Eastern Townships' Trade with U.S. — Col. Prince + Annexation —

Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME XLII. THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1850. NUMBER 44.

WANTED.

WANTED—For a Wholesale Dry Goods Store—A SALESMAN and JUNIOR. They must speak the English and French languages fluently. Apply at 190, St. Paul Street.
April 6. m—42

WANTED.—Two or Three active YOUNG MEN as SALESMEN.
—ALSO,—
A BOOK-KEEPER, one who can be well recommended. Apply to
BENJAMIN, BROTHERS,
Notre Dame Street.
March 21. 35

AN Individual thoroughly conversant with Mercantile Accounting, wishes to procure a SITUATION as Book-keeper to a respectable Firm, or in an Insurance Office: in both of which capacities he has been respectably engaged. The most unquestionable testimonials of qualifications and integrity will be produced, and security found if required.
Until a permanent engagement offers, he would undertake to bring up a Set of Books, or to make out Accounts, &c. Address, Z., Herald Office.
February 26. 25

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, perfectly understanding the English and French languages, and who writes an unexceptionable hand, is desirous of obtaining Employment as a Copyist or Translator. Apply at this Office.
October 24. 203

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN for a Hardware Store; he must speak French and English, one who has had some experience in a Country Store would be preferable. He must produce a good reference as to character. Apply at the Herald Office.
February 19. 22

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

FROM the 1st of May, 1850, the undersigned, as AGENT, proposes to furnish every facility to the citizens of Montreal, for securing the STANDARD WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS, that is now given in most of the large towns of the United States, thus saving at least one-half of the present cost of obtaining American Papers in Canada.

It is presumed subscribers to American papers do not generally realise, in many instances, that the Subscription Price is only about one-third of the cost of obtaining them.

For example, a paper published at $1,00 per annum in the States, costs delivered in Montreal, a fraction less than $3,00, including American and Canadian postage. A paper published at $2,00 amounts to $4,00, and in either case where the paper is delivered at the residence of subscribers, an additional penny is required, thereby increasing the expense nearly one dollar.

The Agent proposes, if a sufficient number of Subscribers can be obtained, to any paper of merit published at $2 00 per annum and upwards, to deliver it at the Depot in Montreal, at the publishers' prices, or at the residence of the subscribers, with one half-penny each time to be paid to the distributor.

If sufficient encouragement is given, a good Daily paper will be supplied upon nearly the same advantageous terms.

Orders for the present will be received for the following, which are among the most esteemed and "time honoured" Weekly Newspapers published in the United States, viz:—

THE NEW YORK EVANGELIST, embracing Religious, Domestic, Foreign and Miscellaneous Intelligence. Price, $2,50 per annum.

MORRIS & WILLIS' HOME JOURNAL, of pure Literature and Science and Art. Price, $2,00.

SATURDAY EVENING POST, devoted to Literature, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, Science, Art, and Amusement. Price, $2,00.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, at $2,00 per annum.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is printed on a large double medium sheet, making eight pages of six columns each, and contains the choicest matter of the daily issue. The publishers in their prospectus state; they are "resolved that no American journal shall exceed the Tribune in the variety, extent, or accuracy of its Intelligence, while to Literature, Poetry and Art, they devote all the space that can be spared from the topics of the day."

Lists for Subscription are open at the UNITED STATES BOOK AND PERIODICAL DEPOT,
197, Notre Dame Street.
R. W. LAY,
Agent.
April 4. 41

COOKING STOVES.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the public to his large assortment of IMPROVED COOKING STOVES, selected with great care and adapted for summer, as well as Winter use. These Stoves are constructed with a strict regard to economy and convenience. The Ovens are large and bake even, and the Fire-place is made smaller for summer use, and the fire brought nearer to the Boilers, so that but little fuel is required for ordinary purposes.

Purchasers are requested to call and examine the various patterns at the Stove Warehouse of
GEO. HAGAR,
103, St. Paul Street.
April 2. 40

STANLEY'S PATENT HOISTING MACHINES, SINGLE & DOUBLE POWER,

ARE Superior to any other wheel for hoisting Goods, &c., they occupy but a small space, and move so easy, that one man will be quite sufficient to work it for ordinary purposes.
For Sale by the Agent,
GEO. HAGAR,
103, St. Paul Street, Montreal.
April 2. 40

CALIFORNIA RISKS.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF LONDON.

OFFICE:
No. 17, Great St. James Street.

AUTHORITY has been granted, at a Meeting of the Local Board held this day, to accept Proposals for ASSURANCE on PARTIES GOING TO CALIFORNIA, *via* Panama or Cape Horn, or Overland. Amount not to exceed £1,000 Sterling on any one life. Extra Premium, 3½ per cent per annum, (including the Sea Risk for going out and returning from, for residence and travelling in *any part* of Upper California, or at 2 per cent premium, extra, per annum, for *residence* (only) in San Francisco, St. Diego, or Monterey.

Persons already assured by the Society, for an amount exceeding £1,000 Sterling, (for "Whole Term of Life,") and going to California, may cancel their present Policies, and get NEW POLICIES granted, for £1,000 Sterling, with leave to proceed to and from California, and to reside and travel in Upper California, as above.
F. CAMPION,
Agent for Montreal.
March 19, 1850. 35

FOR SALE.

PRIME Upper Canada BUTTER, in kegs
Do Upper Canada CHEESE
Do SMOKED HAMS
Superfine Flour, Oatmeal, and Pot Barley
D. BUSTEED.
February 21. 23

For Sale,

A SUPERIOR BUILT Light BOX SLEIGH, 4 Seats, with handsome (Prairie Fox) ROBES, APRONS, BUFFALO ROBES, &c. complete—well worthy the attention of Gentlemen driving Tandem. To be seen at GAVIN'S Coach Factory, Craig Street.
October 26. 205

TO BE SOLD.

A PAIR of Handsome CARRIAGE HORSES, quiet in Double and Single Harness, the Owner having no further use for them. Apply at the Herald Office.
November 1. 210

English Colts Foot Rock

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, &c. &c. just received via New York.
ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.,
Chemists, next the Court House.
March 21. 35

NOTICES.

Notice.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against the vacant Estate of JOHN RENNIE & CO., late of Montreal, Grocer, are hereby requested to present the same, duly attested, on or before the 20th instant, by order of
JAMES TORRY,
JOHN WHYTE,
Curators.
Montreal, March, 12, 1850. 31

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of HOLMES, YOUNG & KNAPP, is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.—MR. YOUNG retiring from the same. BENJAMIN HOLMES and JOSEPH KNAPP being duly authorized to settle up the Accounts and liquidate the Business of the late Firm.
JOHN YOUNG,
BENJ. HOLMES,
JOSEPH KNAPP.
Montreal, 31st Dec., 1849. 3

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers will henceforward CONTINUE BUSINESS under the Firm of HOLMES, KNAPP & Co.
BENJ. HOLMES,
JOSEPH KNAPP.
Montreal, 1st Jan., 1850. 3

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will CONTINUE BUSINESS in his own name for his own account.
JOHN YOUNG.
Montreal, 1st Jan., 1850. 3

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to the public, that he has appointed Mr. ANDREW MANN, No. 12, St. François Xavier Street, Agent, for the sale of the PLANTAGENET WATERS, in Montreal.
E. LAROCQUE.
October 4, 1849. 187

NOTICE.

PARTIES INDEBTED to the Firm of J. M. FERRES & CO., Printers and Publishers of the MONTREAL GAZETTE, are hereby notified, that NO RECEIPTS, for Monies due to the said firm, are VALID, unless signed by the Subscriber.
THOS McKAY.
Montreal, Oct. 9, 1849. 192

WITH reference to an advertisement of MR. THOMAS McKAY'S relative to our affairs, drawn up by a declared enemy to the Press, and published at his instigation, we have only to say, that we hold ourselves individually, and as a Company, responsible for all debts due by the Firm, and for all settlements effected with it. Our customers we know will require no farther guarantee.
J. M. FERRES & CO.
J. M. FERRES,
JOHN MILNE.
Montreal, 11th October, 1849. 193

Farmers and Ploughmen.

REGISTRY OFFICE FOR ALL CANADA.

A REGISTRY BOOK will be OPENED on the 1st APRIL next, for the REGISTRATION of NAMES of FARMERS requiring Ploughmen.

Emigrant Ploughmen

Will do well to make inquiry, on their arrival, at the Registry Office, by which they may at once find employment, or by entering their names and qualifications, with the references brought by them, may meet with suitable Situations.

Every information will be given to Emigrants in regard to reaching their destination, travelling charges, &c. &c.

All applications by letter must be post-paid.
JOHN G. DINNING,
Agent,
Office, 35, St. François Xavier Street.
Montreal, Jan. 15, 1850. 6m—7

OTTAWA GLASS WORKS.

THE Undersigned having purchased the above extensive WORKS, at Vaudreuil, and having also erected Works for HOLLOW GLASS WARE, are prepared to execute ORDERS for the following, upon the most reasonable terms, and with despatch:
WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, to 30 x 40 thin and thick.
Do do colored.
HOLLOW WARE, SODA BOTTLES, APOTHECARIES' BOTTLES, Phials, Tubes, and Cylinders, and Mineral Water Bottles to any pattern.
GLASS SHADES and Covers, Gas Bells, Milk Tureens, &c. &c.
DOOR and SASH KNOBS and PLATES, glass or Porcelain.

The Undersigned respectfully solicit Orders from the Trade in Canada, as soon as possible, so as to have them executed in advance, which being done, the goods will be forwarded to any part of Canada, or elsewhere.

Orders received at the Works at Vaudreuil, or at the People's Hotel, Notre Dame-street, Montreal, punctually attended to.
BODEN & LeBERT.
March 21. 35

GOLD DIGGINGS.

LATEST ARRIVAL FROM THE MINT.

THE Subscribers have received from LONDON, via Boston, a large assortment of
FINE JEWELLERY
Of the Newest Style, consisting in part of—Gold and Silver BROOCHES, BRACELETS, CHAINS, STUDS, PEN and PENCIL CASES, &c. Also, Oval and Round DAGUERREOTYPE LOCKETS, (double); Jet Bracelets, Brooches, Chains, &c.; Silver Bouquet Holders, Blue Steel Spectacles with London Smoke Glasses; GOLD CHATTELAINES, A NEW ARTICLE.
—ALSO—
Superior DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS, only 3s. 9d. each; SILVER PENS, Gold Pointed, at 2s. 6d. each.
GEO. SAVAGE & SON.
February 21. 23

P.S.—G. S. & S. would beg to call the attention of the public, to their large stock of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which they offer at *REDUCED PRICES.*

SWAN'S COPY BOOKS.

THE Subscriber begs to call attention to these very superior COPY BOOKS, with Engraved Head Lines, for every kind of writing.
—ALSO,—
Ornamental Copy Books, and
Mercantile Copy Book containing the most approved forms used in business.
ROBERT WEIR,
No. 7, Great St. James Street.
June 19. 94

M. TRAMLY, COACH MAKER,

ST. MARY'S STREET,

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Montreal, that he continues his BUSINESS at his Old Stand, where he is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to his care at moderate rates and with all despatch.
March 5. 3m TS—28

DUTCH BULBS AND HYACYNTH GLASSES.
WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.,
194 & 196, St. Paul Street.
December 4. 224

FOR SALE:—A New Steam ENGINE and BOILER, complete in every respect. Apply at the Herald Office.
September 15. 170

For Sale.

TWO HIGH PRESSURE ENGINES, one about 8 Horse Power, the other about 25 Horse Power, with Boilers, Cranks, Shafts, &c., in complete Working order.
Prices Low, and Terms reasonable.
Apply to
WILLIAM RODDEN,
191, St. Paul Street.
Jan. 3, 1850. 2

GRAND LOTTERY.

THE Subscribers beg to submit to the public the following SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of VALUABLE PRIZES, to be Drawn by LOTTERY, on account of MR. J. GARRATT, Great St. James Street, for which 210 Tickets of 4 Dollars each will be issued, the Prizes in number will include—

	£	s.	d.
1—Gold Lever Watch, heavy case...	20	0	0
2—Ladies' Gold Watch, beautifully enamelled	17	10	0
3—Ladies' Gold Watch, enamelled case	12	10	0
4—Gents' Gold (Anchor Escapement) Watch, 13 holes, Jewelled	12	10	0
5— Do. do. do. do.	12	10	0
6—Diamond Ring (Large Stone), Solid Gold	12	10	0
7—Diamond Ring (Large Stone), Solid Gold	10	0	0
8—Diamond Ring (3 Stones), Solid Gold	10	0	0
9—Diamond Ring (3 Stones), Solid Gold	8	10	0
10—Elegant Gold Cable Chain	11	10	0
11— Do. do. Chain Fancy Pattern	6	0	0
12—Gold Albert Chain	6	0	0
13—Gold Albert Chain	6	0	0
14—Ladies' Gold Brooch, Madonna & Child, beautifully painted	6	0	0
15—Ladies' Gold Brooch, Real Topaz Stones, Pendant Drop	6	0	0
16—Ladies' Gold Bracelet	6	0	0
17—Elegant Eight-day Clock, with Glass Shade	6	10	0
18—Elegant Pair Vases, with Flowers and Glass Shades	4	0	0
19—Elegant do. do. do. do.	3	0	0
20—Elegant Gilt Time Piece	2	10	0
21—Elegant do.	2	10	0
22—Elegant Pair China Vases, beautifully painted	2	10	0
23—Elegant Pair China Vases	2	10	0
24—Ladies' Gold Bracelet	3	10	0
25—Elegant Pair China Vases	2	5	0
26—Pair of China Vases	1	10	0
27—Gents' Solid Gold Signet Ring	2	0	0
28—Ladies Ring Set with Turquois	1	10	0
29—Gents Gold Scarf Pin	1	10	0
30—Gents Gold Scarf Pin	1	10	0
31—Ladies Gold Broach	1	10	0
32—Ladies Gold Regard Ring	1	0	0
33—1 Sett enamelled Studs	1	0	0
34—1 Gold Scarf Pin, real topaz Stone	1	0	0
35—1 Sett of enamelled Studs	1	0	0
36—1 Gold Scarf Pin	1	10	0
37—1 Gold Hunting Locket	1	5	0
38—1 Solid Gold London made Pencil Case	1	0	0
39 to 105—67 prizes consisting of a Diamond Pointed Gold Pen, with Silver Case at 10s. each	33	5	0
	£243	5	0
210 Subscribers at $4 each is	210	0	0
In favour of Subscribers	£33	5	0

Catalogues are now ready for delivery, and the Goods are on view at the Office of the Subscribers.
D. FISHER & CO.,
22, St. François Xavier Street.
☞ Prizes to be drawn as soon as the List is filled up.
Montreal, March 21, 1850. 35

GRAND LOTTERY.

THE Subscribers beg to submit to the Public, the following splendid assortment of VALUABLE PRIZES, to be drawn by LOTTERY, on account of Messrs. M. ROSSIN & CO., 133, Notre Dame Street, for which 250 TICKETS of $4 EACH will be issued. The Prizes to be 75 in number, and will include:—

	£	s.	d.
An elegant Fine Toned Rosewood Pianoforte, value	£35	0	0
A splendid Set, comprising a 21-Day Clock, and pair of Vases, all of the finest Porcelain and artistic finish, with Glass Shades	30	0	0
A Set Solid Silver Desert Knives and Forks, English make Guildhall Work, Pearl Handles, in Rosewood case	20	0	0
A large Electro Silver Salver, modern pattern	15	0	0
A Gold Hunting Lever Watch, 13 holes Jewelled	15	0	0
A Gold Geneva Watch best make	11	10	0
A do do do do	11	10	0
A Superior English Lever Silver Watch, with Gold Key	8	0	0
A Handsome and Complete Gentlemen's Dressing Case, large size, with Finest Fittings	6	10	0
A Rich Electro Silver Bread-Basket, best quality and neatest style	5	10	0
One Dozen Best Electro Silver Table Spoons, Threaded Pattern	5	10	0
A Silver Hunting Geneva Watch	4	10	0
A do do do do	4	10	0
A Bread-Basket, best Sheffield Plate	3	15	0
A Butter Cooler, best Electro Silver	3	0	0
A do do Sheffield Plate	2	10	0
A Lady's Dressing Case, complete	2	10	0
A Pair Electro Silver Candlesticks	3	0	0
—ALSO,—			
57 Minor Prizes, value	62	15	0
In all 75 Prize	£250	0	0

Catalogues will be prepared, and the Goods on view at the Stores of the Subscribers, on TUESDAY, the 5th inst. The Drawing will take place on or about the 25th of this month.

Tickets may be had, either from Messrs. ROSSIN & CO., or
SCOTT & GLASSFORD,
27 204, St. Paul Street.

P. S.—Parties in the country, desiring tickets by addressing S. & G. enclosing remittance and paying postage, will meet prompt attention.

LOTTERY.

J. G. SHIPWAY intends disposing of by LOTTERY the following PRIZES. The Tickets will be FOUR DOLLARS each, 115 Subscribers.

	£	s.	d.
A Splendid Bay Mare value	£25	0	0
A very Handsome Pair of Pistols, Silver Mounted, new	15	0	0
A Gentleman's Gold Watch	7	10	0
A Lady's do do	6	0	0
A Gold Guard Chain	2	0	0
A Silver Watch, Lever	7	0	0
A Small Model Ship	3	15	0
An Accordeon	1	5	0
A Pair very Handsome Wine Coolers, Silver Edged	18	0	0
A Mechanical Picture in a very Handsome Frame (curious)	15	0	0
An Oil Painting	7	10	0
An Easy Chair, beautifully ornamented in Berlin Wool Work	7	10	0
	£115	10	0

The above articles are all valued considerably under the cost prices. They may be seen at the Subscriber's Auction Rooms, on Friday next, where tickets may be had.

A Committee of Subscribers will arrange the drawing.
J. G. SHIPWAY.
February 28. 26

LOTTERY.

THE Subscriber will dispose of by LOTTERY, 50 Subscribers at FOUR DOLLARS each.
A very Excellent GRAND PIANOFORTE, in a Rosewood Case, cost £120.
Tickets may had at the Subscriber's Office, where the Instrument may be seen.
J. G. SHIPWAY.
February 28. 26

FOR SALE by the Subscribers:—
130 boxes T D PIPES
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & CO.
June 12.

PIG IRON—
50 Tons No. 1 PIG IRON low for *cash.*
CHARLES BOCKUS.
October 31. 184

500 BALES COTTON
Wadding and Batting
FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, Agent for the Christieville Factory.
GEORGE BENT.
June 2. 80

C. SOLOMON
HAS REMOVED to the premises of SIR JAS. STUART, No. 1, corner of Notre Dame and St. Lambert Streets, lately occupied by Messrs James Connell & Co.
May 7 T—57

S. LINDENBERG.
(Late Band Sergeant 19th Regt.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that, having taken up his residence in this city, he tenders his services as Teacher of the "FLUTE" and "VIOLIN." Having been upwards of THIRTY YEARS in the above celebrated Band, he flatters himself that he will give satisfaction to those who may honour him with their patronage.

Parties furnished with a QUADRILLE BAND, and MUSIC ARRANGED for Amateur Bands, &c., by applying to S. L., at KIRKUP'S Buildings, St. Mary Street, opposite Visitation Street, Quebec Suburbs,
Montreal, March 26, 1850. 37-2m

For Sale,

TWO MILLS—one Saw and the other G[illegible] with a Furnace or Kiln for drying Grain; a HOUSE and about One Hundred Acres of LAND all situated in the Township of Kilkenny.
For conditions of Sale, apply to FRANCOIS RENAUD, Notary, St. Lin, or to the undersigned, proprietors, in Montreal.
F. RENUAD & CO.
March 19. 34

ROYAL SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION.
FOR THE
Promotion of the Fine Arts.

THE Subscribers have received instructions to keep OPEN the LIST for the current Year, till the 31st May next. Parties who have forgotten to send their Subscriptions, or who may wish to contribute for the first time, may therefore send the amount (26s 3d) on or before the above day.
ARMOUR & RAMSAY,
Hon. Secys.
March 30, 1850. 39

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF
SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have this day, made important reductions in the price of the greater portion of the SCHOOL BOOKS published by them. In particular they invite attention to the new issue of
THE NATIONAL SCHOOL BOOKS, now so extensively used throughout the Province.
WALKER'S SCHOOL DICTIONARY, a large and superior edition.
CANADIAN SCHOOL ATLAS.
MURRAY'S LARGE GRAMMAR.
MURRAY'S SMALL GRAMMAR.
THE CHILD'S OWN PRAYER BOOK, &c. &c. &c.
ARMOUR & RAMSAY.
March 30. 39

IN THE PRESS,
TABLES OF ADVANCE, to facilitate the calculation of the price of imported goods.
—ALSO,—
A NEW edition of FESSENDEN'S EXCHANGE TABLES, to which is added, a Table for calculating the relative value of Commissariat Exchange to the current rate.
ARMOUR & RAMSAY.
March 30. 39

Merchant's & Bankers' Books.

A LARGE STOCK of LEDGERS, JOURNALS, DAY, CASH, and other BOOKS always on hand, or RULED and BOUND to any pattern, in the best style.

PRINTING.

Having lately made a considerable addition to their Stock of Type, the Subscribers are prepared to execute such orders as they may be favoured with for Printing BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BLANK FORMS, &c., &c.
ARMOUR & RAMSAY.
March 30. 39

NEW BOOKS
RECEIVED THIS DAY BY EXPRESS.

LAKE SUPERIOR, its Physical Character, Vegetation and Animals, by Agisis and Cabot, beautifully illustrated
Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Chalmers, by his Son-in-law, Dr. Hanna
White Jacket; or the World in a Man of War, by Herman Melville, author of "Typee," &c.
Edinburgh Review (London Edition) for Jan.
United States Official Register for 1849
The Poultry Book, by Dr. J. C. Bennett, with numerous illustrations
The Boston Melodian, a choice collection of Songs, Glees, Rounds, &c., 2 vols
Noel and Chapsall's French Grammar, by Seaman
Ollendorff's Primary Lessons in French
With a complete assortment of the latest and best Works, in cheap form.
For Sale by
R. & C. CHALMERS.
April 2. 40

HARDWARE.

THE Subscribers being disposed to relinquish the RETAIL DEPARTMENT of their business, are prepared to treat with parties, for the sale of the STOCK and GOOD WILL. The present assortment is principally new, and in good condition, and is, in every respect, the best Retail Stock in the city. Their usual importation will be received by the first spring vessels, and such portions of it as were intended for their Retail would be included in the sale. The business has increased rapidly, every year, since its commencement, and notwithstanding the general depression in the Retail Trade, for some time back, the present year forms no exception. The Subscribers have no hesitation in saying, that the Establishment is the most flourishing and extensive one of its kind in Canada, and that it offers inducements to parties desirous of embarking or extending in the RETAIL HARDWARE LINE that are rarely to be met with.

A LEASE of the STORE and such other parts of the PREMISES as would be required, can be obtained from the advertisers, for three years, from the first of May next, and they have no doubt but that a favorable arrangement could be immediately made for a further Lease, if required.

The Subscribers take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the patronage of their numerous Retail Customers, and beg to inform them, that as with their assistance, they have been enabled to establish a business which is too good to close, they will carry it on as heretofore, unless they meet with a desirable successor, for whom, or themselves, as the case may be, they beg respectfully to solicit a continuance of the valuable support hitherto extended.
BRYSON & FERRIERS.
March 7. 29

Webster's Spring Wheat.

500 MINOTS of the above very superior SEED WHEAT, in quantities to suit purchasers.
WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.,
Agents,
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.
March 23. 36

Dear Sir,—I have ground some of your new variety of Wheat, and consider it a superior article.
(Signed,) IRA GOULD,
ARTHUR WEBSTER, Esq., City Mills,
&c. &c. &c.

Choice Flower Seeds.

250 VARIETIES of British and Canadian FLOWER SEEDS, growth of 1849, grown expressly for the undersigned, and selected with special reference to the climate of Canada.
An allowance made upon taking a quantity.
Descriptive Catalogues to purchasers, gratis.
WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.,
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.
March 23. 36

Agricultural Seeds.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale:—
Fine Sifted Timothy Seed
Large Vermont Clover do
Western do
White Dutch do
Large Alteringham Carrot
Mangle Wurtzel
Swedish Turnip Seeds
Yellow Aberdeen do
White Globe
A large assortment of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS just received from ENGLAND, *via* New York.
S. J. LYMAN & Co.,
Place d'Armes.
March 2 27

BEST BERMUDA ARROWROOT for Sale in small packages.
JAS. GORDON & CO.
March 23. 36

LEGAL SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MONTREAL, TO WIT: } PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Lands and Premises will be sold at the time and place as mentioned below: an opposition *a fin de conserver*, may be filed at any time within two days next after the return of the Writ.

VENDITIONI EXPONAS, A LA FOLLE ENCHERE.

MONTREAL TO WIT: No. 1314. } ALEXANDER SIMPSON, CHARLES SMITH ROSS, & ROBERT M'NAUGHT, all of the City and District of Montreal, Esqs, Assignees in due form of Law, appointed to the Bankrupt Estate and Effects of JOHN M. TOBIN, of the said City and District of Montreal, now a Bankrupt, heretofore Merchant, and formerly Co-Partner with the late ANDREW MURISON, heretofore carrying on Business at Montreal aforesaid in Co-Partnership, under the name and style of TOBIN & MURISON, and the said ROBERT McNAUGHT, in his capacity of Curator in due form of Law appointed to the vacant Estate and Succession of the said late ANDREW MURISON, Plaintiffs, against the Lands and Tenements of JOHN TULLY, of the City and District of Nontreal, Esquire, Trader, Defendant.

The said Lands and Tenements mentioned and described in the Schedule marked A, annexed to the said Writ, as follows; to wit:

1. A Lot of Ground or Emplacement, situate in the St. Ann Suburb, in the city of Montreal, within the Fief Nazareth, and known and distinguished on the ground plan of the said Fief as lot number one hundred and fifty-nine, containing forty-five feet in front, by ninety feet in depth, without warranty as to precise measure; bounded in front by Dalhousie Street, on one side by lots numbers one hundred and sixty-one, and one hundred and sixty two, on the other side by lot number one hundred and fifty-eight, and in rear by lot number one hundred and eight, with an old brick house and other buildings thereon erected. The said lot of ground and premises, above mentioned, is holding of the Fief Nazareth, and subject to such seigniorial dues as are stipulated in the original deeds of concession, and is moreover subject and will be sold subject to an annual and perpetual ground rent, *rente annuelle foncière, perpetuelle et non rachetable*, of three pounds currency, for every superficies of four thousand and fifty feet contained in the said lot, payable annually on the first day of May of each and every year, to John J. Day, Esquire, of the city of Montreal, Advocate, his heirs and assigns, up to the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and afterwards to the administratrices of the property of the poor of the Hôtel Dieu, of Montreal, and their successors for ever, also subject to the *droit de retrait* in favor of the Ladies of the Hôtel Dieu, of Montreal, or other persons administering the Property of the poor of the Hôtel Dieu, of Montreal, in case of sale, and this is preference to all others even the *parens lignagers.*

To be Sold, subject as aforesaid, at OUR OFFICE, in the City of Montreal, on the TWELFTH day of APRIL next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon; at the *folle enchere*, costs and charges of EDWARD SALLEY of the City of Montreal, Drover, who, heretofore, became the purchaser of the said Land and Tenements, but neglected to pay into our hands, the amount of his purchase money, according to the conditions of Sale.

The said writ returnable the sixteenth day of April next.
BOSTON & COFFIN,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 22nd March, 1850. } u—36

Sale by Authority of Justice.

ON SUNDAY the FOURTEENTH of April next, will be SOLD at the DOOR of the PARISH CHURCH of the PARISH of ST. REMI, after divine service in the morning, the REAL ESTATE described below, of which one undivided half belongs to Mr. EDWARD SAWYER, who is the usufructuary of the other undivided half, his Children becoming usufructuaries after the death of their Father, and his Grand Children, should there be any, the proprietors, to wit:—

A FARM situated in the Parish of St. Remi, and Seigniory of Lassalle, consisting of two arpents in width, by thirty arpents, more or less, in depth, bounded in front, by the south road, Longuinet Mannor, in rear by the property of Chrisante Arrelle, on one side by the property of Joseph Hugues Martin, Esq., and on the other, by a farm, of which one undivided half belongs to Mrs. Sarah Proctor, widow of the late Philippe Sawyer; Mr. Moses Sawyer, and after him his children being the usufructuaries of the other undivided half, and his Grand Children, should there be any, its proprietors—upon the above described farm, to be Sold. There is a dwelling house, stable, carriage house, barn, &c.

The conditions of Sale will be notified at the time of Sale, and in the mean time, may be learned by applying to the undersigned Notary, or to Mr. EDWARD SAWYER, at St. Remi.
P. BENOIT, N.P.
St. Remi, March 11, 1850. T—31

To be Sold by Authority of Justice.

ON SUNDAY the FIFTH of MAY next, at the DOOR of the PARISH CHURCH of ST. EUSTACHE, after Divine Service in the Morning, the REAL ESTATE, hereafter described, belonging to the succession of the late HYACINTHE LEMAIRE ST. GERMAIN, in his lifetime Esquire, of the said Parish of St. Eustache, to the highest and last bidder, to wit:—

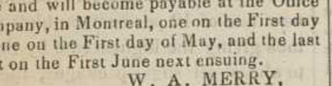
1st.—An undivided fifth of a Building Lot situated on the north side of the main street in the Village of St. Eustache, containing one half arpent in front by one arpent in depth, bounded in front by the said street, in rear by a building lot in the second range, on one side by Ste. Elmire street, and on the other by the representatives of the late Jacques Dorion, without buildings.

2nd.—A Building Lot situated in the said Village of St. Eustache, of about fifty feet in front, by about half an acre in depth, bounded in front by the river Jesus, in rear by Isaie Foisi, on one hand by a street leading to the river, and on the other by Madam Dorion, widow, with a house and other buildings.

3rd.—A Building Lot situated in the said Village of St. Eustache, comprising an arpent, more or less in front, extending in depth to the main street leading to the river Jesus, bounded on one hand by the representatives of Messire Jacques Paquin, and on the other, by Madam Dorion, widow, with a wooden house, stables, sheds and other out buildings.

4th.—A Farm situated on the north bank of the river du Chêne, in the said Parish of St. Eustache, comprising four arpents and a half in front, by forty arpents in depth, bounded in front by the said river, in rear, partly by the lands of Chicot and partly by those of Côte St. Louis, on one hand, by Charles Dolbec, Esq., and on the other, by Louis Lanthier, with a barn built thereon—from forty to fifty arpents in standing wood. This farm is advantageously situated, only two miles from the Village of St. Eustache.

The conditions of Sale will be notified on the day of Sale; and may in the meantime be ascertained by application to GODFROI BAUDET, Esquire, at Côteau du Lac, or to the undersigned Notary at St. Eustache.
F. E. GLOBENSKI, N. P.
St. Eustache, 3rd April, 1850. b t—41



CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Three Calls of FIVE POUNDS each, per Share, on the New Capital Stock of the CHAMPLAIN and ST LAWRENCE RAILROAD COMPANY, have been made and will become payable at the Office of the Company, in Montreal, one on the First day of April, one on the First day of May, and the last Instalment on the First June next ensuing.
W. A. MERRY,
Secretary.
Montreal, February 12, 1850. 19

TEAS—
50 Half Chests Finest SOUCHONG
For Sale by
J. B. TORRY.
April 6. 42

NEW CITY GAS COMPANY OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the LOSSES sustained by the NEW CITY GAS COMPANY, from delay and non-payment of their Accounts during the past year, they have determined upon adopting the following TARIFF of PRICES for GAS, from the 1st May, 1850, to 1st May, 1851.

By this TARIFF it will be seen that a Discount of 25 PER CENT, or ONE-FOURTH will be allowed to such parties, as make payment of their Accounts, within fourteen days of the end of each Quarter, thereby reducing the price to the PRESENT RATE to those who PAY PROMPTLY.

REGULATIONS.

TARIFF OF PRICES PER ANNUM FOR CONTRACT BURNERS FROM
1st May, 1850, to 1st May, 1851.

Description of Burners.	Dusk to 8, P.M.	Dusk to 9, P.M.	Dusk to 10, P.M.	Dusk to 11, P.M	Dusk to 12 o'clock.	Dusk to 1, A.M.	Dusk to 2, A.M.	Extra for during Day.
	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d.
Patent Flat Jet	2 13 4	3 6 8	4 3 4	4 16 8	5 10 0	6 5 0	7 0 0	3 6 8
Batwing or 12 hole Argand	4 0 0	5 13 4	7 0 0	8 6 8	9 13 4	10 14 0	11 15 0	5 13 4

One-Sixth additional on the above to parties using Gas on Sunday.

Charge by Meter 16s. 8d. per 1000 cubic feet.

The Gas Rent whether by Meter or Burner, is to be paid Quarterly, and will be due, upon the 1st day of August, November, February, and May.

All parties who shall call at the Gas Office, Gabriel Street, Griffintown, on or before the FOURTEENTH day of August, November, February, and May, and shall there make payment in full of their Gas Rent, due upon the first day of these months, respectively, shall be allowed a discount of 25 PER CENT on all the above rates.

Persons making payment after the Fourteenth day of the month, will be charged the full rate.

To cover the expense of repair attending the use of Meters, the following Quarterly Rent, for the hire of each Meter according to size has been established.

2 and 3 Lt Meter	2s. 0d.	per Quarter.		45 Lt Meter	8s. 0d.	per Quarter.
5 do	2s. 6d.	do.		50 do	9s. 0d.	do.
10 do	3s. 0d.	do.		60 do	11s. 0d.	do.
20 do	4s. 6d.	do.		80 do	14s. 0d.	do.
30 do	5s. 6d.	do.		100 do	17s. 6d.	do.

The proportion of tube to number of Burners, in order to ensure a sufficient supply of Light, is given in the following table, and parties who either have, or may have, their places fitted up, with smaller pipes, or greater lengths of tube, to the number of Burners, cannot have a proper supply of Gas.

SIZE OF TUBING, INSIDE MEASURE.	GREATEST LENGTH ALLOWED.	GREATEST NUMBER OF BURNERS.
⅜ Inch.	20 Feet.	2 Burners.
½ do	30 do	4 do
⅝ do	40 do	8 do
¾ do	50 do	12 do
1 do	70 do	20 do
1¼ do	100 do	40 do
1½ do	150 do	60 do
2 do	200 do	100 do

Particular attention is requested to the following Clause of the Gas Company's Charter:—

XIX.—And be it enacted, That if any person or persons, whether principal or workman or party employing such, shall join or connect any pipe to the main or service pipes of the said Company, or shall in any way lay, join, or connect any pipe for the supply of any new light or burner, to any pipe whatsoever, containing Gas, without having first received the consent of the Company or their Agent in writing, then such person or persons or party employing such, shall for every offence forfeit and pay to the said Company the sum of twenty-five pounds currency, and also a further sum of one pound for each day such pipe shall so remain, or be imprisoned for the term of one calender month in the Common Gaol.

By order of the Directors,
W. R. FALCONER,
Manager.
New City Gas Company's Office,
Gabriel Street, Griffintown,
Montreal, April 3, 1850. r—41

Fresh Seeds.

THE undersigned have just received their supply of ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS via New York; they consist of Prince Albert, Woodford's, Charlton and various other kinds of Peas; Early York, Drumhead, Sugar Loaf, Imperial and a great variety of Cabbage; Attringham, Long Orange, White Field and Blood Red Carrot; Mangle Wurtzel, Swedish, Yellow Aberdeen and White Globe Turnip, and every other kind of Garden Seed.
SHAKER'S Red Onion Seeds.
N.B.—The Seeds of 1849 are of very superior quality and lower than usual in price.
JOHN CARTER & CO.,
St. Paul Street.
February 2, 1850. 15

Agricultural Seeds,

TRUE VERMONT, or Northern Red Clover Seed
Red Dutch Clover
White do do
Fine Reaped Timothy
Spring Tares
Red Top Grass Seed
Yellow Globe Mangel Wurtzel
Long Red do do
Green Top Swedish Turnip
Purple do do do
&c. &c. &c.
WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.,
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.
March 23 36

Fresh Garden Seeds.

AN Extensive Assortment of English and other GARDEN SEEDS just received via New York.
ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.,
Next the Court House.
March 21. 35

Large White Field Carrot,

GROWN by one of the Subscribers, and warranted superior for field culture.
WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.,
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.
March 23. 36

FINE ASH LEAVED KIDNEY POTATOES.
WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.,
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.
March 23. 36

ROYAL MAIL STEAMER.

SEEDS—SEEDS—SEEDS.

JUST RECEIVED per Mail Steamer "Niagara" via Boston, a large assortment of Fresh GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS, including several new varieties of early PEAS.
WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.,
194 & 196, St. Paul Street.
February 21. 23

Clover Seeds.

ENGLISH Red and White CLOVER
Dutch do
Rawdon do
Western do
All warranted fresh and of prime quality.
ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.,
Next the Court House.
March 21. 35

Seed Wheat from Oregon,

FOR SALE by L. RENAUD & FRERE,—They have had some ground expressly for experiment, and it makes Flour equally as good as the best Upper Canada Fall Wheat. It produces a great deal more than any other sort of Wheat. To encourage the Farmers to sow it, they will sell it at COST PRICE.
Montreal, April 4, 1850. 1m ts—41

PAINTING, PAPER-HANGING AND GLAZING.

FRANCIS CLARKE wishes to return thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the large share of patronage bestowed on him for the last ten years; and, at the same time, to say, he is still to be found at his old stand, No. 10, Alexander Street, where he intends to pursue his usual system of punctuality and despatch, as he is now carrying on business solely on his own account.
February 28. dde—26

To the Ladies.

LADIES' India Rubber Gloves for gardening
—ALSO,—
Gentlemen's Long and Short India Rubber Driving Gloves, Mittens, &c. &c. &c.
WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.,
Sole Agents for Canada.
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.
March 23. 36

THE MONKLAND'S POLKA.

ON Hand a few copies of this POLKA, by J. C. BRAUNIES, Professor of Music.
—ALSO,—
The POLKA MAZOURKA, by the Countess of EROLL.
MEAD, BROTHERS & CO.,
110, Notre Dame Street.
February 7 17

Firewood.

THE Subscriber has on hand a quantity of TAMARAC, HEMLOCK, SOFT MAPLE, &c., as well as the BEST HARD FIRE WOOD, which he will dispose of in lots to suit purchasers at low prices.
☞ Charitable Institutions supplied on reasonable terms.
WILLIAM RODDEN.
December 14. 228

Quebec Mining Company.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY are hereby notified, that a FURTHER INSTALMENT of ONE SHILLING AND THREE PENCE per Share is called in, payable at the OFFICE of the COMPANY in QUEBEC, on WEDNESDAY, 15th MAY next.
By order,
LIONEL BONNER.
Acting Secy.
Quebec, March 14, 1850. 3m—34

LAVENDER,
MERCHANT & MILITARY TAILOR,
Notre Dame Street,

BEGS respectfully to return thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal patronage he has so long received, and to announce that henceforth he will do business for READY MONEY ONLY.

H. L. will early receive his Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, of the best quality and most Fashionable Styles.

The strictest attention and economy will be devoted to the Making-up, and a first rate article produced at the lowest possible price.

To make room for New Goods, until the end of April, he will SELL at COST PRICE, his READY-MADE STOCK, consisting of best Frock and Dress Coats, Chesterfields, Shooting Coats, Vests, Trowsers, &c., FOR READY MONEY ONLY.
March 26. 1y—37

To Masons and Stone Cutters.

PROPOSALS are desired by H. CORSE, for CUTTING OUT the ARCHES in front of his House, in Great St. James Street, that now so greatly disfigure it, and replace them by TRUE ELIPTIC ones, according to the original design.
—ALSO,—
For putting the REAR FRONT, on Fortification Lane (as far as it can be done), equal in execution of Workmanship to that agreed upon with Mr. BROWN.
—ALSO,—
For UNDER-PINNING, in an efficient manner, a portion of the WALLS of the House, where there has been an *extraordinary* deficiency.

Any information respecting the work will be given by MR. CORSE, and the proposals may be given in any time in the ensuing April.
March 23, 1850. 36

MONTREAL HIGH SCHOOL,
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED
THE ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

PARENTS and GUARDIANS are informed that the School is to be continued in the present healthy and convenient Building, and under the present management.

The system of instruction is modelled from that pursued in the great Public Schools of England and Scotland, but undue time and attention are not given to the Classics to the prejudice of other branches of education equally essential.

The COURSE comprises Latin, Greek, English and French Literature, the general Truths of the Christian Religion, the various branches of Mathematics, Familiar Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Elocution, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, Writing, Arithmetic and Book-Keeping.

Drawing is added if required, but there is an extra charge for it.

The year is divided into Four Terms.
The First Term commences........August 20th.
The Second do do ....November 6th
The Third do do ....February 1st.
The Fourth do do ....April 25th.

The FEES, which are payable in advance, are as follows:—
The First and Second Classes £2 10 0 per Term.
The Third, Fourth & Fifth do £2 0 0 do
Preparatory School............£1 5 0 do
and 2s. 6d. per Term for Stationery.

In order to extend the advantages of this School to those who live at a distance, arrangements have been made to receive BOARDERS, to the formation of whose moral character, advancement in learning, and personal comfort, every care and attention will be given.

The Rector's Terms are £50 a Year; those of the First Master are from £35 to £45.
Montreal, March 23, 1850. r s—36

REGISTRY OFFICE,
COUNTY OF MONTREAL.

THE REGISTRAR for the COUNTY OF MONTREAL informs the public, that from this date DOCUMENTS fyled in this OFFICE, will be ready for delivery 15 days after deposit.
G. H. RYLAND,
Registrar.
March 20, 1850. ts 3m—35

THE Subscriber having been appointed ATTORNEY to the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN LUCKIN, requests those persons who have Demands against the said Estate to present them, duly authenticated; and those who owe to the Estate, to pay their Accounts—otherwise they will be put into the hands of a Lawyer for Collection.
LOUIS MARCHAND,
Atty. to the Estate of JOHN LUCKIN.
St. Johns, 25th March, 1850. m t—38

POETRY.

LOVE.
[BY JAMES HENDERSON.]

Love is a spark of Deity that glows within the soul.
Love is the gift of Him who framed creation's mighty whole;
Its hallowed feelings ever more a pure delight impart,
And wake the noblest sympathies that thrill the human heart;
It shines in friendship's holy smile, in pity's tearful eye—
A solace sweet to soothe the breast—a balm when grief is nigh!

There is a silent eloquence in nature's winning smiles,
On every hand, on every strand of ocean's countless isles;
It breathes with accents of delight a language soft and clear,
As ever fell in whispers sweet on beauty's pensive ear;
And who may see the beautiful of nature's festal hours,
Nor feel how love can bless the heart, as dews refresh the flowers?

But fairest far of nature's works, of nature's glourious plan,
Is she whose gentle smiles make earth a paradise to man;
For woman's love can cheer his days, and calm his troubled breast,
And win him to achievements high, the noblest and the best;
Oh, 'tis a boon of priceless worth, a treasure richer far
Than trophies by the victor won on the red fields of war!

All hail the hope!—the time draws near when love shall rule the earth,
And smile within the royal hall and round the peasant's hearth;
When Peace shall bring her sacred torch diffusing heavenly light,
To chase away the brooding gloom of error's fearful night;
When days of beauty and of joy our blessings shall increase,
And man shall greet his brother man in bonds of love and peace.

From the St. John's News.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.

For a short time past considerable excitement has prevailed here in consequence of the performances of a person calling himself Dr. Clarke, and a great number of persons have gone to the expense of taking lessons, and thus perfecting themselves in this extraordinary science. It has been our lot, however, to fall in with a friend well versed in this science, who has been kind enough to hand in for publication. "The general outline of Electro-Biology,—its Communications and By laws," and we trust, in laying it before the public, that those who paid for instructions in the art will not accuse us of wishing to "take the bread" out of their mouth, but will duly give us credit for a wish to instruct the uninitiated.

THE GENERAL OUTLINES OF ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, WITH ITS COMMUNICATIONS AND BY-LAWS.

Electro-Biology is the wonder of the world though every man is capable of being an operator to a greater or less degree. The first idea to be derived from Electro-Biology is the will to be, or in other words, a government of the intellectual faculties—the will controls the person. There is not a single action performed without the will being the governing principle. There are two properties contained within the system, to control all the voluntary, involuntary, and simple motions of a person. The two are these: one is termed the nervous vital fluid, which tends to form an equilibrium throughout the system, the other being an electrical agent by which this fluid is controlled. In order to control the intellectual faculties, or reasoning power, these properties must be thrown upon the mind, or rather the nervous system, there being nine pairs of nerves concentrated in the brain of a man and its tributaries, which extend thought. They also concentrate in the hollow of the foot, and hand. Before taking the Electro-Biological communication, the operator should be equiped with a small galvanic battery, or circle which should be held by the subject twenty minutes, in the hollow of the hand, where the, main nerves of the system concentrate by keeping the eye steadily upon it for that term of time, which forms an electrical chain. The next is the Electro-Biological communication to be taken.

First, place the thumb between the two centre fingers upon the main nerve, with one hand; then place the other upon the back part of the head, placing the small finger in the hollow of the neck, with the next two fingers on the projecting part of the head; then after holding a sufficient length of time, withdraw and place it upon the optic nerve; likewise make a few passes across the forehead; tell them to make close their eyes, then draw the fluid over the lid, tell them in a firm voice, after placing the thumb on the optic nerve, they cannot open them. Firmness is necessary in the operation. The next motion is to draw the fluid upon the jaws, by making passes downwards upon the jaws, on the exterior parts. After you have control of the eyes and mouth, it is generally determined you have control of the person, though in some cases you have not. Next set the hands in motion, then, by turning yours at the same time, and as before mentioned, tell him in a firm voice he cannot stop. The same is to be understood concerning all motion and taste. The next, place him in a chair by making passes downwards from his head to the chair. 3rd. Let the subject stand in an upright position making passes downwards from his head to the floor. 4th. Put a cane in his hand holding his hand parrallel and stiff, make passes from the shoulder to the hand. 5th. Place his hand in yours, then make passes from the shoulder to the hand. 6th take hold of the subject's hand, by placing your thumb between his two middle fingers, then by taking a sharp knife, prick your own thumb, and by the electrical chain that is formed, it pricks their own hand, telling them to be careful, and not to let it prick themselves. As respects the sight, hearing, and speech, it is done by the same calls; to affect the hearing, paralyse the organic nerve by throwing the influence into the ear upon the organic nerve; the sight, by throwing upon the optic nerve, that is, by passes over the forehead. 7th. The speech, by throwing upon the lingle nerve, at the same time, after the paralysis is formed, keep your finger in motion before the eye of the subject, telling him that he cannot. 8th. The taste may be affected by making certain revolutions over the glass, at the same time he tastes place your finger upon the organ of alimentiveness, which lays back of the ear, or under the ear, and tell him to taste, &c., &c., &c., &c.; if it be spirituous liquors you give him, in order to make him intoxicated, make passes round the head, telling him firmly it is so or the reality of the thing.

Be it here understood distinctly, that galvanism and electricity are two distinct properties, one is of a more gross substance than the other, electricity is the property here combined to operate in this way, galvanism is used in propelling news through on the Telegraph wires, &c. In explaining this to others be careful and not confound them together, but give it as clear and concise as possible.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY.—Blessed be the young eyes that shall see its future through of fifty years! Blessed be the ears that shall hear the clock strike the century hour of Nineteen Hundred! Blessed be those who shall ascend that Pisgah's top of time, and look back over the pathway of humanity to this hour, and contemplate its great progress points, and the events of happy augury and impulse which shall divide the distance like, illuminated milestones along the road. And blessed be the eyes that shall look futureward from that sublime stand-point, and see what God has prepared for human vision within the horizon of that distant day. And many eyes now fixed upon these lines will see that day, and contemplate its past and future; and some of the grey headed men and women of that epoch may remember these words in connexion with its anniversary. For there are thousands of young minds, on both sides of the Atlantic, who have learned to sympathise with the spirit of the philanthropic movements of the present day. The men who had borne the brunt and burden of these movements may be permitted to pass over a little way into the Canaan of the next half-century; but, one by one, they will disappear, and the ark of the cause be transferred to the shoulders of those now in the morning of life. Children of to-day!—fathers of the first men of 1900! God and humanity expect that you will do your duty, and be true to your high trust and vocation.

The *Wesleyan Times*, says—"Our columns to-day contain a fresh instance of ecclesiastical despotism on the part of the dominant faction of the Wesleyan conference. The editor of this journal has been expelled, by one of the chief actors in the Manchester inquisition, for the crime of editorship. Our professional brethren, both in the metropolis and in the provinces, will doubtless be surprised to learn that editing a public journal is a crime of such magnitude as to merit the extremest penalty a modern ecclesiastical conclave can inflict—that of excommunication."

DETAILS OF NEWS
BY THE
STEAMSHIP "EUROPA."

THE LONDON TIMES ON COLONIAL INDEPENDENCE.

"It must be admitted, however, that the question of our national armament is just now affected by new and extraordinary circumstances, which received a very cursory notice from Mr. Fox Maule. For every six soldiers we have at home four are in our colonies or foreign stations, besides three more in the pay of the East India Company. This, however, but inadequately represents the extent of the colonial demand. Of the sixty thousand soldiers at home, a proportion is absolutely required for the relief of the colonial service, and though it is true that whilst at home they are as much a defence as if they were never to go abroad, still all things considered, it is a very moderate estimate to set down ten thousand as the additional reserve, or the dead weight, necessary for the relief of the colonies and foreign stations, besides three for India. But of late years our colonial relations have undergone a very great change. By independent processes the mother country and the colonies have been gradually and almost unconsciously arriving at similar conclusions. The old theory of a mercantile interest possessed by the mother country in the colonies, as well as the old claim to govern them with a special view to our interest, is abandoned. We are now more a great sisterhood of independent states than a household under parental government. It is the interest of all to hold together, but it is no more our interest to retain our nominal supremacy than it is the interest of the colonies to acknowledge it. It is become the clear duty of each colony to organize itself and provide for its own internal security and peace. As for control, the Mother Country does not wish to maintain a policy or a Government in a colony against the wishes of the colonial population. Thus that moiety of our army which we have hitherto kept up for the colonies has lost all its uses except for their defence against a common foe. This materially affects the question of our national armament. It was, however, but slightly alluded to by the Secretary at War last night. If it had received any consideration, the only result was the proposed reduction of 4,126 men, which is quite insufficient, except on the supposition that at present we understand our position but imperfectly, and are feeling our way slowly and securely to a better understanding.

THE REPEALED NAVIGATION LAWS.

The following are the most interesting of the recent instances in which the repeal of the navigation laws has been made available for the importation of foreign goods in vessels belonging to other foreign countries:—The vessel Hebe, belonging to Russia, from Antwerp, with 906 quarters of wheat; the Jeannette, belonging to Hanover, from Rotterdam, a cargo consisting of 95 tons weight of potatoes; the vessel Mary Elizabeth, belonging in this instance to Prince Edward's Island, from Dieppe, with 731 bags of flour; the Cornelia, belonging to Rotterdam, from Nantes, 545 bags of flour; the Jan Heero, from Nantes, 726 bags of flour and 180 quarters of wheat; the Courier de la Mer Noire, belonging to France, from Odessa, with 1,000 quarters of wheat; and the Orient, belonging to Malta, from Odessa, with 1,795 quarters of wheat. The instances in which goods are now brought from the European ports, being the produce of one or the other quarters of the globe, are very numerous, and of various degrees of interest.

CANADA COMPANY.

On Thursday a general meeting of the proprietors took place at the Company's House, St. Helen's-place, for the purpose of electing directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, and to receive the report of the Directors for the year ending the 31st of December.

The Governor, Mr. C. Franks, said the proprietors had first to decide by show of hands upon the re-election of himself as governor; secondly, of Sir John Easthope, James W. Freshfield, and William Wilson, Esq., as directors; and lastly upon appointing Robert Gillespie, Esq., as auditor. There were no other candidates, These parties having been all duly elected,

The Governor proceeded to read a voluminous report on the affairs of the company. By this it appeared that the lands sold and leased in the year 1849 were as follows:—

Sales—Crown reserves, 1920 acres, at an average of 13s 9d per acre; Huron tract, 4221 acres, at an average of 13s 1d per acre—6141 acres, producing £4087 currency; three town lots in Guelph, producing £65, ten town lots in the Huron tract, producing £132. Total, £4284.

Leases—Crown reserves, 16,542 acres, valued when leased at 17s 4d per acre on average, producing an annual rental of £693 currency; Huron tract, 65,241 acres, valued when leased at 15s 7d per acre on average, producing an annual rental of £2438; forty-five town lots in the Huron tract at an annual rental of £27. Total, £3158. Total sold and leased, 87,924 acres.

The receipts in Canada during the year 1849 were: first payments on land sold, £4259; bills receivable, £8989; rent, £8415; interest, £4487; transfer fees, £171; timber cut, £185—Total £26,506 currency.

The report stated that "the company's operations in Canada commenced in 1828, and at that time the population of Western Canada was only 186,345, and the value of assessed property for taxation was £2,579,083; in 1839, assisted by the operations of the company, the population had increased to 407,515, and the assessed property to £5,345,372; and in 1848, being the latest return made, the population was 723,332 persons; and the latest return of assessed property, which is for 1847, amounted to £8,567,001, being a progress, the extraordinary rapidity of which, will bear a most favorable comparison with any part of the United States, and will have considerably exceeded that of some of the older States of the Union. In the Huron District, in which the company are so deeply interested, the progress has been much more rapid than in the rest of the province."

The Governor said that the report was prepared about a week ago, since when some very important information had been received upon the affairs of the company, from Mr. Widder, their commissioner in Canada. It entirely confirmed the view taken by the directors as to the security of the bills receivable.

A proprietor having remarked on the non-allusion to the state of political affairs in Canada.

The Governor said that political allusions were purposely avoided. There was no fear of annexation. A simple mode of curing that feeling, even where it existed, was to do Canada common justice. Canada had repealed all duties on the import of breadstuffs into her provinces. Last year she had a remarkably fine harvest. In the United States the crops were not so good, and immense purchases of wheat were accordingly made for that country. Now the Canadians were decidedly of opinion that the prices they received were reduced exactly to the amount of the 20 per cent duty, exacted upon its importation into the Union, and they only asked the Government at home to get the United States to pass a just law, or if this were not done to tax United States breadstuffs in return. He believed our Government was alive to this matter, but the United States Government was for protection, and therefore difficult to deal with. Let this measure be adopted and it would cure annexation. Hear, hear.)

Expressions of satisfaction with the report, and a vote of thanks to the directors having been given, the proceedings closed.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.
TATTERSALL'S.

The amount of business transacted yesterday was very limited, and, saving the rapid advance of Mahratta for the Northamptonshire Handicap, and a marked decline in Voltigeur for the Derby, was destitute of interest. We subjoin the latest prices:—

COVENTRY STEEPLE CHASE.
4 to 1 agst Rattrap. | 8 to 1 agst Farnham

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE HANDICAP.
6 to 1 agst Mr H Hill's Osterly
6 — 1 do Mr Halford's Harriott
8½— 1 do The Duke of Bedford's Mahratta (take 9 to 1)
13 — 1 do Lord Eglinton's Belus (taken)
20 — 1 do Mr Jacques' Chantry
25 — 1 do Captain Lowther's Bastinado (taken)

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.
2 to 1 agst Mr Gratwicke's Cheerful (taken, and afterwards offered)
25 — 1 do Sir G Heathcote's Black Eagle (taken)
25 — 1 do Lord Eglinton's Testator (taken)
25 — 1 do Captain Lowther's Bastinado

CHESTER CUP.
18 to 1 agts Lord Howth's Peep-o'-Day Boy (taken)
20 — 1 do Mr Merry's Miss Ann (taken)
25 — 1 do Mr Osbaldenston's Fugleman (taken)
25 — 1 do Mr Pedley's Cossack (taken)
25 — 1 do Mr St George's Whim colt
50 — 1 do Mr Gregory's Clermont
1000 —15 do Mr Disney's Sir Richard (taken)

DERBY.
15 to 2 agst Mr W Edwards named Bolingbroke (taken)
11 — 1 do Mr Gratwicke's The Nigger (take 12 to 1)
17 — 1 do Mr Meiklam's The Italian (taken)
20 — 1 do Lord Zetland's Voltigeur
1000 —45 do Lord Airlie's Clincher (taken)
1000 —45 do Lord Eglinton's Mavors (taken)
1000 —45 do Mr Jacques' Mildew (taken)
1000 —15 do Mr Ley's Charley (taken)
20 to 1 each, in one bet, laid agst Italian and Voltigeur, and 20 to 1 afterwards offered agst the latter.

Ghillie Callum and the Knight of Avenel not mentioned.
1000 to 10 agst Cheerful winning the Metropolitan and Newmarket Handicaps and Bolingbroke the Derby (taken.)
30 to 1 to £700 agst Cheerful winning the Metropolitan and Bolingbroke the Derby.
2000 to 100 agst Cheerful and Ghillie Callum for the same events, and 2000 to 25 agst Cheerful and Mildew.

IRELAND.

The Lord Lieutenant is getting ready to depart. His aids-de-camp have got notice to hold themselves in readiness to join their regiments, and the viceregal household are under a month's notice. The effect upon the Irish capital of the withdrawal of the viceregal court is thus predicted by the *Nation*;—"The courts of law will follow the executive—the threatened plunder of the Dublin hospitals will furnish a precedent for the disbanding the few national institutions that remain, and Dublin, which is essentially a capital, essentially a city of gentry, lawyers, officials, and the race of non-producers in general, may drop behind Cork and Belfast (which have learned to live by their own industry) like a bankrupt dandy, without the talents to live or the courage to die."

According to some of the Dublin papers it would appear that the emigration in progress since the opening of the spring has been very considerable, although by no means equal to that of last year, when the agricultural population seemed to be affected by a complete mania. Such vast numbers have emigrated since the commencement of the famine that a decline was to be expected; but the chief cause of the decrease at present is the renewed confidence in the potato, now cultivated to as great an extent as at any former period. Besides, there is a manifest improvement in the condition of the rural population in various districts of the south and west, owing to the cheapness and abundance of food, and the increased employment in spring work in all quarters, and there is therefore, less anxiey amongst the peasantry to "try their fortune in America."

Lord Viscount Gough.—The following resolution has been adopted by the county of Limerick grand jury: Resolved—"That we feel it to be a duty as well as a pleasure to avail ourselves of the opportunity of offering our warmest congratulations to our illustrious countryman, Viscount Gough, upon his return home after an absence of so many years—years of trials, of danger, and of imperishable glory. That we beg also to convey to him (would that we could do so in terms worthy of the subject), both the profound respect that we entertain for his noble and chivalrous character, and the gratitude that we feel for the services which he has rendered the state, and for the lustre as a commander, he has cast upon the British arms and upon the Irish nation."

The grand jury have just ignored the bills which were sent up by the Crown against the Orangemen for an unlawful assembly at Dolly's Brae, but found a true bill against five for a riot. The grand jury requested Judge Crampton to allow his charge to be published. His Lordship, it is understood, acceded to the request.

The generous example of the Queen and Prince Albert, in subscribing a sum of £50 for providing seeds for green crops for the peasantry in the south and west of Ireland, will probably have an excellent effect in promoting so useful an object.

FRANCE.

Three Socialist candidates have been returned for Paris, the other three *moderate* candidates being in a minority, M. Foy, the highest *moderate* candidate on the poll, was several hundreds lower than the least successful Socialist. It is of no use to shut our eyes to this most alarming event. All the hopes of the moderate party are falsified, and that city, which claims to be the most intellectual in Europe, has deliberately chosen three candidates to represent her in the National Assembly who symbolise the principles of ignorance, of terror and of blood.

Paris has spoken. This city, the organ and leader of all France, has declared that Carnot, who made himself infamous by his circulars against education, issued in the time of the Provisional Government is its representative; one of his colleagues is Vidal who was Louis Blanc's deputy in the Luxemburg folly; and the third De Flotte, is an officer without character, who was transported to Belle Isle by Cavaignac for his deeds of blood during the June revolution of 1848. The effect of this election has been to strike consternation in the minds of every rational friend of liberty. It is pretended that the Orleanists have contributed to this result, as they believe that a restoration of the Bourbons can only be effected after the ordeal of another bloody restoration. This we deem perfectly delusive; but view it how we may, more than 120,000 voters in Paris have declared that three persons, whose principles are of the most odious character, are the fit representatives of their deliberate opinions. Of course, credit has received a serious blow. The funds declined three or four per cent; and as no mortal man can conjecture how it will all end, it seems impossible that confidence can be for any length of time fully restored. A struggle of the most fearful kind is impending. The President visited the Place de la Bastile on Wednesday, and the people generally received him favourably. Indeed, every mark of respect was shown to him. The latest news from Paris indicate that a change of Ministry will follow from the success of the Socialists. Although the Conservatives have gained 12 votes out of the 25 vacancies, their general defeat must inevitably lead to the most serious changes. A rumour was afloat that M. Thiers and Count Molé would form a strong Conservative Ministry to arrest the approaching difficulties, but the President and his friends seem overwhelmed with the threatened dangers which surround them.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF LORDS.
March 11.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition on the subject of Sir Thomas Turton's defalcations. He stated that the Indian judges were bound by law to take security, and that he understood they were liable for deficiencies.

RAILWAY AUDIT.

The Government bill was read a second time, with the understanding that opportunity should be given for the consideration of the bill by Lord Stanley.

March 12.

The Royal assent was given to the Party Processions (Ireland) Bill.

March 19.

INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.

Lord BROUGHAM, who appears to be jealously excited by the favour that the project of this exhibition has generally met with, resolved to have a tilt at it in his place in the House of Lords. After a speech in which he derided the intention, he addressed Lord Carlisle by putting his question respecting the erection of a building in Hyde-park for the great exhibition in 1851. He trusted that no such erection would be allowed, and suggested the Victoria-park as a fitter locality.

The Earl of CARLISLE replied that an application from the Commission to erect such a building had been made to the Government, who, as they knew that the projected exhibition was sanctioned by the Sovereign, did not feel themselves justified in throwing any obstacle in its way.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
March 11.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The SECRETARY-AT-WAR moved for a vote of 99,128 men for the the land service, the number being reduced by 4,126 from that required last year. Among the points by which he supported his application was a contrast between our force and that of France, Prussia, and Austria, the first of whose armies consisted of 430,000 men, the second of 325,000 men, and the third (inclusive of an enormous body of officers) of 539,000. He described the satisfactory state of the army, and the reductions in expense.

Mr. HUME admitted that the army had never been in so satisfactory a state, but moved its reduction by 10,000 men.

Mr. COBDEN went into the details of the reduction, and criticised it as misjudged, and as injuring the effective force of the army. He called upon the agriculturists, as advocates of diminished taxation, to stand that night by the principles to which Mr. Drummond's motion was to commit them a few hours later.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said the proper course was to adapt our force to the requirements of the respective localities in which it was placed. Certain members had advised the withdrawing our soldiers from the colonies to which we were giving self-government, but terrible historical events showed the cruelty of removing armed protection during the infancy of a colony.

The Committee divided:—
For the vote ... 223
For Mr. Hume's motion ... 50
Majority for the vote ... 173

A vote of £1,700,000 for the army was then also taken.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

The FIRST LORD of the ADMIRALTY moved for a vote of 39,000 men for the sea service, (being 1,000 under the number voted last year.) There was a reduction of upwards of a million from the amount asked in 1848 '49. He announced that he should ask for £6,630,000.

Mr. HUME moved that the number of men be reduced to 31,469.

Mr. BANKES wished to know in what light the ships we had taken in Greece were to be considered.

Viscount PALMERSTON said the ships were pledges in deposit.

The numbers were:—
For the vote ... 117
For Mr. Hume's motion ... 19
Majority for the vote ... 98

March 12.

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

The FIRST LORD of the ADMIRALTY, said that the expedition which was to proceed in search of Sir John Franklin consisted of two steamers commanded by Captain Austin, and of two ships commanded by Captain Penny, and that he hoped they would be ready to sail the first week in April.

FEMALE ORPHAN EMIGRATION.

Mr. BAINES said that every facility was offered by the Land Emigration Commissioners for the conveyance to Australia of female orphans, but the board of guardians showed little desire to avail themselves of such facility.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND then moved, that "adequate means should be forthwith adopted to reduce the expenditure of the Government." He sought to show that the present taxation of the country depresses all classes, by diminishing the funds for the employment of productive labour. He contended that the corn-law had been made necessary to the labourer by the peace which terminated the profitable war prices, and that as, we had repealed the corn law, we must, *ex necessitate*, relieve the burdens of the labourer. Free traders had taught the people to think of breaking faith with the public creditor, and to consider that there ought not to be such a difference as they now observed between rich and poor. He demanded that all interdiction of any kind of production on the part of the land occupier should be abolished, and reductions made in the salaries of all her Majesty's servants.

The Secretary-at-War moved the previous question, and was followed by Sir R. Peel, Lord John Russell, Lord John Manners, and many others. It appeared that under the guise of effecting a reduction in the salaries of "her Majesty's servants," it was further proposed to effect a reversal of the free trade policy.

Mr. DRUMMOND earnestly denied that his was a "sham" motion. And warned the House that a school inclined towards "repudiation" was growing up, which inattention to the wants of the working orders would, he feared, encourage.

For Mr. Drummond's motion ... 156
For the previous question ... 190
—34

ADMISSION OF JEWS TO PARLIAMENT.

Mr. WOOD then moved, for a select committee to search the journals and to report such precedents and acts of Parliament as relate to the question of Jews or other persons being admitted to take their seats in Parliament without being sworn upon the Holy Gospels; and further, to inquire and report in what manner Joseph Pease, Esq., on taking his seat in the year 1833, made affirmation to the effect of the oaths requred by law to be taken by members: and also, to inqure and report in what manner Jews and other persons not professing the Christain religion are permitted to make oath in courts of justice and other places where an oath is allowed, authorised or required to be taken.

March 15.

Mr. HUDSON presented a petition from Sunderland, praying for a repeal of the duties on foreign timber.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated that the Bill for the Abolition of the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland was in preparation.

THE BUDGET.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, proceeded to make his financial statement. The right hon. gentleman, after some introductory observations, requested that his statement might be received with allowance for possible inaccuracies, inasmuch as the financial year had not yet expired. He estimated that the income of the year ending 5th April next, would amount to £52,785,500, and the expenditure to £50,533,651. He estimated the probable surplus on the 5th April next at £2,250,000. With regard to the estimate for the year ending 5th April, 1851, he feared he could not encourage the hope of so favourable a statement. He anticipated a considerable falling off in the Customs, from the deduction of duty on sugar, and from a reduced importation of other articles. The receipts from Customs, he estimated at £20,000,000, from the Excise £14,045,000, Stamps £6,860,000, Assessed Taxes £4,320,000, Income Tax £5,410,000, Post Office £820,000, Crown Lands £160,000, Miscellaneous £860,000, and Old Stores £410,000, making a total probable income of £52,285,000, for the year ending 5th April, 1851. The expenditure he estimated at £50,613,582; but this amount was contingent, for, with the consent of the House, he proposed to increase the vote for completing the new Houses of Parliament. The bill relating to the Merchant Service would also, if it was carried, impose an additional charge upon the Consolidated Fund to the amount of £30,000, and he thought some provision should be made for the public records. He proposed to take for the whole a margin of £150,000. The probable expenditure would then be about £50,763,582. There would, therefore, be a surplus of income over expenditure in the ensuing year, according to this estimate, of £1,471,418, or in round numbers, £1,500,000. It had been proposed that the tea duties should be reduced from 2s 2¼d to 1s per lb; the loss from such a reduction would be £2,500,000. It was, therefore, impossible that the experiment could be undertaken with safety to the revenue. It had also been proposed to abolish the duty on windows, bricks, and soap. These articles produced a gross revenue of £3,275,000, which was rather more than twice the estimated surplus. The repeal of the malt tax was objectionable on the same grounds, and he feared the same objection would equally apply to the timber duties. He would now state his own proposals. For some years past he had had an impression that we ought to make some provision for the reduction of the National Debt. From 1833 there had been absorbed on account of the abolition of slavery, Irish famine, and deficiency, of a sum of £35,000,000; and in that time only £8,000,000 had been applied in the reduction of that sum; leaving an increase of our debt, during 20 years of profound peace, of £27,000,000. We ought at once to make some provision for the reduction of this debt. So, he first proposed that there should be a considerable reduction upon transfers of property under the value of £1000, and that above that amount they should be equalised. He proposed a similar course with regard to mortgages and bonds upon all sums under £1000, but also to reduce the stamp duties on leases to an uniform half per cent. He was next prepared to concede a total repeal of the duty on bricks. The loss to the revenue in consequence of the reduction of the stamp duties, would amount £300,000, and from the abolition of the duties on bricks to £450,000, being one-half the estimated surplus. He proposed to apply the other half to the reduction of the national debt; and £750,000 will not be the whole reduction, for in the course of the year there will be a reduction in the duties on sugar. Anxious to give every encouragement to the improvement of the soil, he proposed to do that which was done in 1846, namely to make advances for drainage and improvements, The last advances, as far as regarded England and Scotland, were £2,000,000 and so readily had gentlemen on the other side of the Tweed availed themselves of this money that they had obtained £1,600,000, whilst England had only received £370,000. He now proposed to advance £2,000,000 more, three-fourths of which he intended to give to England. He proposed to give to Ireland £1,000,000 of this £200,000 for land improvements, &c., and £800,000 for drainage, &c. He then impressed upon the House the necessity of retaining a considerable surplus in the exchequer.

March 18.

MR. DENISON.

Mr. HUME desired to know what notice the government intended to take of the protest of the Rev. G. A. Denison, impugning the judgment of her Majesty in Council in the case of Gorham vs. the Bishop of Exeter," and denying the supremacy of the Crown as head of the established church.

Lord J Russell, in reply, read a statement by Mr. Denison of his real sentiments upon the subject, and observed that the reverend gentleman was mistaken; that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had acted entirely within the scope of their jurisdiction, and, moreover, that he believed their decision in the matter had given great satisfaction.

THURSDAY, March 21.

Mr. LOCKE KING moved a resolution that, considering the complaints from the owners and occupiers of land, and the benefits resulting from recent legislation promoting free trade, it is expedient to adopt measures for diminishing the restrictions on the free transfer of landed property and placing its distribution in cases of intestacy upon the same footing as personal property. He pointed out the effects of each of the two different rules of distribution, both of which he remarked could not be right: by the one capital was dispersed and made productive; by the other land was tied up and confined to families. Property was a creation of law, founded upon public utility and the general interests of society, and the rule of primogeniture was based, not upon principles of natural justice, but upon expediency, with relation to a feudal and barbarous act in a refined and commercial system of society.—Negatived.

March 22.

On the motion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the House then went into committee upon the Australian Colonies Government Bill, when Mr. HUME advised the repeal of all bills affecting the government of the colonies, with the view of re-enacting, in a consolidated form such portions as might be found desirable. The first clause was agreed to.

On the second clause being moved, Mr. MOWATT proposed as an amendment the omission of such parts as left to her Majesty the nomination of one third part of the members of the Legislative Council.

Mr. COBDEN said the Government appeared to be of opinion that the colonists desired a system of nomination which he believed no Englishmen ever did.

Mr. GLADSTONE, though thinking the amendment raised the question inadequately, should support it, because he was desirous of giving two chambers, both elective.

Sir R. PEEL opposed the amendment, not being inclined to give away the only restrictive check against democracy in the colonies.

Lord JOHN MANNERS thought nominations a very poor check against democracy. He should vote for the amendment.

For the amendment ... 77
Against it ... 165
Majority ... —88

Mr. WALPOLE moved the nomination of the clauses altogether, and the substitution of one enacting that in each of the colonies of Australia and New South Wales there should be a legislative council, and representative assembly.

Mr. HAWES resisted the motion, and read numbers of extracts to show that such a proposed change had not the assent of the colonists themselves.

Sir WM. MOLESWORTH claimed for the colonists of New South Wales the power of altering or amending their institutions, and strongly condemned the system of Crown nominees. He was in favour of a double chamber, on the elective principle.

The committee then divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 147; against, 198; majority, 51. The double chamber was consequently lost.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

COMMENCING on the 9th instant, the MAILS FOR ENGLAND, *via* the UNITED STATES, will be DESPATCHED from Montreal, EVERY SUNDAY MORNING during the PRESENT MONTH, up to SUNDAY, 23rd instant, inclusive, and every ALTERNATE SUNDAY during the Months of JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH and APRIL, 1850, commencing on SUNDAY, 6th JANUARY.

The Boxes will be closed for PAID LETTERS on the previous Saturday, at FIVE o'clock, P.M.

UNPAID LETTERS may be dropped into the Box during SATURDAY NIGHT.

NEWSPAPERS must be posted before Four o'clock, P. M., on SATURDAY.

General Post Office, Montreal, 19th Dec., 1849. 231

THE MONTREAL HERALD

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1850.

☞ See First Page.

We published in our last issue a letter, signed "Fair Play", in which the writer complains that, whereas the Board of Trade, in its Annual Report—published in the *Herald* of the 4th instant—states that, in consequence of its representations to the Department, the Custom House had agreed, in future, to allow the following tares on Muscovado Sugar, viz:—

12 per cent on packages over 1000 lbs.
14 per cent on pkgs. from 500 lbs to 1000 lbs.
And actual tare on packages under 500 lbs.

it had not recommended that this new rate of tares, conceded by the Customs Department, to the importer, should be "extended to the purchasers in this market" "the tares by which sugars *continue to be sold* being—

10 per cent on packages over 1400 lbs.
11 per cent on pkgs. from 1000 lbs. to 1400 lbs.
12 per cent on all packages under 1000 lbs".

The respectability of our correspondent led us to believe his statements to be correct—viz., that the new and higher rate of tare was allowed by the Custom House, while the old and lower rate, was still that allowed by the *wholesale dealer* to the *purchaser*. So believing, (and we have, as yet, no reason to suppose we have been misled by "Fair Play") we published his letter, and ventured to hope that the evil complained of would "not escape the notice of the gentlemen composing the Board of Trade".

Upon this little matter our candid and amiable contemporary, the *Gazette*, yesterday, reads us the following lecture:—

While the inhabitants of all other countries make most of the benefits they possess, and take a pride in speaking well of them, Canadians seem to lay themselves out to depreciate every thing Canadian. With a certain set of journals this has been taken up as an especial vocation, since October last. They have been impressed with the idea, that there is a peculiar virtue in misrepresenting every thing and every body.

In the foremost rank, in this respect, stands the Montreal Herald. Not only are all the prospects of the country blackened, all its great institutions rotten, but even the minor public bodies are tinged with dishonesty. It matters not that the gentlemen composing them are men of the highest standing in this "ruined and decayed" community, nor that their labours are performed for the good of the community, without fee or reward, the Herald must get hold of something wrong about them.

His yesterday's animadversions were directed to the Board of Trade.

He then thus comments upon our correspondent's letter:—

A correspondent in the Herald, however, signing himself "Fair Play," to whose communication notice is editorially drawn, finds fault with their not having done that which, had *he or the editor read the comprehensive report of the Board*, would have been found *they had done*; and in a style and language which would have been better, had it been different. The Board in their report say "in tares on West Indian and other foreign productions the changes made are *in all cases most favourable to purchasers in this market.*" The tares previous to the change were as "Fair Play" states, 10 per cent on packages over 1400 lbs., 11 per cent on those from 1000 lbs to 1400 lbs, and 12 per cent on those from 500 to 1000 lbs, and he rates the Board for not giving the purchaser the benefit of the above Custom House allowance, when in point of fact the purchaser is placed on a better footing, than he would be by that allowance. For tare to purchasers the Board recommend the new rate of 12 per cent on hhds and tierces, thus giving the highest rate by the old table, to almost all sugar packages, they generally running over 1000 lbs. On sugars in boxes the Board recommend 15 per cent to be allowed, and if in barrels, *the actual tare*. So that "Fair Play," had he informed himself, *or the editor for him*, as to sugars, would have spared the Board the insinuations in his letter.

Now, setting aside the false and malicious attempt to twist our, surely courteous and temperate enough hope, that our correspondent's statements would "not escape the notice of the gentlemen composing the Board of Trade," into "animadversions" upon their "honesty"—setting aside, we say, this very contemptible attempt to injure us, in the opinion of these gentlemen, we must be permitted to tell the *Gazette* that, however attentively and frequently we, or our correspondent, had read "the comprehensive report of the Board," we could not have found *in it*, what he says it contains, namely that,—"For tare to *purchasers* the Board recommended the new rate of 12 per cent on hhds and tierces, thus giving the highest rate by the old table, to almost all sugar packages, they generally running over 1000 lbs. On sugars in boxes the Board recommend 15 per cent to be allowed, and if in barrels *the actual* tare." The Report—*upon which alone* our correspondent was commenting—does not contain one word of all this; although, *since the publication of his letter*, we find it is to be found in a "printed Tariff of charges," recommended by the Board for adoption, and referred to, incidentally, in the Report, as laying "on the table"—but with no copy of which we had been supplied and of the contents of which we were of course ignorant,—and, of which, but for "Fair Play's" letter, we might have remained indefinitely ignorant. So far then, we think it will be admitted, he, "Fair Play," is entitled to the thanks of "purchasers" for the important information to them which his letter has elicited,—although its publication has subjected us to the abusive language and jesuitical insinuations of the *Gazette*.

Since writing the above, we have to thank Mr. Lindsay, the Secretary to the Board of Trade for a copy of the "Tariff or Charges," referred to, which will be found under our commercial head.

We cannot conclude these remarks without saying that, while nothing could be further from our intention than to throw out any "insinuations" against the gentlemen composing the Board of Trade, the Retail Dealers, (to which class "Fair Play" belongs)—and who are not generally members of the Board of Trade and have not, consequently, access to documents placed "on the table," in its place of meeting—are certainly as much entitled to our respectful attention, and to the use of our columns in addressing the public, as their wealthier fellow-citizens. It may be remembered that we declined publishing "Fair Play's" letter without the name of its writer—having obtained it, we were perfectly satisfied of the correctness of his statements, as we are still; although we are equally satisfied, had he been aware of the contents of the "Tariff of charges," *recommended* by the Board of Trade, instead of writing it, he would simply have requested us to publish the Tariff for the information of purchasers like himself.

A Forged Letter.—The Montreal *Herald* alludes to the notice which recently appeared in the *Canada Gazette* of the resignation of J. A. Labadie, Esq., of Montreal, of his commissions as Justice of the Peace and Captain of Militia. The notice appeared in the *Gazette*, in consequence of a formal letter of resignation, professing to come from Mr. Labadie, which was received by the Provincial Secretary. It appears the letter was a forgery. The document excited much surprise, but gentlemen familiar with Mr. Labadie's signature, felt confident it was his, and the Secretary was forced to conclude that it was genuine.—Steps have been taken to trace the perpetrator of the forgery.—*Globe.*

Well, and suppose the letter was forged: was this the grounds upon which Mr. Labadie was *dismissed* from his office as a magistrate? If so, it would appear that to resign a commission in the Militia is a still more heinous crime than to sign an "Annexation Address"; for in the former case punishment without enquiry is the order of the day, while in the latter, as Colonel Prince has it, certain "*twaddling*" preliminaries are considered indispensable! Why, if, as the *Globe* says, "the document excited much surprise"—why was "the Secretary *forced* to conclude that it was genuine"? Why did he not sign one of his "twaddling" circulars and enquire of Mr. Labadie whether the "surprising document" had been signed "with his consent or not"? Perhaps the *Globe* will favor us with an answer to these questions and, perhaps, nay more probably, it will not; but, whether or no, the truth is sufficiently plain, that Lord Elgin and his Ministry have, ever since October last, been labouring under a species of dismissal-phobia, from the rabid effects of which no officer of Her Majesty in the Colony can consider himself safe.

THE WEATHER.—For the last few days the weather has been anything but what is called "seasonable," and Jack Frost has fairly resumed his sceptre. Although cold, however, with a bright sun and clear bracing atmosphere, we should be ungrateful to complain—nor does the frost seem to have taken any great hold of the ice in the River, which is rapidly leaving us for the ocean. Our friends to the south would not appear to be so fortunate as we are. The following is from the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce* of the 6th inst.:—

The Storm.—We are having all varieties of weather crowded into the space of one week.—As we are writing, at 12 o'clock, the snow is piled upon the window-sill, obscuring about half the pane. The air is filled by the thick flakes that the heavy wind is whirling in eddies, and driving into every crevice. The creaking of doors and rattling of windows is sufficient to remind one of mid winter, without the need of personal exposure. It is, in truth, very like an old fashioned snow storm, sent by the storm king as a farewell (we hope), and a reminder of his clemency during the winter now gone, in sparing us a severer experience.

CALIFORNIA.—We are indebted to John Leeming Esq., for copies of the San Francisco *Weekly Pacific News* to the 1st of March—a paper which, whether in the editorial or mechanical department, will compare most favorably with any journal published on the continent. It consists of a tri-weekly and weekly edition—the latter, published on the 1st ultimo, is printed on "a very nice quality of wrapping paper, which (say the proprietors) we beg of our readers to *imagine* to have been chosen on account of the beauty of the *tint.*" They add:—

It will do to send to "the States" as a curiosity—and also as a mark of that independence of feeling so characteristic of a Californian, and an evidence of the determination of the proprietors not to be particularly put out because of a failure, to receive their regular, or rather *irregular* supply, when they can purchase paper like this at only *half an ounce* per ream.

Gold, we find by the *News*, is selling at $16 25 cents per ounce, so this *tinted* paper costs our friends in San Francisco, just $8 12½ cents a ream, while we use rather a better quality as covers for our paper, which costs us just $1 per ream here! Our limits will not admit of our giving any extracts from the *News* to-day, but on Saturday we shall give a very interesting article from the issue of the 1st ultimo, describing the astonishing progress California has made during its short but most eventful career.

We have received the first number of a new religious periodical, entituled the *Wesleyan Reformer and Zion's Herald*, intended to be issued monthly; with a view, as it professes, to advocating certain pecuniary reforms in the arrangement of Wesleyan Methodism. The editor and proprietor of this new periodical is, we understand, Dr. McCallum, of McGill Street.

MR. STONE'S LECTURES ON BIOLOGY.—We have been requested to state that, in consequence of the solicitations of many of his friends, Mr. Stone has been induced to continue his interesting lectures and experiments for a short time longer. He will accordingly resume them to-morrow evening at the Odd Fellows' Hall, and will also lecture at the same place, on Saturday evening. The doors will be open at seven o'clock and the lecture commence at eight. So crowded have been Mr. Stone's audiences of late, that those desirous of getting a seat near the platform will do well to be early in their attendance.

The Mercantile Library Association occupies so important a position among our public bodies, that we have prepared a correct report, at length, of the proceedings on Monday night; but its length precludes the possibility of inserting it to-day.

COLONEL PRINCE, M.P.P.

THE PARK FARM, 31st March, 1850.

Mr. Prince presents his compliments to the Editor of the *Herald*, and will esteem it a favor if the Editor will be pleased to give the enclosed a place in the next issue.

Mr. Prince will forward to the *Herald* any further *twaddle* that the Provincial Secretary may be "commanded" to address to him.

[COPY.]

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Toronto, 26th March, 1850.

SIR,—A letter has been published in several of the newspapers of the Province, dated 19th February last, signed with your name, and addressed to Arthur Rankin, Esq., recommending "Independence from the Mother Country", as a remedy for certain evils under which the Province is therein alleged to labour.

I am commanded by the Governor General to inquire from you, if you are the author of that letter.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obed't servant,
J. LESLIE,
Secy.

John Prince, Esq., Sandwich.

[COPY OF REPLY.]

THE PARK FARM, Good Friday, 1850—1, P. M.

SIR,—Your letter of the 25th, has been this moment received.

You may inform the Governor General that I *am* the author of every word in my letter to A. Rankin, Esq., of the 19th ultimo; and you may be sure that I believe what I therein wrote is true—that I hope it will, in due time, be carried out—and that my best exertions shall be ever used towards that great end.

From
Your humble servant,
JOHN PRINCE.

To the Hon. J. Leslie, P. Secy., Toronto.

[COPY.]

THE PARK FARM, Saturday, 30th March, 1850.

SIR,—I presume that my letter of yesterday, (Good Friday), duly reached your office. I now presume also to send to you, for the Governor General's perusal, (as an *earnest* of my intention to carry out the meaning of that letter), a Petition to Parliament praying for "*Independence*". It may probably relieve His Excellency from cogitating much about my "*Silk Gown*", &c. &c.; and I trust I shall be permitted to carry it through the House next Session.

I remain, Sir,
Your humble servant,
JOHN PRINCE, Q.C.

To the Hon. Jas. Leslie, P. Secy., Toronto.

We can have no doubt that, when the "independent" member for Essex has had his "silk gown" taken off his shoulders, and has been "dismissed Her Majesty's service", he will be more than ever convinced that "local" independence, means the "local" tyranny and oppression of whatever political faction may,—aided by a Downing Street Governor,—obtain "local" power, and that the only cure for such a state of things, is absolute national independence.

PLANTAGENET WATER.—We have been requested to publish the following certificate:—

Montreal, 1st April, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR,—It affords me pleasure in yielding with your request, to inform you of my opinion with regard to the Medical virtues of the Plantagenet Spring Water. It is now nearly 12 months since I recommended its use to some of my patients, and its effects in certain affections of the Liver, Kidneys, and Dyspeptic diseases, in the latter complaint particularly, I have found it to act with most beneficial results Its Laxative, Antacid and Alleviative powers have proved of eminent service. Its unirritating action on the bowels entitles it to a preference to any other requiring that indication to be performed. From the analysis made by Mr. Hunt, Chemist, and by its curative efficacy, so well tested in Canada, it cannot fail to recommend itself.

HY. MOUNT, M.R.C.S.L.

To Mr. C. LaRocque, Agent.

We have been requested to intimate, for the information of parties concerned, that no claims for indemnity under the Rebellion Losses Bill, can be received by the Commissioners after the first day of May next. See the Act, 12 Vic. cap. 58, sec. 12.—*Pilot.*

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—REPORT OF HIS SAFETY.

We are indebted to Mr. John Randall, fur merchant in Water street, for the following information forwarded by his agent or correspondent of St. Paul, Minesota territory.

"ST. PAUL, MINESOTA, March 12.

"A dog train arrived here yesterday, from some distance above Lake Superior, bringing news that an American vessel had been seen by some of the Indians, and had sent letters saying that Sir John Franklin was found. The particulars I cannot learn. However, they say he is safe."

The writer of the letter is the brother of Mr. Randall, and we have seen the letter containing the intelligence. Both are gentlemen of high respectability.—He writes by every mail, so that we have through his letter the most recent news. Our former advices from St. Paul were to the 6th of March. The dog train mentioned some ten days ago, as having arrived at St. Paul, was from Selkirk settlement, which lies quite in another direction from Lake Superior.

It will be perceived that the information is given as a report, which reached the writer at the moment of closing his letter, and he had not time to inquire into its truth. As such we give it, not feeling at liberty to withhold anything communicated in good faith on so interesting a subject,—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.—Being at Derby Line a few days since, we called at the Custom House, on the other side, and through the politeness of Mr. Prentice, the Deputy, were furnished with a statement of the value of dutiable articles entered for the last six months, as follows.

"Value of dutiable articles entered at the Custom House, Derby Line, Vt., from Oct. 1, 1849 to April 1 1850, ... $24297 41
Duties paid on same ... $ 4848 25
HENRY PRENTICE, Depy. Col."

As there are Custom Houses at Canaan, to the east, and Troy, Richford, and other ports on the line to the west, it may be safely assumed that the District of St. Francis has furnished the principal portion, or an amount equal to what is given above. This would give for this District per annum $48,594 83, on which has been actually paid duties to the amount of $9,697 50. But the foregoing statement falls far short of showing the actual value of the products exported via Derby Line. The *practice* has been for several years, at all the frontier Customs Offices in Vermont,—and we presume in New York and other frontier States,—for the Deputy to estimate the property at its cash value, then deduct *one-half*, and charge the duty on the balance. This shows that the dutiable articles entered at Stanstead for the last six months must have been nearly $50,000 or $100,000 for the whole year, and had the full duty been exacted, it would have been but a trifle less than $20,000

A market which takes yearly *one hundred thousand dollars* worth of horses, cattle, butter, &c., from a small portion of Eastern Canada, is, by the farmers of these Townships, deemed of very great importance. But that market is now closed against us—or if entered, our farmers will have to submit to a sacrifice of *twice the amount of duty heretofore paid.* We hoped and asked for free trade in produce, and are answered by a rigid enforcement of the United States revenue laws. The duties heretofore paid have been less than half the amount the law exacted. The authorities at Washington, having learned the fact, have recently addressed circulars to all the frontier Collectors, expressing astonishment and disapprobation that such a practice should have prevailed, and ordering it to be discontinued. These instructions were put in force on Monday last, and, it is thought by many, will amount to a prohibition. It is now required that those who enter articles for exportation, shall certify under oath their true value, and pay the full amount of duty required by law, amounting on horses and cattle to 20 per cent, or one-fifth of their whole value. We understand that three or four days grace were given, and those who got notice of the new regulations, in Stanstead, Hatley, and Barnston, took out such horses and cattle as they wished to export, on Friday and Saturday, and thus saved half the duty.

Many persons interpret this action on the part of the United States, at this particular time, as decisive evidence that the Reciprocity Bill will not be adopted by Congress. It may be so; but we are inclined to think that it has no connection with that question. It may be only the stopping of a newly discovered leak. As it is only enforcing an existing law, we have no right to complain of it. The only remedy is in getting the law repealed or what would be better, getting the line moved to the Labrador coast.—*Sherbrooke Gazette.*

Trade with U. S.

TRADE & COMMERCE.

HERALD OFFICE, Montreal, 10th April, 1850.

The St. Lawrence, opposite the city, is quite open, and we learn that there is a complete channel open as far down as La Valtre.

The steamer "Oregon" has arrived at Chambly from Sorel, the navigation on the Richelieu is therefore open.

Below we give a general review of the English markets.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Liverpool, Friday Evening, March 22.

The mercantile world continues to manifest a feeling of uneasiness, trade is consequently in an unsatisfactory state. The transactions going forward in our Produce markets are of a limited character, and where sales to any extent are effected, holders are inclined to accept reduced prices.

The Cotton market has continued dull and gloomy since our last notice, and spinners cautiously confining their purchases to immediate and pressing wants. At present, it is difficult to form an opinion as to the future course of the market. Spinners seem determined to resist, to the very last, any further rise in prices; and many, it is feared, will not only resort to short time, but close their mills altogether.

There is little or no change to report in the Corn trade, good American Flour and Indian Corn being in demand at late rates: the price of Western Canal Flour is quoted at 20s to 21s per barrel, inferior 17s to 18s, old sour 20s to 21s; Baltimore 20s to 22s, and Philadelphia 21s 6d. Indian Corn is worth 27s to 27s 6d per quarter for white, and 26s to 26s 9d for yellow and mixed; Indian Meal is nominal at 14s per barrel. American Wheat 5s 3d to 6s 3d per 70 lbs. We have had most favourable weather since the 1st instant. The young Wheat crop throughout the United Kingdom is most favourably spoken of, and the spring crops are mostly all put down under very favorable circumstances.

The sales of American Wheat have been confined to a few small parcels of White Canadian at 5s 9d per 70lbs. The bulk of the stock is held for 6s a 6s 3d, which at present is above the value, as compared with other Wheats.

The accounts from Manchester are very dull. Prices of Goods and Yarns are on the decline; indeed, purchasers are very shy at present rates. A fair inquiry prevails for Woollen Goods.

The Iron market is quiet, and prices are rather in favour of the buyer. Common Bars may be quoted here at £5 10s per ton; Hoop at £7 5s to £7 15, and Sheet at £7 15s to £8 15s.—Scotch Pigs are very dull of sale at 44s per ton, nett cash, at Glasgow, for mixed Nos., and 46s for No. 6 Gartsherrie. English Tin has declined to £80 per ton. Tin Plates are in good demand at former rates. No change in Lead or Copper.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—March 22.

Ashes.—An export demand having arisen for Pot, purchases have been made to the extent of 1200 brls, for which however, the reduced price of 28s has been accepted; 100 brls for home trade have brought similar rates. Some few Pearls sold at 33s 6d per cwt.

Coffee.—There is little or no demand for any description, and prices are almost nominal, the only sale reported being 330 bags ordinary Savanilla at 40s per cwt.

Lard.—Sales amount to about 70 tons at 32s 6d to 33s, being a decline of 6d per cwt.

Molasses.—Lower prices having been accepted, a considerable business has been done, viz., 450 puncheons Antigua and 120 puncheons of fine Cuba Muscovado at 16s 6d, 460 puns. St. Lucia at 13s 6d, and 100 puns. Demerara at 14s per cwt., the two last being old and inferior.

Naval Stores.—No sales reported in Turpentine or Tar. American Rosin in fair demand 600 to 700 brls sold at 3s 3d to 3s 4d, with a few at 3s 5d per cwt.

Oils.—Olive continues without demand, and the business of the week is scarcely worthy of enumeration. Seal and Cod continue in moderate request at the quotations. 50 tons Linseed have been sold at 33s to 33s 6d per cwt.

Provisions.—American: Since our last report the market for Beef has been steady; prices have been firmly supported, and a fair business has been transacted. The light arrivals give confidence to holders, but the trade buy only for present wants, anticipating a better selection of article when the western supplies comes to hand. Lard—Notwithstanding a concession of 6d to 1s per cwt, the sales for the fortnight barely reach 150 tons. Whilst our extreme quotation has been realised for really fine Cheese, other qualities have given way 1s to 2s per cwt; at this reduction there has been a fair business.

Sugar.—There has been a very good demand at the reduction of last week, and the sales are extensive, consisting of 600 hhds B. P., 11,000 bags Bengal, (of which 700 were Khaur, at 28s 3d to 28s 6d,) and 2,000 mats old Mauritius at 35s 6d to 37s 6d per cwt. Foreign.—A fair business continues to be done, but at some further concession in prices; the sales are 440 hhds Porto Rico at from 35s 6d to 39s, 550 bags Venezuela and Savanilla at 37s 9d to 41s 9d, duty paid, and 100 bags brown Paraiba at 17s per cwt in bond; besides which a cargo of new white Bahia has been sold afloat for the Mediterranean.

Tea.—Some parcels of common Congou have been sold ½d per lb decline; in other kinds no alteration to notice, and very little doing.

Tobacco.—The sales the last fortnight have been only in a retail way to the trade at full prices which remain without alteration.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

March 22.

The supplies of Wood since the 1st February have been less than the usual quantity; but it is considered that the previous stock will be quite sufficient for the requirements of the season. Purchasers act with caution, being influenced by the depressed condition of some branches of trade, which has been, to a certain extent, produced by a distrust as to the stability of the future, arising, in some measure, from political discontent in several of the European states. Petitions to Parliament have been presented for the admission of Timber, duty free, for shipbuilding purposes, but to this the Chancellor of the Exchequer demurs. It seems probable that the heavy excise duty on the home manufacture of bricks will be repealed. This, no doubt, will be of advantage to some parties, but it is not likely to have any perceptible influence on the consumption of Timber. It is to be hoped these unfavourable influences on trade are not likely to last long; and that as there is generally an active demand for Timber as the spring advances, some improvement in the market may reasonably be looked for, especially as prices are at present very low and money is abundant.

Pine Timber—The latest sales of yellow Pine have been one cargo of Quebec (last year's import) at 13¾d per foot, and by auction, 168 logs of large average at 14d. Red Pine—By auction 89 logs Quebec brought 1s 4d per foot. Elm—Fresh wood of last year's import realises from 17½d to 18d per foot, whilst old parcels are difficult of sale. Birch—A superior lot of Quebec 18½d per foot. Quebec Deals—By auction a small parcel of third quality was sold at £7 17s 6d per standard, and 274 Deal Ends at £6 10s per standard. Staves—Standard have been sold at from £57 10s to £60 per M; and puns at from £16 10s to £18 per M. U. S. Wine Pipe at £16; and R. O. hhds at £9 per M.

Per *EUROPA.*

PRICES CURRENT—AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

GLASGOW, 22nd March, 1850.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat—White, 240lbs	20	0	@	20	6
Red, do	19	0	@	20	6
Mixed, do	18	6	@	20	0
Flour—Extra Super., brl	22	9	@	23	0
Superfine, do	22	3	@	22	9
Fine, sour, do	19	0	@	20	3
Pease, 280lbs	14	0	@	14	9
Oatmeal, do	20	0	@	21	0
Indian Corn, do	16	0	@	17	0
Ashes—Pots, 112lbs	29	0	@	30	0
Pearls, do	30	0	@	00	0
Butter, 112lbs	62	6	@	00	0
Yellow Pine, c. foot	1	0¾	@	1	1
Red do do	1	3	@	1	4
Elm, do	1	4	@	1	6
Oak, do	1	9	@	1	10
Deals, do	0	10	@	0	10½
Staves—Pipe, M	£52	10	@	£55	
W. O. Pun., M	£15	10	@	£00	0
R. O. do, do	£13	0	@	£00	0
Ash, do	£9	0	@	£10	0
Pork—P. Mess, brl	55	0	@	60	0
Prime, do	50	0	@	55	0
Beef—P. Mess, tierce	70	0	@	75	0
Prime, do	65	0	@	70	0

DUTIES.

Wheat, Peas, and Indian Corn, 1s per quarter.
Flour, Oatmeal, and Indian Corn Meal, 4½d per cwt.
Yellow and Red Pine, Elm, and Oak 1s per 50 c ft.
Deals 2s per 50 c ft.
Butter 2s 6d per 112lbs
Ashes, Staves, Beef and Pork, Free.

FRIDAY EVENING.

SIR,—The Corn Trade has shown no signs of improvement throughout the past fortnight. The weather having been remarkably favourable for farming operations, and considerable supplies yet on the way from foreign ports leading buyers to act with extreme caution.

Wheat—Slow sale, without change in prices.

Flour—The arrivals of French, English and Irish Sacks continuing on a large scale, at prices from 28s a 31s per sack, equal to 19s 6d a 21s 9d per brl. The business in Canadian and American brls, has, in consequence, been only of a limited retail character.

Indian Corn—Large imports and reduced consumpt have influenced a decline of 6d a 1s per boll, the tendency being still downwards.

Pease are almost altogether neglected.

Ashes may be quoted 2s per cwt reduction on both Pots and Pearls, but the stock being nearly all into consumers hands, rates noted are nominal.

Timber—The consumpt of Quebec Pine has increased greatly, but no advance in prices of any description have yet been realised.

Beef and Pork—Fair sale at late rates.

I remain, Sir, your's respectfully,
THOMAS C. ORR.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Loading at Liverpool for Montreal.—Amy Ann, St. Andrew, Lord George Bentinck, Conservator, Reindeer, Alceste, Dibdin. Quebec and Montreal.—Tam O'Shanter.

Loading at London for Montreal.—Achilles, Canada, Cyprus. Quebec and Montreal.—Lady Elgin, Laurel.

Loading at the Clyde for Montreal.—Erromanga, Cambria, Albion, Caledonia, Favorite, Home, Glide, California.

Loading at Bordeaux for Montreal.—Dew Drop.

Vessels sailed for Montreal.—Plymouth, March 21, Pearl. Gravesend, March 17, John Bull; 21 City of Hamilton. Deal, March 17, Great Britain. Liverpool, March 19, Britannia, Montreal, 21 Toronto.

EXPORTS FROM LIVERPOOL & LONDON FOR MONTREAL.

Exports from Liverpool for Montreal from March 5th to March 20th both inclusive:—49 anvils, 4 pkgs apothy ware, 20 brls alum, 8 pr bellows, 12 bxs blue, 8 hhds 3 brls beer, 1 cs copper and brass tubes, cutlery £52, 1 ck church furniture 30 t coal, 1766 bls 439 cs 49 bxs 78 pkgs 6 csks cotns, linens, wolns, wrsds, and silks, 14 chain cables, 1 box 1 brl 1 cs copper, 210 kgs p 2 csks eware, 2 cs gas fittings, 1 bdle glass paper, 1 csk hair, 1 cs hair seating, 144 pkgs habdy, sware, &c, 1700 pkgs 3 ps hware, steel, and cables, 9 bxs hats, 1 ck hones, 191 t bar 89 t hoop 125½ t sht iron, 2 bxs 1 ck ink, 16 shts lead, 1 ble leather, 5 cks 15 bdls lead pipes, 5 cs pickles, plough irons £25, 86 plough moulds, 875 bxs tin 387 bxs Canada 2 t boiler plates, 4 cs 3 bxs slates, 2 bls 1 csk sand paper, 411 share moulds, 37 bskts 1 csk stones, 200 qr bxs soap, 25 cks shot, 9 bxs slates, 20 tierces soda ash, 1 half brl soft soap, 1 ble 3 trs twine, 14 bls twist, 1 ble 1 cs shoe 4 trs 2 cs ctn thread, 1 tce 1 csk tubes, 3 cs umbrellas, 34 bls cotn yarn, 1 ck zinc.

Exports from London for Montreal—70 c swt 50c jord, 50 c not jord almonds, 10 c brimstone, 4710 g brandy, baize £34, beer £75, 59 c books, 8500 lb cloves, 330 c currants, 63 c carraway seeds, coatings and serges £706, 90 c castor oil, 7815 yds cambrics and muslins, 2 c crude antimony, 21,414 yards pl 32,832 yards prd and dyed calicoes, 46,960 yards cotns, 2138 lb chicory, 400 flks cologne, carpets and rugs £584, 10 c dates, 50 c figs, 450 pc fringes and cloth, 58 ps fringe and silk, flannel and blanketing £857, gunpowder £30, 1300 g geneva, 1c6 c ginger, 1200 doz pr leather gloves, 3228 yards gingham, 5 c gallons, 1000 c glass, wollen and worsted hosry £57, 6316 dozen hosry, caps, gloves, and braces, 40 t hemp, iron £645, 210 c indigo, 197,196 yards laces, gauzes, nets, and crapes, B linen £231, long and short cloths £2568, kmeres £46, 20 c indigo 55c liquorice juice, 15 c liquorice paste, 100 lb mace, 2083 maps, 1900 lb nutmegs, 460 g oil 29,165 prints, 468 parasols, perfumery £100, 1000 lb paper, 13,000 lb pepper, 960 g rum, 100 c rice, woln & wrsd shawls £50, woln & wrsd stuffs £1734, silk manfrs £8410, 136 g perfd 1000 g spirits, 155 c sago, 6 doz pl shawls and hkfs, 28 lb straw bonnets 200 lb sarsaparilla, 40 c saltpetre, 270 c sugar candy, 74 lb silk ribbons, 160 silk hats, 121 lb staw hats, 32,000 lb tea, woln and cotn mixed £1595, 6882 g Sp 540 g Pt 30 g Rhen wine, 616 yrds wrsd yarn.

RATES OF COMMISSION, STORAGE, &c. &c.

Recommended for general adoption, and allowed by the Montreal Board of Trade, when no agreement subsists to the contrary. Revised and amended at a meeting of the Board. First April 1850.

COMMISSION, AGENCY, &c.

	Foreign.	Inland.
On the sale of Merchandize or Produce	5 ⅌ ct.	2½ ⅌ ct.
For delcredere	2½ do	2½ do
On purchase and shipment of Merchandize or Country Produce, and on account of charges, with funds in hand	2½ do	1¼ do
On ditto, when reimbursement is taken by Bills of Exchange or Drafts	5 do	2½ do
On the sale of Bills of Exchange, Stocks or Specie, or on the purchase thereof with funds in hand	½ do	½ do
For collection uncontested debts, and remitting the proceeds	2½ do	2½ do
For collecting contested ditto	5 do	5 do
For selling Bills of Exchange with endorsement	2½ do	2½ do
On the sale or purchase of vessels with funds in hand	2½ do	1¼ do
For collecting or procuring Freights	2½ do	2½ do
On ships' disbursements with funds in hand	2½ do	2½ do
On do do when reimbursement is taken by Captain's Bills	5 do	5 do
For receiving and paying moneys from which no other commission is derived	1 do	½ do
On account of disbursements for landing charges	5 do	5 do

N.B.—The foregoing rates of commission to be exclusive of storage, brockerage, and every other disbursement actually incurred. The risk of loss by fire, unless insurance be ordered, and of robbery, theft, and other unavoidable occurences, if the usual care be taken to secure the property, in all cases to be borne by the proprietor, of the goods. On consignments reshipped or withdrawn, full commission to be charged to the extent of advance or responsibilities incurred, and half commission on the residue of value.

STORAGE, &c.

On Wheat and other Grain.

First month, including labour of receiving and delivering, 1½d per bushel—each succeeding month, from 1st May, to the 1st December, ½d ditto, ditto, from the 1st December to the 1st May, ¼d.

Cribbling, each time ½d; screening or fanning, each time ½d per bushel; turning to prevent heating, eace time, 9d per 100 bushels; use of bags each time 3s 9d per 1000 bushels

Flour and Meal.

First month, including all labour of receiving and delivering, 3d per barrel; each succeeding month, 1d per barrel.

Pork, Beef, Fish, Lard, Tallow and Butter in barrels.

First month, including all labour of receiving and delivering, 4d per barrel; each succeeding month 2d per barrel; other packages in proportion.

Butter and Lard in Kegs and Firkins.

First month, including all labour of receiving, weighing and delivering, 3d; each succeeding Month 1d.

Muscovado Sugar.

First month, 2½d per cwt; each succeeding month, 1d per cwt.

Liquors generally.

First month, including all labor of receiving and delivering, 2s 6d per pipe, but, or puncheon; 1s 3d per hhd, and 9d per qr cask; each succeeding month, 1s per pipe, butt, or pun, 6d per hhds and 3d per qr cask; guaging, 4d per package, for pipes, puns, and butts; 3d for hhds, and 2d for qr casks.

Teas.

Per chest, for 1st month, 3d; each suc'g month 2d Per half chest, do 2d; do 1½d
In other pkgs, p pckg'd 1½d do 1d

Iron.

Bars, first month, including all labour of receiving, weighing and delivering, 5s per ton; each succeeding month, 1s per ton. Pig, first month, 2s per ton; each succeeding month, 6d; Nails in kegs, 3d for first month; each succeeding month, 2d.
Tin Plates, 1st month, 3d; each suc'g month 2d.
Canada Plates, do 3d; do 2d

Salt.

First month, including all labor of receiving 5s per 100 minots; each succeeding month, 1s 8d, use of bags, 9d per 100 minots.

Coffee, Pepper, and Pimento.

First month, 2d per 100 lbs; each succeeding month, 1d.

Oils and Molasses.

First month, pipes and puns, 2s 9d; hhds 1s 6d: brls and qr casks, 9d; and subsequent months, pipes and puns, 1s 3d; hhds, 9d; qr casks, 4d; guaging, pipes and puns, 6d; hhds, 3d; brls and qr casks, 3d.

Bales, Cases, Crates, and other Packages of Dry Articles.

First month, 5s per ton weight or measurement at the option of the proprietors of the store; each succeeding month, 2s.

Coals.

First month, ground rent, 1s per chaldron; each succeeding month 3d.

N. B.—Every package stored, though it may may not remain twenty-four hours, will be liable to one month's storage.