WOULD REQUEST PERSONS WHO HAVE RECEIVED THEIR ACCOUNTS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO REMIT THE AMOUNT BY MAIL, WITHOUT DELAY.*

European News.—The latest intelligence from Europe, by the United States steamer *Atlantic*, which left Liverpool on the 22nd ult., will be found under our telegraphic heading. It will be seen that, notwithstanding the almost certainty of war, and the actual embarkation of a portion of the British contingent of troops, the funds have been but very slightly affected; manufactures and commerce continue in a healthy and flourishing condition; and, although deploring the necessity, the country is all but unanimous in its approval of the vast scale, and the energy with which the Government is preparing to take the field, in support of Turkey against the unprincipled and ambitious schemes of Russia. The only fear now is, as we hinted in our last issue, that convinced of the utter hopelessness of his cause, which, not even Austria dares openly to approve, the Czar, with the hereditary caution and cunning of his nation and family, will find some diplomatic bye-way of escape from the consequences of his insolent thirst of conquest—affect compliance with the demands of the Western Powers, release his grasp of the Turkish Principalities, and thus be enabled to save his treasure, and preserve his army for a renewal of the same designs at some future time, when the civilized powers of Europe are less favorably situated for resistance. Much as all enlightened men abhor and detest war, so long as any large sections of the human race continue in a state of ignorance and barbarism, the willing and passive slaves and tools of their intellectually superior, but, in a moral point of view, equally ignorant and barbarous despots, so long must civilization be prepared and ready to resist their attacks, and so long will the fallacies and sophistries of the Cobden-Bright advocates of peace on any terms, merit the pity, if not the contempt, of all true friends of human advancement and happiness. Great, then, as are, confessedly, the evils of war, peace may be preserved at too high a price; and, under present circumstances, we confess, it appears to us that, unless upon concessions which it is almost impossible to believe Russia will make—excepting verbally and with the sole purpose of obtaining delay—, it would be infinitely preferable that the *ultima ratio regum* (the motto which Louis, the 14th, had graven upon his cannon,) should at once be brought to bear upon the great disturber of the peace of the civilized world, than that he should be allowed, under any pretences, to escape the consequences of his insolent aggressions on the territory of his unoffending neighbour—and thus have an opportunity of husbanding his resources, only to renew these aggressions when he, or his successors, may be better prepared to carry out, or France and England less prepared to resist, the traditional and national policy of the absorption of the entire East of Europe and West of Asia into the already overgrown despotism of Russia. No, we hate war, but, in the present case, we feel no compunction in maintaining its policy as well as justice. "If," in the words of the *London Economist*, "there ever was a crime which called for the chastisement of war, it is the present crime of Russia.—If there ever was an injury and aggression which called for armed resistance, it was that which Turkey has suffered. If ever forbearance has been met by arrogance, and long-suffering has been repaid by insult, such is the treatment which France and England have met with at the hands of Russia"—and, therefore, as it is evident that the *ultima ratio* is the only reason the ambitious and covetous Czar will listen to, we almost hope that nothing will now interfere with his having it thundered into both ears, at Cronstadt and at Sebastopol.

Printing Telegraph.—A few of our leading Merchants are moving in having a Line of Printing Telegraph put up, connecting Quebec, Detroit, Hamilton and Buffalo, to be called the Merchant's Printing Telegraph Company. The Capital is £30,000. The Line is to be built in a very superior manner, and with all the late improvements. The posts are to be larger, stronger and a greater number to the mile, and the wire of the very best quality. The insulators are to be of a superior quality and different from any now in use. They are the result of scientific investigation. The insulating of a line is the main point, for without good insulation no line can be made to work well through all weathers, it is in fact the main spring, and upon its reliability depends the success of a line. Those that are proposed to be used will cost twelve times as much as any now used in the Province, but the owners will be amply remunerated for the outlay, when they have the positive assurance of still greater accuracy and constancy in operation. The extension of the telegraph to the various towns in the Province, together with the multiplicity of offices opened, has so increased the business of the main lines, as to require these additional telegraph facilities. The line is to be a Printing Telegraph, and for through business, having offices only at important points, and will claim for itself a decided preference over any other line. By the printing instrument messages can be transmitted quicker, and with more accuracy than by any other system; the instrument moves faster, and at the astonishing rate of 70 brakes in a second, and at once records the information by its own machinary in Roman letters—it literally gives letters to lightning, as well as lightning to letters; it is also a great favorite with printers, for they can set up their type from the printed slip, and therefore save the onerous task of deciphering and copying unintelligible manuscripts.

The line will require nearly 1000 miles of wire, and will cost some £30,000. It is proposed to put that portion between Montreal and Toronto into operation first. The construction is to be done under the superintendance of Mr. Thompson,—a gentleman long and favorably known as a telegraphist, and one who has made the telegraph his study since its first discovery by Professor Morse, and is highly qualified for the work.

Success to the enterprise.

Nature of the Cholera Poison.—Mr. Simon, the Medical Officer of Health for the city of London, has recently published his annual report, which contains many facts in regard to the nature of the cholera poison. In relation to the operation of the disease, the report speaks as follows:

"That which seems to have come to us from the East is not itself a poison so much as it is a test and touchstone of poison. Whatever in its nature it may be, this at least we know of its operation:—Past millions of scattered population it moves innocuous; through the unpolluted atmosphere of cleanly districts it migrates silently without a blow—that which it can kindle into poison lies not there. To the foul, damp breath of low-lying cities, it comes like a spark of fire to powder. Here is contained that which it can swiftly make destructive—soaked into soil, stagnant in water, grimming the pavement, tainting the air—the slow rottenness of unremoved excrement, to which the first contact of this foreign ferment brings the occasion of changing into new and more deadly combinations."

Our readers will perceive by our advertising columns that Messrs. Benning & Barsalou will sell by auction, at their Stores, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, a most complete assortment of Cloths, Tweeds and Trimmings, suitable for Tailors, with a large assortment of other Goods.

Mr. McGinn, the Gaoler.—Not content with our publication of his letter with reference to Dr. Nelson's Report upon the mismanagement and extravagance in the gaol hospital, we find a long epistle, upon the same subject, from this self-sufficient Jack-of-all-trades in yesterday's *Gazette*. We shall not trouble ourselves or our readers with Mr. McGinn's attempts at wit and wisdom; but, as an amusing and incontrovertible confirmation of our estimate of his claims upon public attention, we give the following highly characteristic extracts. Of this journal he says:—

"I feel bound to say, from a knowledge of the fact, that no class of men in Canada are more thoroughly disgusted with the low bullyism and pointless and unprincipled insinuations of the *Herald* than the merchants of this city."

The Montreal Jailor feels bound to say for the Merchants of this City, &c. &c.!

Of the worthy and worshipful Doctor's Report, he modestly remarks:—

"It has done me much good, as everything must do which tends to bring my conduct and character before the public in its true light."

Thus felt Sir Owen, as a man whose cause
Is very good—it has his own applause.

We have neither time nor inclination for further notice of this illiterate and foul-tongued slanderer,—who is as incapable of appreciating our acts, or comprehending our motives, in conducting this journal, as he is of speaking, with any semblance of truth or knowledge, of the opinions of the merchants of this city.

Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway Company.—The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Company was held at Donegana's Hotel, on Monday last, when the Hon. L. T. Drummond, the Hon. E. Fairbanks, and John Yule, Wm. Workman, John Ostell, Benjamin Lyman, A. Knight, and D. Russ Wood, Esqrs., and Jos. Poulin, M. D., M. P. P., re-elected Directors for the ensuing year.

Sir George F. Seymour, at present British commander in chief of the naval forces on the North American station, left Bermuda on the 20th ult. for Halifax en route for England in the steamship Merlin. The Cumberland, his flag ship, was to leave the next day, and the steamer Brisk, in about ten days for the same port. Admiral Seymour, as already known, is to command a British squadron in the Baltic, where it is supposed the Cumberland will also proceed. Admiral Fanshawe is to succeed Sir George on this station, and his fleet will be mainly composed of small vessels.

In the *Norfolk Messenger*, one of Dr. Rolph's late vehement supporters, have appeared a number of letters accusing him of having openly contended in private conversations, for the principle of church endowments, and of having assured the Episcopal Clergy of Quebec that he was in favour of them! Though the letters are anonymous in the *Messenger*, the editor of that paper offers to show the signature to any body having the slightest claim to see them—of course including all the electors of Norfolk, so that the anonymous is a mere form.

We learn from the Whitby *Reporter*, that the Prohibitory License Bye-Law of the Township of Whitby was tested on Friday last, and resulted, as it did in Darlington and Bowmanville, in a defeat.

Fire.—A fire broke out at about 10 o'clock on Monday evening, in the residence of James Hutchins, Esq., Hochelaga by which, we regret to say, the house and nearly all the furniture were destroyed. The Montreal Fire Engine Company went down to the fire, but arrived too late to save anything. The loss must be about £3,000. The house was pretty fully insured, but the furniture only very partially. We learn that the fire originated in the hot-air furnace, and the whole lower part of the house was in flames before it was discovered.

Curling.—Result of the grand match, for the splendid silver medal, got up by the members of the Caledonian Curling Club, and which was keenly contested by 36 Players, who played off in pairs, as drawn by Ballot and at last nobly gained by Mr. James Aird, who beat all his opponents in real Ayrshire style, proving himself a true sprig from the old principal curling quarter of the *Globe*.

The Metropolitan. — The window of this fashionable refectory just now presents a picture fit for the pencil of a painter of dainties. Fish, flesh and fowl, all of the choicest kinds, are grouped with a taste that must tempt epicures within the portals. We noticed especially, *en passant*, the quails and prairie hens.

The Theatre.—Mr. Crouta will open the Theatre in Cote Street for a short season with an excellent company of actors, Mr. Buckland having leased the Theatre to that gentleman. The opening peice will be the celebrated Uncle Tom's Cabin, as performed at the National Theatre for a period of three hundred nights.

We would remind our readers that Mr. Torrance will deliver a Lecture, this evening, to the Mercantile Library Association, his subject being "The public life of Edmund Burke."

The Quebec Bank is about to open a branch at Toronto. It is said that one or more new banks under the free banking law will be established in the same city.

We are requested to state that it is the intention of the Lord Bishop of Montreal to hold an ordination (D.V.) in Christ Church Cathedral on Sunday next, at Morning Service, to commence, on that day, at Ten o'clock.

Russia and the Eastern Question—By Richard Cobden, Esq, M. P., with an introduction by an American citizen—Boston, Jewett & Co. We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of this work from Mr. John Dougall, as well as from Mr. Dawson. We have elsewhere given our opinion of Mr. Cobden's views upon the "Eastern Question," with which, so far as we know them, we confess we have no sympathy. This, however, is an additional reason for a candid and attentive perusal of all he has to say in support of these views, and we are, therefore, the more indebted to our friends for the opportunity afforded us of doing so.

Lecture on the Ruins of Ancient Nineveh, by the Rev. Mr. Bartholomew.

The National School Room was crowded last Monday evening on this occasion. The Rev. and learned lecturer remarked, that the rise and fall of the kingdoms of antiquity at all times presented an interesting subject for study. But one in particular,—whose antiquity, splendor and duration surpassed most others existing throughout a period of 1,300 years, during which time its power and wealth attained the highest limits, then sunk suddenly into ruin and insignificance,—should form the subject of his discourse. That the kingdom of Assyria was founded by Nimrod, the descendant of Ham, who built Babylon, there could be no doubt. Under Ninus and Semiramis the kingdom attained great power. Like other great personages of antiquity, they subsequently became mythic: Ninyas, their son, and his successors for a long period down to Sardanapalus, weak and effeminate, until the revolt of the Medes under Arbaces. After enumerating the historical details of this mighty empire, he called their attention to the more immediate subject of his lecture. Like Pompeii, the site of this city, of which almost every superficial trace had long been lost, was discovered by accident, while digging near the banks of the river. The first European who awakened the minds of the learned to the fact was Mr. Rich, which were afterwards so fully developed by Layard. He could do little more than extract from that able and well-filled book some of the most important features in the ruins of Nineveh, leaving to their leisure hours a more complete perusal of that scientific work. The learned lecturer related the story of the Sheik *Saur-in-bar*, the finding of the winged lion with a human countenance, and of the obelisk to which Mr. Layard attributed so much value; both of these the lecturer had seen in the vault of the British Museum in 1851. The obelisk recorded the exploits of the great Sennacherib, and his incursions on the west bank of the Tigris. Several contested points of history were considered with great good sense and reasoning by the Rev. lecturer. Our space will not permit a more perfect analysis of his lecture, with which every one present appeared pleased.

Our Country and our Duty to it.

Lecture of B. Chamberlin, Esq., B. C. L., before the Mechanics' Institute.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Chamberlain delivered the Lecture advertised. Believing it to be the duty of every one to study, and of those who assume the office of public teachers to promote a knowledge of the resources of their country, he said he had decided to stick to his text, rather than seek some other topic about which he might more easily have filled his paper, and the hour of their time. Those, he said, there that night would probably decide "Canada" to be their country, but if they went into the street and asked any four or five persons about their country, the chances were, that they would receive four or five different answers. It was not wonderful that emigrants should look back to the land of their birth with an honest pride, and claiming a share of the honors which their forefathers helped to win for it, should feel *that* to be their country. The inhabitants of British America should not be ashamed to confess their country. True, she cannot point to a brilliant past, to reminiscences of great deeds done which stir the heart to enthusiasm, but she does offer a glorious future to those who have strength of heart and purpose to look forward to it for reward, and direct all their energies to secure it. There was a growing feeling in the British American Provinces that, having similar institutions, interests, language and habits, and looking to one common sovereign head, they do in reality constitute one people and one country, and many are looking forward to the day when they shall be politically united. On this point he entertained strong feelings, and claimed that, as a native of this Province, his country stretched from Newfoundland to Vancouver's Island, from the latitude of Sandwich to the North Pole. It was of that territory he proposed to speak, and he would glance at its resources. It contained a greater area than did the United States up to their acquisitions from Mexico (though with a much larger portion of it unfit for cultivation), inhabited by a hardy, industrious, and intelligent people. It has now a population of about 3,000,000, equal to that of the United States at the period of the Revolution. The joint revenues, raised, without any oppressive or even burdensome taxation, do not fall much short of two millions of pounds, while they have a public debt of less than five millions and a half. There securities being of equal value with those of the United States in the London Money Market, they needed not the lack of funds to develope their vast resources, if their finances be discreetly managed. The lecturer then alluded to the fisheries of Newfoundland, giving statistical information concerning them. He then alluded to the seal fisheries. And, at some length, in a very interesting manner, described the means employed in procuring them. After alluding to the whale, herring and salmon fisheries and the revenues derivable from them, he noticed Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, and the resources and revenue of those parts. In concluding his notice of Nova Scotia he remarked that the Blue-Noses have talked very long, very loudly, and pretty well upon the subject of internal improvements, yet all their expended breath seems to have kindled no flame, political parties have turned these things (constructing great roads) over from hand to hand, as capital to trade upon, but beyond that, nothing had been done. They had talked with Mr. Sykes and Mr. Jackson by turns, and their treaties with both had ended in smoke. Next came Prince Edward Island, its fisheries, soil, ship-building, and revenue. The Magdalene Islands and New Brunswick were treated in a similar manner. Coming at last to Canada he said he would not trouble them with statistics as he had already dabbled somewhat largely in them. Each succeeding blue-book has already been filled with tokens of her increasing prosperity. He supposed most of them had become in some degree familiar with her resources, as Bouchette, Smith, the Census Report, and Lillie's Lectures are easily procurable, and last, though not least, Andrew's Report drawn up by Mr. Keefer. Mr. C. alluded to the comparative progress of Eastern Canada and the adjoining States of the Union. Coming eastward, compared the products, exports and progress of the Ottawa Country with that lying between the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, and if not terribly mistaken, the comparison could hardly be made, so far ahead is the Canadian District. Montreal had made greater progress than Boston, and while Boston had not her Ocean Steamers, Montreal had one line furnished by Government, and two more lines in the hands of private capitalists.

The first great duty they owed their country was to love her and to stick to her through good report and evil report, as had been done by their French Canadian brethren. All should admit that he who labors for his country, because he loves her and desires to see her exalted, is worthy of honor and distinguished reward. The cursory review he had taken sufficed to show, that we lacked not resources, but money and men to develop them. We could neither attract nor keep emigrants here simply because, like Uriah Keep and his mother, we have been "very humble"—too humble by half. He had endeavoured to show, that we have here a great and glorious country—well fitted for a high destiny, that it is our bounden duty to learn her worth, to respect and to love her ourselves, and by every means in our power to make her respected by others. If we would but awaken to a realization of the fact that we have indeed a country, and do our duty to it earnestly, we shall not fail to reap a rich reward ourselves, and those who come after us will enjoy the fruits of our labors.

We regret that we are unable to give a more extended notice of this lecture, and trust that it will be published in a form attainable by all. The room was well filled, and the audience, evidently, highly pleased.

UPPER CANADA.

An Editor on Snow Shoes.—Mr. J. V. Brown, publisher of the Lake Superior Journal, arrived in town yesterday, overland, or rather over ice, from Sault Ste. Marie, having left that place on the 15th February. He travelled the entire length of the Georgian Bay, along the north shore of Lake Huron, on snow shoes and dog trains, and accomplished the trip of three or four hundred miles, to Penetanguishine, in twelve days, during which time there was but one day mild enough to melt the snow in the sun. The winter is represented as having been at times unusually severe at the North. There is a large body of snow on the ground, and the ice everywhere thick and strong. Mr. B., with his Indian guide, came in company with the mail carrier as far as La Cloche, from which place he came in advance of them. Seldom finding a chance to sleep in a house—camping out wherever the night overtook him—but notwithstanding the hardships and exposure of the trip, he seems to be little affected by the journey.—*Colonist.*

Fortin and the Fleet.—It is not true that the war schooner Alliance, under the command of the gallant Capt. Fortin of the Horse Marines, has been ordered, in view of an immediate outbreak between Great Britain and Russia, to act as convoy across the Atlantic to the Cunard Steamer, in which the Premier of Canada is about to embark.—*Kingston News.*

Lake Superior.—We learn from the Lake Superior Journal that on the 19th of December, three Irishmen—names not known—started for Mackinac through the woods, and have not been heard of since. The Journal adds:—"It would be next to an impossibility for persons unused to walking over the trackless snow, without guides, snow-shoes or blankets, to make the trip in winter, and it is very likely they froze to death."—*Colonist.*

The snow on the level in the Lake Superior country, was four feet deep on an average previous to the last snow storm, and it may be inferred that it is now much deeper. On the morning of the 28th January, the temperature was 30 degrees below zero. This was a degree of cold we would not like to experience. But the atmosphere being dry and bracing, it was not so severe as might be imagined. Sault Ste. Marie, where this degree of cold was experienced, is situated in 46 deg. 29 min. 55 sec., North latitude, being the most Northern city or town on this continent but one, and that is Quebec, which is 46 deg. 49 min. 12 sec.—*Ib.*

Mr. George Benjamin's (Orange Grand Master) Case.—On Tuesday last the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas pronounced their decision in the case of appeal made by the defendant, Mr. Geo. Benjamin of Belleville, against the finding of the last Court of Assize, held in and for the County of Hastings. All the objections set up by Mr. Benjamin's Counsel were over-ruled by the Court, and the finding of the Jury decided to be in accordance with the law and the facts. The criminal will be brought up at the next Court of Assize in Belleville to receive sentence.—*Ib.*

Canada Company. — The Canada Company have made a free grant of all the land owned by them which will be required by the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railroad Company.—*Patriot.*

Mr. Jas. Leslie.—This gentleman, proprietor of the *Examiner*, we believe, or his brother, is talked of as a Parliamentary candidate for the County of Grey.

County of Wentworth.—Mr. Smiley, of the Hamilton *Spectator*, is spoken of as a candidate for this County.

Suicide.—A sad instance of the crime of self-murder occurred in Woodstock, on Monday the 20th February. The unfortunate victim of his own act, David Lindsay, had formed one of the number of its early settlers about 20 years ago. He was the only son of Dr. Lindsay, of Crieff, Perthshire, and had highly respectable connections in Scotland.

Opening of Navigation.—The Dayton, an American propeller, arrived at the Queen's Wharf last evening from Oswego. She brought a large quantity of plaster, and intends to return in a few days with a cargo of wheat. The Chief Justice, Mazeppa, and Dayton lay at the Queen's Wharf last night.—*Globe.*

The "Liberal" Press on the £10,000 Job.

(From the Examiner.)

"Mr. Hincks' evidence before the Commission at Quebec is at last before the country. It is difficult to find in it the matter of congratulation which the gentleman's friends seem to draw from it. If it proves anything—and we confess recent experience has shown that evidence from certain quarters proves the reverse of truth—if Mr. Hincks' evidence proves anything, it settles every material point alleged by the opponents of the debenture speculators. If any credibility attaches to testimony—prepared, as this was confessed to have been, beforehand—then it must be taken to show that two individuals operating collusively, the one on a municipal, the other on a parliamentary body, did pre-arrange the details of a transaction which, with the concurrence of a hoodwinked municipality and legislature, was designed solely for private speculation. Whatever matter of felicitation the defenders of corrupt procedure of this description may extract from Mr. Hincks' evidence, it carries on its face the outline of an elaborate chisel."

(From the Globe)

"I have always considered that I had the same right to accept compensation for services rendered to private individuals or corporations that the Attorney General has to receive fees for his advice, or services rendered to him by similar parties."

Here we have very plainly the rule by which Mr. Hincks guides his conduct. He considers himself a public securities' broker; he is ready to buy and sell for whoever will give him the largest per centage or commission. Does any public officer want money? here is the inspector General with millions in his hands, and large connections with influential houses in England, ready to do the little bills for a consideration. And if he wants any little thing in the way of legislation to smooth matters, here is the leader of the House of Assembly ready to push a bill through three readings in one day—only the commission in that case must be larger than usual! There is more risk and more work, and consequently there must be more pay. Who can fail to see what would be the effect of the general adoption of such an idea? What frightful corruption would be practised in every department. Supposing the Crown Land Commissioner shall next say that he sees no objection to his obtaining good bargains in land for any person who desires them, for a commission! And suppose the services of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works were for sale to aid any new road or harbour improvement! where would be the end of such things? What would they say in England if Mr. Gladstone announced through the public prints, as Mr. Hincks has now done, that he was ready to negotiate loans for corporations or private individuals for a commission? What a hubbub would there be on 'Change, what a sensation in Lombard Street? The advertisement of Mr. Hincks shows conclusively what he is,—how little idea he has of the claims his position has upon him. There can be now no surprise at his having used his position to the pecuniary injury of the people of Toronto.

(From the North American.)

Mr Hincks makes a bold attempt to show that *nothing was gained* by the jobbers by means of the Act they concocted, and pushed through Parliament with such hot haste. The object is, of course, to meet the charge of using official position and influence to help the *private* speculation. But what credulous, what stupid ninnies must we all be in Mr. Hincks's estimation, if he expected to make such a defence go down? He tells us that,—

"The city of Toronto obtained its loan on more favorable terms than any of the late loans to the Province; Mr. Bowes and I could have made more money by holding our currency bonds over; I have not known an instance in which sterling bonds have been refused to parties asking them in the first instance." "*It depends entirely on circumstances which description of debentures is most valuable. I would prefer currency bonds if I were holding them for investment here—people investing in England would of course prefer sterling. I have no doubt that at this time currency Municipal Bonds are fully as valuable in Canada as sterling in London.*"

Now, if Mr. Hincks had not already told us in the early part of his evidence that "currency bonds" were worth only 80 per cent. we might listen to such a story as the above. But the witnes was *then* trying to meet the charge of chiselling the poor Contractors, who were entirely at his mercy, (he being Inspector General and able to withhold the Provincial Guarantee) and of course it was important to show that he gave full value for their debentures. He declares that "80 per cent was full value," and that he "certainly would not have given more for them." "Currency bonds," then, by his own confession were worth only 80 per cent., and he assures us that the Act of Parliament did not make them *more valuable!* This, reader, is the sworn—we suppose he was sworn—testimony of the Honorable Inspector General! See, how complete is the refutation, which in another place he gives to his own falsehood! Describing the prospects of his speculation as it appeared at that time, he says:—

"It seemed to me that by getting *sterling debentures* instead of *currency* for those held by Mr. Bowes and myself, we should obtain means of selling the whole amount speedily in London, and that it would be for the interest of the City of Toronto to replace the old debentures if we gave them par. *The sterling bonds were worth, I thought at the time, about 95 per cent., or 96 per cent.!*"

But *currency* debentures were worth only 80 per cent., and yet he would have us believe that there was no material difference between them!

(From the Leader.)

Since the publication of Mr. Hincks' evidence in the debentures case, some of our contemporaries have raised the question whether it be permissible in a minister to make investments of his own private means.

The attacks made upon Mr. Hincks in connection with the debentures case involve a denial of this principle; though the denial is not made in direct terms. It is felt indeed that this cannot be done; and hence the resort to fictions to make it appear that there was an abuse of official influence. How signally these attempts have hitherto failed our readers are fully aware. That the publication of Mr. Hincks' evidence should have been the signal for their renewal is what was to be expected. It is held up as an alarming symptom that Mr. Hincks should indulge in the practice of destroying his private correspondence at certain periods, as if this were an exceptional practice among persons in his position. But who needs to be told this practice is not less general than it is correct? To what purpose would any man of honorable feelings accumulate piles of private correspondence? The seal of privacy with which they are stamped forbids the idea of any public use being made of them; and a man of honorable intentions generally feels that he has no right to keep such correspondence to be exposed to the accident of being put to an improper use; and that the only way effectually to guard against such a contingency is to destroy it. There is therefore nothing either strange or censurable in the fact that Mr. Hincks follows this general and laudable practice. That political envy should attribute to an improper motive the destruction of the correspondence in this case was to be expected. It is only by imputing improper motives that detraction can hope to accomplish its purposes. But these imputations will not be mistaken for proofs.

It we are to believe certain journalists, it is no advantage to a man's credit to have a deposit of several thousand pounds at his banker's; it will not assist him to obtain a loan, though he offers the best securities. He must be a Member of Parliament and a Minister, according to these authorities, or no bankers will condescend to make a profit out of his custom, though they should get double the market rate of interest for their money. This philosophy will doubtless astonish most of our commercial readers. They, we are aware, have been accustomed in their simplicity to suppose that if they were able to keep a private deposit at their bankers of ten or twenty thousand pounds, for months together, the circumstance would somehow advance their credit; that it would entitle them to liberal treatment at the hands of their bankers, if they should happen to want a credit some day and be able to offer good security for it. But it seems, according to the new commercial philosophy, that these notions are all fallacious; and that nobody who does not combine in his person the double functions of a legislator and a minister of the crown can now-a-days, obtain credit even upon the security of the promises-to-pay of the first municipality in Canada West. It is to no purpose that the most eminent bankers in the metropolis of the empire deny, in the most direct terms, that they conduct their business on these newly discovered principles; the assertions of persons who have a speculative knowledge only of such matters are to be held as counteracting that evidence.

LOWER CANADA.

Ferguson *vs.* Gilmour.—The Superior Court was moved yesterday, on behalf of the Plaintiff in this case, for a writ to summon another special jury. Mr. Gilmour's Counsel claimed the right of having one-half of the jury composed of persons speaking the French language. The hearing upon the motion was postponed.

Rise in Property at Quebec.—A vacant lot, with a frontage of 30 feet on St. Paul street, having a depth of 90 feet, was sold by the Sheriff this morning for £1046.

Gold in the Eastern Townships.—The most extravagant rumors have for some time been afloat respecting gold discoveries on lands of the B. A. Land Company 40 or 50 miles east of Sherbrooke. It is even *said* that the earth is so superabundantly filled with the precious metal that by melting a pan full of snow five dollars worth has been obtained. But we do not give full credit to this item. There is no doubt however, that valuable specimens, indicating a rich gold field, have been found, but whether future operations will realize present expectations, time alone can determine. The British American Mining Association has, we understand, appointed Joseph Pennoyer, Esq., as their agent, and they have had during the winter men employed in building shantees at the *placer*, and others in transporting provisions, mining tools, &c., to the spot. As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the Spring, a thorough trial will be made by experienced miners, when we shall learn something more definite on the subject. Rich specimens, we understand, have been sent to England, which we presume will give another movement upward to the Land Company shares. We hope it may not turn out that purchasers will have paid too dear for a sight of the elephant.

Adventurers who may be disposed to visit the diggings may as well understand that the gold regions are in the possession of the B. A. L. C. who have recently acquired 50,000 acres from the government, including the territory in question. We presume, however, that they will sell rights to dig gold, for a consideration.

However this gold speculation may turn out, there can be no doubt but the soil of these townships is exceedingly rich in the precious metal or its equivalent, both above and below the surface. It might be easily demonstrated, that every acre of well timbered land, whether hard wood, or soft, situated within 10 miles of the rail-road, has upon its surface, that which may be fairly estimated worth an average of $8 per acre. Of course it will not at present command this price, but we believe the time is not distant when it will command a much greater sum. Some idea of the value of the timber in these townships, may be had from the operations in pine alone, which will commence this spring. One firm, Messrs. Clarke & Brown will be prepared to send to market at least 20 million feet. Other parties, (saw mills are being built in all directions) will propably send away as much more, making 40 million feet of pine per year. At $20 per thousand, the present price here, this will amount to $800,000. Supposing this export to continue without increase for ten years, we have $8,000,000 as the result. If we allow $10, per thousand for hauling sawing, &c., we have four million dollars left to credit to the standing trees. The Spruce and other soft timber, being much greater in abundance, although not so valuable in the same quantity, may be safely estimated to produce $16,000,000, for the next ten years, allowing us to credit the soil another $8,000,000. We then have the hard wood, which for fire wood and manufacturing purposes is capable of supplying an export which may be safely estimated at another $16,000,000. We thus see that we have above the surface of the soil, $24,000,000 in value, which may be realized within the next ten years.

We recently heard of a large sale of wild land in Durham County, which a few years ago would not command 5s an acre,—for $10 per acre, cash down. This may seem an extravagant price, but if the soil is good, and well timbered, there is no doubt but the purchaser may realize 20 per ct. yearly from every acre he chooses to cultivate. An improved farm in New Hampshire or Vermont of average quality, is held at $20 to 40 an acre. Now it is well known to every intelligent farmer, who has travelled through those States, that our soil is far superior to theirs. A farmer who recently moved into the nothern part of this county sold his farm in Vermont for $40 per acre, and paid for the one he now occupies, 20s an acre; and yet he says he would not exchange it acre for acre for the one he left—and he adds that there are many farmers in New-England, who, if they knew of the value of our soil, would sell out and purchase here.—*Sherbrooke Gazette.*

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Sale of Real Estate.—Mr. Leeming had a large audience yesterday at his Sale Rooms, and the buyers seemed to be well pleased with the arrangements made to put them in possession, by printed cuts, of each lot, of the exact bearing and position of the property offered. The following were the properties sold with the prices, viz.:—

Three lots on Prince Street, each 47 feet by 96 feet.—William Hood, £202.

Brick House and Garden on Dalhousie Street.—A. Heward, £700.

A Two-Story Dwelling House, adjoining the factory of C. P. Ladd.—C. P. Ladd, £288.

A Lot on the corner of King and Common Streets, of triangular form, one side 70 feet, another 49 feet, and the third 58 feet.—A. Heward, £2,000.

A Lot of irregular figure, with fronts on the above two streets, 30 feet by about 75 feet.—A. Heward, £635.

A Lot on Common Street 33.3 ft by 57 ft on one line, and 77 ft on the other.—A. Heward, £600.

Two Lots on King Street 28 feet by 67 feet.—C. J. Dunlop, £310 each.

Lot on Grey Nuns' Street 29 feet by 95 feet.—Mr. McLennan, £1,100.

Lot on Common Street, of irregular figure, 27 feet by about 65 feet.—C. J. Dunlop, £525.

Another lot on the same Street 27 feet by 65 feet.—G. Brown, £600.

The Lots in the Fief Nazareth were charged with the usual grounds rents, uncommuted.

Lot in Griffintown, corner of Wellington and Dalhousie Streets, with new Brick House, about 10,469 feet superficial. Leased for £200 per annum, adjudged to J. Fairbairn, for £1,970.

Villa Lots on St. Catherine and Drummond Streets, 248 feet by 148.—Hon. Wm. Badgley, for £800.

Hogs Packed in the West.—The Cincinnati *Price Current* says, "Our returns of the packing business in Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, are pretty nearly complete. In Ohio, the following points are yet to hear from, viz: Massillon, Wooster, Williamsburgh, Aberdeen, Sandusky Fremont, Chambersburg, Taylorsville, Hill Grove, Grenville, Troy, Bremen, Bellefontain, West Jefferson, Gratis, Manchester, Gallipolis and Tariton. These are all with the exception of Sandusky, small packing places. The business at most, if not all of these points, however, we hope to be able to present in our final statement. From Kentucky and Tennessee there are only two or three places to hear from. We are therefore able to present at this time a pretty full statement of the business in the three States named above, the details of which we give below.

	1852-3.	1853-4.
Ohio	595,698	715,250
Kentucky	350,600	492,725
Tennessee	29,500	57,580
Grand Totals	975,798	1,265,555

Our returns from Indiana, and other Western States, are not sufficiently general to enable us to publish a fair comparison. With reference to Indiana, however, we may remark, that the number of hogs packed in that State will vary but little if any from that of last year. At the date of our last advices from Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois, the business had not entirely closed the late advance in provisions having given a fresh impetus to packing operations. At several points there will be a decrease in numbers as compared with last year; but what the aggregate business will show, we are not able to state. Within the next two weeks, however, we shall be able to compile a complete statement, which will embrace the hogs packed in the West, as well as those driven to the South and East. Our correspondents have furnished a large amount of valuable information with reference to the increase in weight, product of lard, &c., which we will present in connection with the final exhibit; and we will only remark now, that the increase in weight will range from five to fifteen per cent."

TORONTO MARKETS—March 1.

Wheat and Flour—The supply of Wheat to-day was very large, and may be quoted 3d ℘ bushel higher than yesterday. Buyers are acting with great caution, owing to the fluctuating state of the home markets. One or two have temporarily ceased to make any more investments in Wheat, preferring to wait for the news by the next steamer; 7s ℘ bush was given early this morning, and 7s 3d ℘ bush after 10 o'clock.—When the latter price was given, many buyers shook their heads and ceased to purchase. In Flour, transactions have been limited, the same state of uncertainty prevailing. Miller's extra superfine, 36s 3d@37s 6d ℘ brl. Farmers', 32s 6d@33s 9d ℘ 196 lb. Oatmeal, 38s 9d@40s ℘ brl 196 lb.

Oats—2s 10d@3s ℘ bushel—the latter figure may be regarded as the ruling price for good samples.

Grass Seeds, &c—Timothy 8s 9d@10s 6d ℘ bush of 48 lb. Clover 35s@40s ℘ bush of 60 lb.—Peas are coming in very plentifully, and sell well. Common mixed 3s 9d ℘ bush. Marrowfat 5s 6d@5s 8d ℘ bush.

Butter—Very scarce—fresh 1s ℘ lb, and tub 8½d@9d ℘ lb.—*Globe.*

UPPER CANADIAN MARKETS.

	Toronto, March 2.	Hamilton, Feb. 28.	Barrie, Feb. 28.	Owen Sound, Feb. 24.	London, February 24.	Port Hope, Feb. 27.	Bytown, February 21.
	s d s d	s d s d	s d s d	s d s d	s d s d	s d s d	s d s d
Wheat—Fall, ℘ 60 lb.	6 6@7 0	7 0 @0 0	5 6@5 9	3 9 @4 4	6 3 @6 6	6 3@6 6	6 9 @7 6
Do Spring, ℘ 60 lb.	6 3@6 6	....	4 6@4 9	....	5 0 @6 3	5 9@6 0	6 6 @6 9
Rye—℘ 56 lb.	5 6@6 0	....	....	....	....	4 9@0 0	3 0 @3 6
Barley—℘ 48 lb.	4 0@4 2	3 9 @4 0	2 9@3 0	2 3 @2 6	2 6 @0 0	3 6@0 0	3 0 @3 3
Oats—℘ 34 lb.	2 10@3 0	2 10 @3 1¾	2 4@2 6	1 10½@2 0	1 10½@2 0	2 6@0 0	2 6 @2 8
Peas—℘ 69 lb.	3 6@4 0	4 4½@5 0	2 6@3 0	3 3 @4 0	....	....	4 0 @4 3
Clover Seed—℘ 60 lb.	35 0@40 0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Flour—Millers' sup., ℘ brl.	36 3@37 6	32 6 @0 0	27 6@30 0	20 0 @0 0	....	....	37 3 @40 0
Oatmeal—℘ brl.	38 9@40 0	....	....	....	....	....	35 0 @0 0
Pork—℘ 100 lb.	30 0@35 0	35 0 @0 0	20 0@27 6	25 0 @27 6	25 0 @30 0	....	27 6 @35 0
Beef—℘ 100 lb.	27 6@30 0	27 6 @37 6	22 6@25 0	....	20 0 @25 0	....	22 6 @25 0
Lard—℘ lb.	0 5@0 6	....	....	....	....	....	....
Butter—Fresh ℘ lb.	0 10@1 6	0 11 @1 0	0 9@0 10	0 9 @0 10	0 10 @0 0	0 10@0 0	0 7½@0 8
Potatoes—℘ bush.	3 4@0 0	....	1 8@2 0	2 0 @2 6	1 10½@2 6	....	1 9 @2 0
Hay—℘ ton.	72 6@80 0	55 0 @70 0	70 0@75 0	49 0 @50 0	50 0 @55 0	70 6@75 0	80 0 @87 0

—*Colonist.*

Extension of the lumber district.—Perhaps there is no business being carried on in this city which demands more room for expansion than the lumber business. Its increase one year over another for a series of seasons has been commensurate with the facilities offered for opening the lumber section of the west and this State, and it must go on increasing as these sections are cleared and adapted to the cultivation of the soil. The value of lumber which reached tide water last year was nearly $8,000,000—an increase of nearly $1,000,000 over the previous season.

The section of the city devoted to the carrying on of this business has been extended yearly for a series of years. Further extension is found necessary. Additional docks were commenced last fall on the opposite side of the river, and already is the same improvement going forward beyond the limits of the lumber district proper.—*Albany Argus.*

Imports at Longueuil by the Grand Trunk Railway.

March 6.—Ex "SARAH SANDS."—A M Ross 118 bars iron 1 bdl do.

From Portland.—O McGarvey 41 pkgs furniture 7 bxs do.

March 7.—Frothingham & Workman 110 boiler plates 1 bundle hoop iron; A M Ross 1 bundle steel 12 tyres; Gillespie, Moffatt & Co 2 boxes; J & R Roy 1 bale 4 boxes; Kostah & Brothers 5 boxes: W Whiteford and Company 10 bales; W Stephens & Co 1 bale; E Evans 3 bales 1 case; H Carleton 7 casks 1 case; Wilson & Couillard 1 cask; W H Barns 1 box; Jas Hodges 3 packages saws; Meyer & Bros. 6 cases 2 bls; Moss, Bros. 1 bale; J H Evans 1 box; A Savage & Co 1 sack 1 box; Thos Mussen 4 bxs; Desmarteau, P & Co 1 case 1 box; H Judah 2 boxes; P Redpath 4 bxs glass; J Dougall 1 box; Buchanan, H & Co 1 box; F & J Leclere 1 bale; Gordon & Co 265 bxs raisins.