Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME XLII. THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1850. NUMBER 23.

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

TO TENANTS IN WANT OF HOUSES.—475 TENEMENTS TO LET, consisting of Dwellings, Shops, Offices, &c., Rents from £6 to £300 per annum. Apply at the GENERAL HOUSE AGENCY AND REGISTRY OFFICE, No. 165, Notre Dame Street, where full particulars can be seen.

TO LANDLORDS.—Landlords having property to RENT or SELL, are invited to place a full description of it upon the REGISTER, for which no charges is made.

THOMAS H. BRIDGE,
ROBERT W. S. MACKAY,
House Agency and Registry Office,
165, Notre Dame Street.
February 19. 22

TO LET—That pleasantly situated DWELLING, at present occupied by James Hervey, Esq., fronting the Mountain Road, and opposite the Priests' Farm, combining the advantages of a Town and Country Residence. The House contains 12 Apartments, Bath Room, &c., with suitable Offices and a Garden. Rent moderate. Apply to

ALEX. URQUHART,
Medical Hall.
February 19. 22

TO LET—TWO First Class CUT STONE DWELLING HOUSES in Monique Street, St. Antoine Suburbs, a healthy and retired location. Apply to

EBENR. MUIR,
Willow Cottage.
February 19. r—22

TO LET.—A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, Garden and Premises, situate and being within a mile of this city, on the Mile-End Road. Rent very cheap. Apply to

JOHN HELDER ISAACSON,
Notary Public.
February 19. m—22

TO LET.—From the first of May next, one of those Two Story Cut Stone HOUSES, situated on Sherbrooke Street, adjoining the property of JOSEPH SHUTER, Esq. It it fitted up with Bath, Water Closet, and every convenience for a respectable residence. Apply to

JOSEPH N. HALL.
Corner of St. Gabriel and St. Paul Streets.
February 19. 22

TO LET.—A first-class Three Story Stone STORE, with dry Cellar and Yard—Possession on the 1st April—Corner of St. Helen and Recollect Streets.

A first class Two Story Stone STORE, with dry Cellar and Yard—Possession on the 1st April—St. Helen Street.

—ALSO,—

A Wood STORE, on Recollect Street, and several Wood dry Sheds.

BENJAMIN HART.
February 16. 21

WAREHOUSE TO LET—To be Let and possession given immediately—That large commodious WARE-HOUSE, situated on the Canal Basin, contiguous to the Mill of Ira Gould, Esq., and pertaining to the Estate of Messrs. THORNE & HEWARD.

For particulars, apply to either of the undersigned.

CHAS. FREELAND,
HUGH ALLAN,
Trustees Estate of Thorne & Heward.
February 16. 21

TO BE LET—Possession given on the 1st of April ensuing—Those new and commodious PREMISES, fronting the Canal Basin, Steamboat Landing, Corner of Grey Nuns' and Commissioners' Streets, well adapted for Forwarding or Commission Houses. Rent moderate. The Three Story Brick BUILDING, immediately adjoining the above, now rented as an Hotel, by G. Johnston, with spacious Out-buildings and extensive Yard, can be converted if necessary into Offices or Stores. Possession 1st May next. The Three Story Brick DWELLING HOUSE on Grey Nuns' Street, (part of the same Block), now occupied by the Government Emigrant Agent. To be Leased as a Dwelling House, or for Public Offices, commanding great advantages as regards situation. Three Vacant LOTS in Prince Street, near Buchanan's Stores, suitable for Wood Yards, or a Coal Depot. A Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Queen's Street.

T. D. HALL, Dalhousie Street,
Or S. P. TILTON & CO.
February 16. 21

SHOPS AND WAREHOUSES TO LET—To be Let until the 1st May, 1851, and occupation given when required—The Extensive PREMISES, in Craig Street, known as the Circus Stores.

Two SHOPS, in Notre Dame Street, adjoining the residence of Mr. W. Bradbury, and

The Large STORE and YARD in the rear thereof.

—ALSO,—

A Large HOUSE, corner St. Gabriel and Colborne Streets, Griffintown, and a large Wooden Building in Chaboillez Street, at a low rent to any person who will take care of the Premises. Apply to

R. McNAUGHT,
9, St. Nicholas Street.
February 15. 21

TO LET—An excellent BUSINESS STAND in CARILLON—a two story BRICK HOUSE, well finished, with every accommodation for a family.

—ALSO—

A STORE and WHARF contiguous.

Entry 1st May. Apply to the Proprietor,

JAMES BARCLAY.
Carillon, Feb. 13. 20

TO LET—TWO SHOPS and DWELLINGS, with a large Yard and Sheds, corner of McGill and College Streets. A new Cut Stone Front will be made to the Building if required. Apply to

A. A. DORION,
At CHERRIER & DORION'S,
No. 20, St. Vincent Street.
February 14. 20

TO LET.—A Large Two Story Cut Stone HOUSE, in Radegonde Street, Hay Market, at present occupied by John Dyde, Esq.

Two Two-Story Cut Stone HOUSES, facing St. Patrick's Church.

—AND,—

That One-Story Brick COTTAGE, newly built, in Dorchester Street, facing the residence, of the Hon Justice Rolland. Apply to

E. M. LEPROHON.
February 14. r—20

TO LET.—From the 1st of May next. —The following PROPERTIES, belonging to the Heirs of the late Dr. STEPHENSON, viz:—

1st—A SHOP, WINE VAULTS, DWELLING HOUSE, with Stabling, &c., in Saint Paul Street, at present occupied by Mr. T. C. PANTON, and for the last thirty years an excellent Grocery stand.

2nd—The Extensive CUT STONE STORES, immediately in rear of the above and fronting the River, in which the Office of the undersigned is situated, well adapted for a Wholesale Grocery or Flour Store, and containing two setts of Counting Houses, with capacious Safes, &c.

3rd—The Extensive STORE HOUSES intervening between the above, which may be let either with the St. Paul Street Store or with the River side one, as may suit intending Tenants. Apply to

WM. WHITEFORD.
Feb. 14. 6w TU—20

ST. ANTOINE PLACE.—To be Let for one or more years.—The First and Fourth HOUSES of said Place, each of them First Class Three Stories, with Double Kitchens, Garden, Large Yard, Ice House, Stabies, Coach House, &c. &c. Apply to

JEAN BRUNEAU.
February 7. 1m—17

TO LET.—A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, in St. Jean Baptiste Street, occupied by Mr. Hill, as a Dancing Academy.

—ALSO,—

A Two Story STONE HOUSE, adjoining. Possession on the 1st May next. Apply to

JOSEPH LEVY.
February 9. r TS—18

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

TO LET—SEPARATELY, OR IN ONE—Possession on the 1st May next—The PREMISES, at the foot of St. Francois Xavier Street and near St. Paul Street, occupied by Mr. GLASS and Mr. HEWARD, measuring together 50 feet in front, and 35 in depth; their situation adapts them well for any kind of business Offices or Shops, and thrown into one would make an excellent Wholesale Warehouse for any description of goods; Storage and Cellerage may be had in connection if required. Apply to

BRYSON & FERRIERS
February 14. 20

TO LET.—The following PROPERTIES belonging to Sir JAMES STUART, Bart., viz:—

Two SHOPS, with DWELLINGS, fronting on St. Lambert Street, forming part of the block, corner of Notre Dame Street, called "Stuart's Buildings."

—ALSO,—

OFFICES, suited for Professional Gentlemen, situated in St. Thérèse Street, nearly opposite the Canada Gazette Office.

JAMES COURT.
Februa y 12. 19

TWO HOUSES TO LET, in Sydenham Place, St. Antoine Street, fitted up with Baths and every convenience for respectable families, with Gardens attached. Rent moderate. Inquire of

JOHN TRY,
No. 4, on the Premises.

—ALSO,—

A WAREHOUSE in the harbour, large enough to hold 30,000 barrels of flour.
February 12. 19

TO LET—From the 1st May next—The several SHOPS, STORES, and DWELLINGS, in the Block of Premises (belonging to the Corporation) fronting on Jacques Cartier Square, St. Paul and Commissioner's Streets, formerly the Fish Market and Police Station.

—ALSO,—

The TWO SHOPS situated in the South West Wing of Bonsecours Market. Apply at the City Hall.

By order
J. P. SEXTON,
City Clerk.
City Clerk's Office, City Hall, 12th February, 1850. 1w—19

TO LET.—A COTTAGE, corner of Guy and St. Joseph Streets, with a large Garden and Orchard.

A Three Story STONE HOUSE, in Great St. James Street, now occupied as a Work Shop and Furniture Show Room.

Two Three Story BRICK HOUSES, entrance of St. Mary Street, near the Barracks, well adapted for Taverns.

A WOODEN HOUSE, same Suburbs, corner of LaVisitation and St. Mary Streets, an o'd business stand.

A Two Story STONE HOUSE, with large Yard, Garden, &c., same Suburbs, also a good stand for business.

Two COTTAGES, at Lower Lachine, with Outhouses, &c. &c.

And a FARM at same place, 200 acres with a Stone House, Barns and Stables, Root Houses, &c.

Enquire of
E. GUY, N.P.,
No. 2, St. François Xavier Street.
February 9. 18

TO BE LET.—The CUT STONE HOUSE, No. 12, St. Jean Baptiste Street, at present occupied by Thomas Nye, Esq. Apply to

JOHN ASHWORTH,
General Post Office.
February 9. r—18

EXCELLENT GROCERY STAND TO LET.

The Subscriber being about to leave Montreal, wishes to dispose of his present business, the Stock is small, in good order, and well assorted. The Fixtures are about the best Grocery Fixtures in Montreal. The Shop, Cellar, &c., is admirably adapted for the trade, and the stand is well known to be a good one, and an excellent business has been done. There is one year of the present lease to run. The Rent is low and further arrangements could be made with the proprietor. The Subscriber has a number of respectable and steady customers, and would give all necessary assistance to secure them to his successor.

To a person possessing a small capital the above presents a most eligible opening.

R. D. MACPHERSON,
132, St. Mary Street, Quebec Suburbs.
February 18

TO LET.—A Three Story Cut Stone HOUSE, No. 106, Notre Dame Street, with a Large Stone Store in the rear. The SHOP is fitted up with Plate Glass Windows, &c., and is at present occupied by Mr. Mead, as a Fur Store.

—ALSO,—

The STORE adjoining the above. Possession given on 1st May next. Apply to

JOSEPH N. HALL.
February 9. 18

TO LET.—The Three Story Cut Stone WAREHOUSE, situated in St. Nicholas Street, now in the occupation of Messrs. Cuvillier & Co, and used as a Dry Goods Store. It is fitted up with Shelves, Counters and Drawers, and the ground floor contains a Press and is adapted for a Packing and Entering Room.

—ALSO,—

Five First-Class Three Story CUT STONE STORES, situate in St. Sacrament Street, and forming part of the block known as "Cuvillier's Buildings."

—ALSO,—

Several DOUBLE OFFICES with Safes and other conveniences, in the same Street.

—ALSO,—

The Handsome CUT STONE SHOP, No. 165, Notre Dame Street, facing Christ Church, now occupied by Mr. R. CAMPBELL, as a Retail Dry Goods Store.

The Premises are supplied with all the necessary FIXTURES, Gas, &c.

—ALSO,—

The DWELLING HOUSE and Dependencies, situated at Cote a Baron, now in the occupation of Mrs. Cuvillier. There are attached to the premises an extensive GARDEN and ORCHARD well stocked with Fruit Trees and Shrubs of the rarest and choicest descriptions, together with an abundant supply of excellent Water.

The House will be let separately or in connection with the Garden and Orchard; possession of which latter could be had immediately, and that of the House on the first May next.

—ALSO,—

A Large GARDEN and ORCHARD, fronting on Mountain and Sherbrooke Streets, containing about 550 feet by 115 in depth. There is a Summer House in the centre of the premises. Possession given immediately.

—ALSO,—

Sixteen DWELLINGS in Visitation Street, to which are attached Stables, &c., together with about an Acre of Ground each.

—ALSO,—

Two Three Story CUT STONE DWELLING HOUSES, in Champ de Mars Street, with Out-Buildings, &c.

—AND,—

Several VACANT LOTS of GROUND, situated in the centre of the City, now used as Wood Yards. RENTS LOW.

Apply to
MAURICE CUVILLIER,
St. Sacrament Street.
Feb. 5. 1m—16

FOR SALE.

Two Substantial and well-built Wooden HOUSES, at the entrance to Côte des Neiges. One of the Houses is Two Stories; the other is a neat One Story Cottage. House, both exceedingly well finished.

The locality is one of the healthiest in the Colony, there not being a single case of cholera in the Village, when that fearful scourge was sweeping off the inhabitants of Montreal in hundreds.

Persons desirous of securing a pleasant, retired village residence, would do well to apply to Mr. A. GIBB, Blacksmith, Côte des Neiges, where every information will be given. Terms easy.

April 24, 1849. 184

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

HOUSE TO LET—To Let from 1st of May next—One of the TENEMENTS in Cornwall Terrace.

Apply to the Proprietor, No. 1, on the Premises. The above Premises will be let furnished if required.
February 7. 17

FOR SALE OR TO LET, THE MONTREAL HIGH SCHOOL, with the Extensive Grounds thereto attached. The Building is 180 feet in length, by 40 and 53 in width, and if a permanent Tenant can be obtained, for Public purposes or otherwise, the Proprietor will have no objection to either making or allowing internal alterations and improvements to be made, adapted to the wants of the occupant.

Apply to
H. STEPHENS.
January 22, 1850. 3m—10

TO LET, and Possession given 1st May next, the BLOCK of BUILDINGS, Corner of Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Streets, containing TWO SHOPS and DWELLINGS on Notre Dame Street, and TWO SHOPS and DWELLINGS on St. Gabriel Street The stand is the best in Montreal. For particulars apply to J. H. SPRINGLE, Esq., Architect, Great St. James Street, who will exhibit the plans, or to the Proprietor,

WM. SKAKEL,
St. Margaret Street, St. Antoine Suburbs.
January 17. 8

HOUSE ON RICHMOND SQUARE. —TO LET.—The Large, Convenient and Elegant RESIDENCE, lately in the occupation of Major General GORE, with Stables, Coach House, &c. &c. attached. Also a small Garden.

Apply to the undersigned, Proprietor,
ROLLO CAMPBELL.
January 15, 1850. 1m—7

TO LET.—The HOUSE, in Great St. James Street, now occupied by the Bank of Upper Canada, which will be converted into Shops should any one be desirous of leasing it for that purpose.

—ALSO,—

The Two Story STONE DWELLING, corner of Wellington and Nazareth Streets.

—AND,—

The Large Four Story STONE STORES at the Canal, recently occupied by Jos. Ward, Esq., well adapted for a Forwarding or Produce Business, will be rented together or separately. Apply to

J. & R. ESDAILE,
No. 3, St. Sacrament Street.
February 5. du—16

STONE DWELLING HOUSES TO BE LET.
Nos. 41 & 43 St. Urbain Street.

No. 41 consists of Dining Room and Breakfast Parlour in rear; above, Drawing Room and two Bed Rooms; in the Attics there are five Bed Rooms; Large Kitchen; Excellent Cellar; Outhouses and Large Yard.

No. 43: similar in every respect, but having only three Bed Rooms in the Attics—Water in both Houses. A Lease of 2 or 3 years will be given if required. Rent moderate.

Apply to
JOHN G. DINNING,
Registry Office, 35, St. François Xavier Street.
February 5. d—16

TO LET—And possession given on the first May next—Those desirable PREMISES, corner of Notre Dame and St. Joseph Streets, one of the very best business stands in the city.

—ALSO, FOR SALE OR TO LET,—

SALEM TERRACE,
The present RESIDENCE of the Subscriber, situated at the extremity of the St. Antoine Suburbs, adjoining Château St. Antoine, the residence of John Donegani, Esq., commanding a view of the whole city and river from Lachine to Varennes. The House and Premises are extensive, comprising every convenience for a large family, with a Garden well stocked with the choicest fruits and flowers.

—ALSO,—

Eight LOTS in Union Avenue (Beaver Hall Property) and Alymer Street, and two LOTS fronting on Colborne Street, fifty feet by seventy-five, at the lower end of the Quebec Suburbs.

—AND,—

A FARM of two hundred acres in the Township of Fitzroy, C.W., at the junction of the Madawaska and Ottawa Rivers, with a Saw Mill and other buildings thereon erected

For further particulars, enquire of the Subscriber,

J. THAYER.
February 2. 15

TO LET,—The UPPER PART of the HOUSE occupied by BENJAMIN, BROTHERS, Notre Dame Street, well adapted for Lawyers' Offices. Rent moderate.

BENJAMIN, BROTHERS.
Feb. 2, 1850. 15

TO BE LET.—The Extensive STONE WAREHOUSE and PREMISES, situate at the head of the Harbour and Lower Entrance of the Lachine Canal, heretofore occupied by the late firm of Logan, Cringan & Co., and known as Customs' Warehouse, No. 1. For terms, apply on the premises to

JAMES LOGAN.
January 31. 1m—14

TO LET.—Five first-class Three Story CUT STONE STORES, situate in St. Sacrament Street, and forming part of the block known as Cuvillier's Buildings.

—ALSO,—

Several Double Offices, with Safes, and other conveniences in the same Street. Possession given immediately, or on the first May next. Apply to

MAURICE CUVILLIER,
St. Sacrament Street.
December 10. 227

TO BE LET.—Two Extensive and Handsome SHOPS, corner of Bonaventure Street, and a Lane dividing them from the new "Tattersalls", with convenient Dwellings, and good Cellars to each, besides Yard and Outbuildings.

Application to
EASTON, PHILLIPS & CO.,
5, St. Sacrament Street.
February 7. 17

TO LET.—The HOUSE at present occupied by E. T. RENAUD, Esq., (next the Unitarian Church.)

Apply to JOHN YOUNG.
February 2. 15

TO BE LET—A LOT of GROUND, with a Small WOODEN HOUSE thereon erected in Water Street, facing "Clifton Lodge," suitable for a Wood Yard or Garden. Rent moderate.

Apply to
ROB. EASTON,
Advocate,
49, Little St. James Street.
Adril 5 184

TO LET—Possession in April next:—A HOUSE situated in the Village of St. Eustache, belonging to Mad. Barsalou, now occupied by M. I. Proulx. This house contains a Superb Store, well finished, belonging to Mr. Proulx which he will sell or let. The said Store (with Tables, Glass Cases, Counters, &c.,) has been made expressly to be capable of being easily removed.

Address
I. PROULX,
St. Eustache.
December 22. 232

BRICK COTTAGE WITH GARDEN TO BE LET.

The COTTAGE at present occupied by T. W. Middleton, Esq., No. 148, Bleury Street, the property of James Knapp, Esq., consisting of Drawing Room and Dining Room, with Pantry adjoining on the first floor—on the second Three Bed Rooms—also, Attics, Kitchen, with Well of Spring Water therein, Servants' Room and Cellar, Coach House, Stables, Coal House and Ice House, filled with Ice. Garden is well supplied with Fruit Trees, Gooseberry and Currant Bushes.

A Lease for 2 or 3 years will be given, if required. Rent moderate.

Apply to
JOHN G. DINNING,
Registry Office, 35, St. François Xavier Street.
February 7. d—17

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

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The MONTREAL STEAM MILLS, St. Peter Street, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Bliss. There are Three Run of French Burr Mill Stones, and an OAT-MEAL MILL in good working order.

—ALSO,—

The large STORE HOUSE opposite (formerly the Racket Court).

JOHN TORRANCE.
February 9. —18

TO LET.—The Subscriber having Leased those PREMISES, corner of St. Paul and St. Nicholas Streets, is desirous of Letting that portion lately used by Messrs. Scott & Shaw for their retail department. The whole building will be modernized—by a new front, and any other suitable alteration made if applied for early.

Apply to
J. HENRY EVANS.
January 24, 1850. 11

TO BE LET—From the 1st of May next—The Property known as "SELBY GRANGE," fronting on the Lachine Road, and extending back to Dorchester Street, including the Dwelling House, Barns, Farm, Orchard, Garden, &c. Its proximity to the city should especially recommend it to the attention of Market Gardeners.

Apply to
JOHN GRIFFIN, N.P.,
Little St. James Street.
January 24, 1850. 11

TO LET—From the 1st May next —A Three Story Cut Stone HOUSE, No. 106, Notre Dame Street, having TWO SHOPS fitted up with Plate Glass Windows, &c.; one occupied by Messrs. D. & C. DARLING, and the other by Messrs. A. & S. NORDHEIMER as a Music Store.

For terms, apply to
JOSEPH N. HALL,
Hardware Store,
Corner of St. Gabriel and St. Paul Sts.
February 6. 16

TO BE LET,—And possession given immediately, the NEW CUT-STONE BUILDING consisting of an excellent Dwelling-House, with capacious Shop and Cellar underneath, and Outhouses, fronting St. Mary Street, Quebec Suburbs, and adjoining the house forming the corner on the road leading to the Longueuil Ferry.

For further particulars inquire of
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.
January 20. 31

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET.—The following DESIRABLE PROPERTIES:—

TWO Two Story BRICK HOUSES, in Colborne Street, St. Ann's Suburbs, with Sheds, Stables and Large Yard, at present occupied by Mr. Launcelot Franklin.

TWO Two Story BRICK HOUSES, in Jury Street, in the rear of the Hay Market, having a Wooden Building in the Yard, two stories high, are flat, of which, can be let, with each House, as a Carpenter's or Painter's Shop.

THREE One Story BRICK COTTAGES, in Amherst Street, St. Mary Suburbs, all in thorough repair, being painted and papered, and the cellars drained.

Those Wooden Two Story HOUSES, in Saint Joseph Street, St. Joseph Suburbs, near Mr. Conlin's Ship Yard.

TWO BRICK HOUSES, in Colborne Avenue, near the Jail, with Sheds, Stables, &c.

Apply to JOHN T. BADGLEY.

Possession on the 1st May.

Favourable terms of payment will be granted upon the Sale of the above Properties.
February 7. 17

STORES TO LET.—The STORE No. 166, St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Armour, Whiteford & Co., well adapted for a large Dry Goods business, being lighted from the roof, shelved throughout, with gas fittings, &c.

—ALSO,—

The STORE No. 223, St. Paul Street, between Messrs. Darling and Messrs. Muir's.

—AND,—

The STORE No. 25, St. Peter Street, now occupied by Messrs. D. & C. Darling.

Apply to
J. & R. ESDAILE,
No. 3, St. Sacrament Street.
February 2. du—15

TO LET—From the 1st May next—OUTREMONT, the Residence of the Undersigned at St. Catherines, in the rear of the Mountain. There are about 5 acres of land attached to the Premises, all laid out in Garden and Orchard; both the Grounds and House are in good order. The place has an abundant supply of the best Spring and Well Water, and the roads in that direction are kept in excellent order, winter and summer.

T. BOUTHILLIER.
February 9. 1m—18

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—From the 1st May next, for one or more years,—That desirable, advantageously situated STONE BUILDING, known as the CASTLE INN, fronting St. Mary Street, Quebec Suburbs, and contiguous to the road leading to the Longueuil Ferry. Capacious Stabling and other Outhouses are attached, with an extensive Yard.

Possession given 1st May,

THE TWO NEW CUT STONE BUILDINGS adjoining; with Cellarage, Stabling, Sheds, and Yards. One consists of an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, the lower part of which could, if required, be converted into a Retail Store. And the other is at present occupied as a Dwelling House and Grocery Store, for which its situation renders it very desirable.

Rents very moderate.

Apply to
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & Co.
January 20. 24

TO LET.—That CUT STONE STORE, forming the corner of Custom House Square and St. Paul Street, at present occupied by Mr. B. Workman, Druggist. Possession 1st of May next.

Apply to
C. M. DELISLE.
January 31. 14

TO LET.—Four of those Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, known as Barclay Place, Quebec Suburbs, with Yard, Shed, and Stable to each, the Houses are well fitted up, and being recently painted out, are in perfect condition, having sinks in the yards, and the water pipes in each, the situation being adjacent to the river, renders them at once healthy and pleasant, and very desirable residences for genteel families. Rent moderate and possession 1st May next.

—ALSO,—

TO LET.—Two SHOPS with DWELLINGS above same, situated about the centre of St. Mary Street, Quebec Suburbs, with Yard, Sheds and Large Ice House attached. The stand for any business is one of the best in that part of the city, will be rented low for one or more years, and possession 1st May next.

Enquire of
ROBERT KIRKUP,
No. 1, Barclay Place, Quebec Suburbs.
February 5. r*r—16

FARM TO LET.

MOUNT PLEASANT FARM delightfully situated on the Mountain Side, at Cote St. Antoine, and within two miles of the city, containing one hundred and fifteen Acres. The HOUSE which is very convenient, contains good Cellars and Dairy. On the first floor will be found, Dining Room, Parlour, Library, Bed Room, and Kitchen; also, Six Bed Rooms on the second floor.

The GARDEN of Three Acres is well Stocked with the finest Fruit Trees, Perennial Plants, and rare Shrubs, and the Grapery with the choicest Vines, all in the best order.

There is also an Orchard of Twenty Acres containing upwards of One Thousand Apple Trees, in full bearing.

Possession immediately.

For terms and further information, application to be made to the proprietor, Mr. Jos. SAVAGE, at Messrs. GEO. SAVAGE & SON, Notre Dame Street.
January 15. 7

MONTREAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Third Anniversary of the Montreal Horticultural Society, was held on Wednesday evening last, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Great St. James Street. In the absence of Mr. Justice McCORD, President of the Society, the Chair was occupied by the Hon. A. N. MORIN, who opened the proceedings by a few appropriate remarks, in which he congratulated the Society upon its present position and happy prospects. He considered the interest manifested by the community in the operations of the Society, a just appreciation of the value and importance of the objects contemplated in its foundation, namely, the promotion of Horticultural pursuits. The Annual Report was presented by Mr. S. JONES LYMAN, Corresponding Secretary:—

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MONTREAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Your Board would congratulate the Society upon the return of its Third Anniversary, and although during the past year it has had to contend with many serious obstacles, it is gratifying to state that its progress has not been impeded; but that, on the contrary, the influence of your Society has greatly extended. While more attention has been excited to horticultural pursuits, a generous rivalry to excel in the growth of fruits, flowers and vegetables, has been called into existence—a marked improvement is manifested in the cultivation and taste in the arrangement of gardens and grounds; new vineries and green houses have been erected; orchard planting has greatly increased, and in addition to the many practical advantages of the operations of your Society, the exhibitions have been occasions of the highest gratification and interest to the public.

The Society has now assumed a position and importance which its founders scarcely anticipated, in so short a space of time. While a review of the past is in the highest degree satisfactory, future progress and success must mainly depend upon the continued effort and active aid of each member—and your Board trust that the zeal and enthusiasm with which several individuals have manifested in promoting the objects of the Society, will be emulated by others. Particularly would they suggest that every member should endeavor to contribute to each exhibition; few who take an interest in horticulture, but have some plant or fruit possessing points of excellence, and it is highly desirable that such should be presented, in order that it may be seen, and the peculiar mode of cultivation known.

The pursuit of horticulture, from the earliest period of the world, has not been considered unworthy the attention of many of the most gifted intellects; its advantages have been acknowledged by the educated and refined in every condition of life, from the monarch on the throne to the humblest peasant. Agriculture, it is true, furnishes us with "the staff of life"; but it is written, "man shall not live by bread alone"—Horticulture addresses the finer sentiments of our nature, that love of the beautiful which is implanted in the breast of every man: it teaches us to recognize the hand of that Being who, while He creates worlds, also displays His wisdom in the delicate form and wonderful beauty of the humblest flower. Science and learning have been brought to bear upon the cultivation of the ground, and the results are apparent in the rapid improvement and perfection which horticulture has attained in the Mother Country, and in the neighbouring States. And while our infant society cannot compare with the flourishing institutions of older countries, we can at least follow in their footsteps and imitate their enlightened enterprise, remembering that they have successfully encountered the same difficulties with which we now contend.

At the last annual meeting, a resolution was adopted with reference to procuring an Act of Incorporation; your Board, in accordance therewith, presented a petition to the Provincial Parliament, which was confided to the Hon. Mr. Badgley and the Hon. Mr. Morin, through whose influence an Act of Incorporation was obtained without any expense to the Society. Your Board would record their obligations to the gentlemen to whose efforts your Society is indebted for its position as a body corporate, with a recognized legal existence.

The first exhibition of the season was held on the 25th of May, in the Racket Court, Côté Street, the display of green house plants was fully equal to that of any previous occasion—Fuschias, Pelargoniums and Calceolarias were well deserving of notice, those from the green house of Messrs. Torrance and Corse were highly creditable, as were also the variety of early vegetables from Messrs. Cooper and Appleton. The attendance of the public was large, and the result exceedingly gratifying. The June exhibition, which took place in the spacious Hall of Mr. Corse's New Hotel, Great St. James Street, was an occasion of great attraction, and was altogether one of the most successful your Society has held.—The Hall was thronged throughout the day by a large concourse of visitors who testified their pleasure and gratification at the rich and beautiful display the tables presented. The apartment was very tastefully decorated with evergreens and floral designs. For "the wreath of Roses", measuring sixty feet in length, which ornamented the pillars, the thanks of the Society are due to Miss Shepherd. Bouquets and Floral designs were in great profusion, evincing much improvement and taste. The show of fruits and vegetables was exceedingly large, giving evidence of the benefits the Society has conferred upon the community, as previous to its existence, such a collection would have been impossible. The excellent Band of the 19th Regiment was in attendance, enlivening the occasion with its fine music. Your Board would here express their obligations to Mr. Corse for the gratuitous use of the Hall, and for valuable assistance in the arrangements.

In consequence of the prevailing epidemic with which our city was visited, it was deemed prudent to dispense with the August meeting.

The third annual exhibition was appointed to be held on the 13th of September, in the Grove of the Montreal College Farm, which had been kindly offered for the purpose by the Rev. Mr. Villeneuve. Although the day was exceedingly unfavourable, a large number of contributions were sent, and several hundred visitors were present. It was decided to continue the exhibition on the following day. The weather fortunately proved highly propitious, and several thousands of our citizens were attracted to the grounds. The arrangements, with which the weather had seriously interfered, were completed early in the morning, and the display of fruits and vegetables was superior to that of the previous season. In the cultivation of grapes and plums, much improvement was manifested. Of the former, fifteen varieties, from the vinery of J. Redpath, Esq., and the fine specimens from Messrs. Muir and Torrance were well deserving of commendation. Several new sorts of plums were exhibited, among which a variety of superior excellence from the garden of J. Savage, Esq., was named by the judges in honour of one of the vice presidents "The Villeneuve". It was pleasing to observe the perfection which had been attained in the varieties and blooms of dahlias, asters, petunias, verbenas, pansies and coxcombs, specimens of which would compare favourably with those of any other country. A beautiful collection of heaths, numbering 108 varieties, was presented by Mr. Wilson, and attracted much attention. Among the many varieties of vegetables, the Canada squashes were remarkable for their size and quality; that for which Mrs. Conolly received the prize weighing 258 lbs., might justly be considered one of the wonders of the vegetable kingdom. The Floral Bazaar, as usual, formed one of the most prominent attractions of the occasion. To our fair friends whose graceful presence and unwearied attention contributed to its success, your Board would express their grateful acknowledgments. They trust the Society will continue to receive that cheerful aid and co-operation from the same source which has hitherto been of such important benefit.

In concluding this notice of the annual exhibition, your Board would record their obligations to the Rev. Mr. Villeneuve, and the Reverend gentlemen of the College, for the use of the grounds, and for the assistance rendered in the preparations, as well as for the kind hospitalities extended to the Committee. The proceeds of the Floral Bazaar amounted to £17 10s 0d, and the sum of £49 2s 8d was realized from the sale of tickets.

It is a matter of regret that the commercial depression and the prevalence of the epidemic prevented your Board from carrying out the suggestions of their predecessors, with reference to a course of lectures, and the experimental garden. They would, however record the high sense of their value and importance to the advancement of Horticulture, and trust that the subject will receive the earnest attention of their successors.

The practical gardeners have continued the warm friends and supporters of your Society, for the tasteful arrangements of the various exhibitions, you are indebted to their skill and aid—their valuable suggestions, also, have from time to time been of eminent service. Your Board would express their sympathy for those whose interests were so seriously injured by the presence of the cholera, they trust a bountiful harvest and the return of commercial prosperity, the present season will fully compensate for the misfortunes of the last.

A premium of £3 was offered for the best twelve ornamental trees planted in any of the public squares during this season, and also one of £2 10s. for the best cultivated garden and grounds.—Although there were no competitors for the former premium, our city gives evidence that the suggestion in our last report has to some extent been acted upon. For the latter, there was but one entry. Your Board regret that these prizes, the largest the Society offers, and therefore considered the most important, should not receive that attention which they demand, and they express the hope that this season a large number will compete for prizes so honourable and for objects so worthy.

Several changes have occurred in the Board of Officers since the last annual meeting. Mr. Garth, Recording Secretary, found the duties encroached too much on his time, and in consequence resigned, when Mr. Alexander Morris consented to act until a suitable successor should be appointed. Mr. Morris continued to perform the duties until the end of August, when he retired in favour of Mr. George Platt, who has since filled that office. Mr. Fowkes having left the Province for England, was succeeded in the office, of Assistant Recording Secretary, by Mr. Wm. Buchanan.

The honor of receiving the largest number of prizes this year belongs to Mr. C. Hugall, gardener to Wm. Lunn, Esq. The second largest number was awarded to Mr. P. Turner, gardener to the Hon. J. Leslie, and the third to Mr. P. Allan, gardener to J. Torrance, Esq. At the exhibitions where decisions are necessary in matters of taste, in which confliction of interests is naturally involved, the office of judge is one of extreme difficulty and delicacy. It has been the aim of the Committee to act with impartiality and fairness, and your Board trusts the awards will afford satisfaction, as it has been their intention to render justice to all intended.

At our last Anniversary your Board had the pleasure to congratulate the Society upon its freedom from debt. By the Treasurer's report it will appear that the funds are already exhausted, and several accounts remain unpaid. To meet the expenditure of the coming year, it will be incumbent to increase considerably the list of subscribers; and your Board would further urge the propriety of seeking aid from Government, on the same terms as it is accorded to the Agricultural Societies throughout the province. In compliance with the invitation of the Secretary of the New York Agricultural Society, a collection of Canadian fruit was sent to the pomological exhibition, held at Albany on the 17th January, last year,—an acknowledgment of which was received, together with three vols of the transactions of that Society. We are also again indebted to Mr. Jas. Lyman, of Northampton, Mass., for a vol. of transactions of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

In conclusion, your Board would remark, that while the review of the past affords matter of congratulation, much remains yet to be accomplished; they trust members will not rest satisfied with the honor of excelling at exhibitions, however praiseworthy this may be,—the best modes of cultivation and propagation, the analyses and improvement of soils—the difficulties of our climate—the nomenclature of fruits and flowers, the beautiful indigenous plants of the country—the study of Horticulture as a science, are all subjects which should command our earnest attention, if it is entitled to, and without which it will fail in the object of its foundation.

The Montreal Horticultural Society in account with John Frothingham, Treasurer.

1849		Dr.		
Jan. 13	To paid Herald account, for advertising and printing, (1848)	£	12	8 4
June 7	To paid Transcript do do		4	9 8
	To rent of room for meeting		1	5 0
	To sundry expenses June exhibition		2	18 10
	To 19th Band do do		2	9 6
	To H. Fowkes, Asst. Sec.		4	7 6
	To S. J. Lyman's account.		2	13 6
Sept.	—To sundry expenses annual exhibition		11	0 7
	To Light Infantry Band do		8	15 0
Oct. 27	—To rent		5	0 0
Nov. 3	—To Mr. McNider, painting,		0	10 0
	" 5—To Starke & Co., printing.		17	11 0
	" 7—To J. L. Beaudry's account		2	6 0
	" 10—To C. Alexander's do.		3	0 5
	" " —To R. Campbell & Co'sdo		3	8 8
	" 23—To R. & C. Chalmers' do		0	8 1
	" " —To J. Cooper's do		5	17 8
	To S. J. Lyman & Co'sdo		4	5 0
	To sundry premiums during the year		43	15 0
		£	137	2 9

1848		Cr.		
Dec. 28	—By balance per account	£	13	13 10
1849				
June	—By proceeds June exhibition		18	6 7
Sept.	—By proceeds Annual do and Floral Bazaar		67	12 8
	By am't Subscriptions paid.		36	15 0
	By balance due Treasurer		0	14 8
		£	137	2 9

E. E.
JOHN FROTHINGHAM,
Treasurer.

Montreal, Feb. 13, 1850.

The Report having been read in French by the Hon. Chairman, it was

Moved by G. W. WICKSTEED, Esq., seconded by Mr. LOVELL:

That the Report now read be adopted, and printed for circulation among the members of the Society.

Moved by G. DESBARATS, Esq., seconded by A. MORRIS, Esq.:

That under the present circumstances of the Society, it is highly desireable to increase the number of subscribers, and members are specially requested to use every means to attain that object, and further to interest the public in its

of affairs continued till the eighth day, when the marriage of the marchioness was celebrated.

But poor Louise found this time long; she passed gloomy days and sleepless nights. She had presumed too much upon her firmness, and was fast sinking, in spite of the holy exhortations of the Abbess, and the kind attentions of her young friends, the sisters of the establishment.

One evening, as she sat indulging her grief, she was summoned to receive company in the parlor. This announcement made her tremble exceedingly, but her heart beat more violent when, on opening the door, she perceived her mother, and was instantly pressed in her arms.

The marchioness was not alone, but accompanied by the Baron de Danneville and the Chevalier de Monbrun. "Wicked girl," said she, kissing the forehead of Louise, "I have yielded to your threats; I am married."

"Married!" exclaimed Louise with an accent of despair she could not suppress. But soon conquering her feelings, she turned to the chevalier with a forced smile, saying, 'I entreat you, Monsieur de Monbrun, to make my mother happy."

"What do you say, little simpleton?" asked her mother, laughing; "your wish should not be addressed to the chevalier." Then taking the baron by the hand, she continued, "I introduce my husband, the Baron de Danneville, to you."

I shall not attempt to describe the scene which followed; the reader can easily supply the blank. And it is almost useless to add, that the health of Louise was restored as by magic, and that her marriage with Monbrun took place without loss of time.

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, FEB. 21, 1850.

RECIPROCITY—OUR POLITICAL POSITION.—For some time past, the Ministerial organs throughout the Province have been labouring to show that every evil of our present condition was to be remedied by the passage of the Reciprocity Bill, now before the United States Congress. According to their own President of the Council, this measure was one of five, which it was absolutely necessary to carry, if Canada were still to remain a colony. Of course this was before loyalty, became one of the things in which Mr. Merritt carried on business. Previously, his transactions had been confined to the more legitimate, though hardly so profitable line, of Canal shares. But the present he made us of his opinion still bears fruit, though his position has changed; and, as we have the authority of the first legal dignitary in the country for the belief that there is "one loyalty to the Crown and another loyalty to the people," we may fairly doubt whether the latter, as Mr. Blake once thought most praiseworthy loyalty, does not lead us to act on Mr. Merritt's past opinions rather than on those, he must be at present supposed to hold in company with his colleagues. We are justified then in believing that according to ministerialist views, loyalty to Great Britain is the proper and correct return for favours to be granted us by the United States; or, if this triangular kind of gratitude be not precisely what is meant, that at least the interests of the people do depend so entirely on their free admission to the United States market, that respect to their sovereignty should override that due to monarchical traditions, if this free admission be not obtained. We see that our Toronto contemporary, the Mirror, gives us this idea, in the very words of a Minister of the Crown, who remarked a few days ago that the failure to obtain reciprocity "would make nine-tenths of the people of Upper Canada in favour of annexation, and that then they would get it." Whether this suspensive and conditional kind of annexationism ought not to induce the zealous individual who represents Her Majesty, to suspend another militia officer and Justice of the Peace—or, at least, to issue new commissions for those offices, to take effect only after the Reciprocity measure shall have passed at Washington, we will not now inquire. Mr. Blake, among other distinguished *dicta*, which may probably be handed down by some new Lord Campbell,—in case the "clear grits" do not abolish the lives of the Chanchellors, by killing off the old Adam, who must stand for the progenitor of the future race—Mr. Blake, we say, among other legal curiosities, laid down a new kind of loyalty in addition to the one of which honorable mention has already been made. "Spurious loyalty" was the name of the new species. But, after all, the lawyers cannot come up to the clergy in metaphysics, nor in the faculty of drawing nice distinctions. So that as Mr. Blake had among his late colleagues, a gentleman who was vulgarly supposed to have claims to the episcopal dignity, because his oratory closely resembled the traditions of the great *patres ecclesiæ*, we must suppose that the last kind of loyalty, to support which, the *Gazette* teems with weekly dismissals, is of his discovery. We have not yet heard whether he has named it, though following the example of the tulip cultivators, he has a clear right to prefix his own name and add *gloriosus* or *magnificus*, or any other distinction, which he may think due to its merit. For present use, we shall call it by the good old English name of See-Saw; the balance being between the people at one end of the plank, and the Crown at the other. Let the Southerners only give the plank the right reciprocity impulsion, and loyalty to the Crown will cry here we go up! up! up! Let the Northerners only put on the screw, of agricultural protection—loyalty to the Crown goes down! down! down!; and loyalty to the people rises in the air.

Now, there may be a good deal of reason for the importance attached to the measure, which the slavery haters of Canada, *par excellence*, are trying to coax out of the Southern slave owners, is the surest means of defending slavery. We have always desired to see this reciprocal trade obtained, and it is this desire, which has led us, perhaps, more than any other, to advocate a greater measure, which would give us reciprocity, not in half a dozen articles, but in everything. The head of one of the largest manufacturing firms in this Province, informed us three days ago, that he could have sold six thousand specimens of the principal article of his manufacture in the United States last year worth £12000, had it not been for the duty. Reciprocity in raw materials would not aid persons in a situation like this gentleman, nor would it prevent enterprising mechanics like Messrs. Wright, from being forced to remove to the States in order to execute contracts, which they could have fulfilled just as well in Canada, if the Custom House barrier did not interfere. If our ministry then succeed in their negociations, we shall sincerely rejoice in it, as one of the most important objects for which we have striven. We confess, however, that we have little hope of their success; but we have still less confidence in the results, which they anticipate from it. Let the people of Canada look boldly at the position assumed by the *Mirror's* see-saw loyalty minister, and say whether, it is one either honourable to Great Britain, or useful to her colony. Can it be desirable that our own connection with the British people or the British Crown should depend, not upon the action of the British Parliament and Sovereign; but on that of the legislature of a foreign nation? Is it worthy of a Province like this to be thus hung up between two powers, neither of which consults its interests nor wishes? Suppose the Reciprocity Bill should give us all its warmest friends of the ministry or its other friends can expect, what security have we that it will continue to be law, from one year's end to another? The Whigs are in power to-day, the Democrats may be in power to-morrow. Is the conduct of Canadians with regard to their public duty to depend upon the varying phase of foreign politics—are our fortunes to continue the plaything of every change of wind in a society where we can exercise no vote? These questions naturally bring us to the real key of our position. Disguise it as we may—put off the realization of the fact as long as we please—we are by our situation connected, to the fortunes and the policy of the United States. We cannot escape from our fate, though we may, perhaps, decline to avail ourselves of its advantages, and choose to accept only its evils.

SHERBROOKE ELECTORS, READ THIS!—Our Ministerial prints have recently been assuring you of the success of the reciprocity measure at Washington. Look at this extract from the *Tribune*, of which the Editor is a member of Congress, belonging to the dominant party, and judge for yourselves:—

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

A correspondent lately desired our opinion of the project of Reciprocal Free Trade (in certain staples) with the Canadas, coupled with the concession to us of the Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence. Our reply is that we are in favor of all this and much more—in due time. That time is to be determined in the first place by Canada, next by Great Britain. They two concurring, it will next be our country's turn, and our voice will pretty certainly be raised in favor of perfect reciprocity with Canada and free intercourse, not in a few specified articles alone, but in everything—reciprocity offensive and defensive. At present, we wait our turn.

The Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence was formerly of much moment in this country; it has become less and less so with the completion of each new channel of communication between the Atlantic and the basin of the St. Lawrence. When almost every product of the field or the forest is worth from ten to twenty per cent more on this side of Lake Ontario than the other, there is very little need on our part of an outlet through the Gulf of St. Lawrence. New York could spare to Montreal and Quebec all the trade which would be drawn away from us by the freedom of the St. Lawrence and hardly miss it. The Erie Canal route now affords a cheaper transit to Europe than that down the great north-eastern river.

We are not fond of international bargains—'We will do this if you will do that and the other.' They are justifiable in special cases, but not often. If we thought it best to receive the agricultural products of the Canadas free of duty, we should advocate the doing of it at once, without condition or bargain. The show of Reciprocity is illusory; there is little substance behind it. We could sell some goods to Canada, but very little produce.

Whenever there shall be an American custom house at Quebec, superseding and abolishing two lines of revenue-officers from Madawaska to the Sault St. Marie, we shall be heartily in favor of Reciprocity with the Canadas—thorough Reciprocity. Until there shall be, we apprehend any stipulations for the reciprocal admission of certain articles free of duty would be abused to cover the smuggling of British fabrics across our frontier. The facilities for that traffic are quite sufficient already, and we are not disposed to increase them. And in view of all the facts, we consider all the money spent in lobbying for Reciprocity bills at Washington this winter will be the same as thrown away, save as the operation may serve to convince the agents that the relief they ask is to be found in a measure much more comprehensive than a Reciprocity bill.

We promised, in our last issue, that the *Gazette's* recantation of his groundless and unwarrantable misrepresentations of the views and *motives* of the Annexationists should have our attention to-day; but so rapid are the changes, so ambiguous the language, of our contemporary, that, we confess, we have no little difficulty in keeping peace with him. For example, on Friday last, he thunders forth his denunciations against the leaders of the Annexation movement, as persons having "an object" in deceiving their fellow-citizens to their ruin—as being "bent upon turmoil in the Colony"—and as having cast aside all "respect for truth and reason or reverence for facts." Pretty strong language, it will be admitted. On Saturday, we considered it our duty to expose the utter falsity of his charges and the absurdity of bringing them against men who, from the large stake they held in the country, whatever he, in his wisdom, might think of their judgment, could not possibly have any motives or objects other than the general prosperity, as they would be the first and the greatest sufferers by "turmoil" and strife. On Monday, our contemporary "eats his leek"—although not without some wry faces at Mr. Stayner and the Corporation of Montreal—and tells us:—

We entertain great respect, personally, for the gentlemen named by the *Herald*; but we would hold ourselves unworthy of their good opinion, and most unworthy of the confidence of the public, were we to permit our respect for individuals, to prevent our denouncing the dangerous doctrines of an Association, or our warning the public of its gradual progress, step by step, towards turmoil and strife.

Now, all this is very smooth and exceedingly well expressed; but we must remind the *Gazette* that no one ever found fault with his "denouncing the *dangerous doctrines*", of these gentlemen—it was for his presuming to attribute vile and mercenary *motives* to them, that he was taken to task. It will, no doubt, be some consolation to them to learn that they enjoy the "great respect, personally", of the Editor of the *Gazette*, but, how far this will lead them to overlook his representing them as political incendiaries, bent upon introducing turmoil and bloodshed into the country, with "*an object*" towards their own personal aggrandizement, we must leave them to say. Considering, however, the very sorry figure our contemporary's unscrupulous attack of Friday made him cut on the Monday following, we might have expected he would, at least on that day, have avoided all uncalled for personal allusions, either to friend or foe: but no, having an old grudge against the Post Office department and the Corporation of Montreal, to gratify, he wanders away to the *St. John's News*, in which, it appears some correspondent had cast doubts upon the disinterestedness of the support he (the *Gazette*) has lately given to Lords Grey and Elgin—hinting something about the Commissariat advertisements—and writes as follows:—

We are surprised, when he (the correspondent of the *St. John's News*) spoke of it, that he did not also say that the Herald advocates Annexation, because "The Association" has made good his loss of the same advertisements or that because it receives exclusively all the advertisements of the Post office—a department of the Empire which it desires to overthrow,—and all the advertisements of the corporation of Montreal,—Mr. Stayner is an annexationist, and the corporation of Montreal an annexation body.

Of which paragraph, he yesterday gives the following *explanation*:

Let him (the *Herald*) read again what we wrote, and he will see that we neither stated Mr. Stayner to be an Annexationist, nor the Corporation to be an Annexation body. Mr. Stayner may or may not be one for all we know, but we should be much astonished if he were, considering the enormous fortune he has made out of the people of Canada. The Corporation, we believe, is not, and we hope will not be, at any rate until times are more ripe for it.

Now, we have "read again what the *Gazette* wrote"—and we have given our readers an opportunity of judging for themselves, as to whether we misrepresented him or not. It is true that his words will bear the interpretation he now gives them—*viz.*, that he merely meant to put, in the mouth of the correspondent of the *St. John's News*, a hypothetical case, that, *because* the Post Office advertisements appeared in our columns, *therefore* Mr. Stayner must be an Annexationist—and *because* the Corporation also advertised in the *Herald*, *therefore* its members must be Annexationists. We doubt, however, whether one in fifty of his readers so understood him—we at least, were dull enough to believe that he meant to state as a *fact*, consisting with his knowledge, that Mr. Stayner was an Annexationist, and the Corporation of Montreal an Annexation body. It appears, however, that the *Gazette* does claim to be acquainted with Mr. Stayner's private affairs, for he says he would "be much astonished if he were (an Annexationist) *considering* the enormous fortune he has made *out of the people of Canada*." We do not pretend to any knowledge as to the extent of Mr. Stayner's fortune, but we confess, we cannot discover in what way its extent should be supposed to sway his political opinions, one way or the other. Mr. Stayner's position, as a public officer, precludes his taking any part in politics; but, should circumstances release him from the restrictions, which—no one knows better than the *Gazette*,—render the mentioning of his name, in connection with politics, peculiarly ungracious, we have no doubt his political views will be dictated by what he conscientiously believes will advance the happiness and prosperity of Canada, in which he has so large a stake. Apart from politics and from the duties of his office, no one in our community has shown himself more zealous in forwarding the interests of the country than Mr. Stayner—witness his unwearied exertions to forward the Portland Railroad to a successful issue—and it certainly savours strongly of envy and uncharitableness to attribute motives to him, unsustained by any action of his life.

As to the *Gazette's* carpings at the Council of the Montreal Annexation Association, performing the duties intrusted to them by their constituents, and addressing the people of Canada, in their name, they are almost too futile to require an answer. For what were the twenty officers of the Association elected? Their names are before the public, and, we may inform the *Gazette*, and those whom he seeks to deceive, that the most perfect unanimity prevails among them; and that the late address to the people of Canada, commenting upon Lord Grey's dispatch, was adopted, without one dissentient voice, at a meeting attended by eighteen members of the Council. The idea of "hole and corner" proceedings, in connection with the acts of the Annexation Association, from *such a quarter*, is, assuredly a very good joke. The *Gazette*, be it remembered, claims to be the organ of the British American League, who have frequently addressed the people of Canada—and at their last convention, the people of this section of the Province were represented by *three* gentlemen only—the Honorable George Moffatt, Mr. Thomas Wilson of Quebec, and Mr. William Gordon Mack of Montreal—it is true that Mr. Ferres, of the *Gazette*, was also a member of the Convention, but, as we suppose he failed in being chosen by any Lower Canadian branch, he was contented to sit for one in Upper Canada, which he never saw. Now, if it be presumptuous in the Council of the Montreal Annexation Association, consisting of twenty of our leading citizens, to address the people of Canada, in the name of those who elected them, what must it be in *three*, (or three-and-a-half, at most,) gentlemen assuming to represent the whole population of Lower Canada?

THE CIRCULATION OF THE "GAZETTE" AND "HERALD."—The *Gazette* has some remarks on this subject to which we shall reply very shortly. When our contemporary alluded to it some time ago, we offered him, if we recollect right, a distinct challenge. We do the same thing now. We believe we have a larger subscription list than the *Gazette* in town, and a larger subscription list in the country. We will not bet new hats; but we are willing to aid the funds of some charitable institution, and are ready to make a bet of £25, on our opinion. We are also ready to take another bet of £25, that during the month ending February 20, we have received five orders for subscriptions, for every three received by the *Gazette*. There is a distinct proposition. The money in the first case to be given to the General Hospital, in the last to the new Dispensary.

RESIGNATIONS *vs.* DISMISSALS.—We cut the following letter from the last issue of the *Sherbrooke Gazette*. The public would, we doubt not, be glad to learn, from one or other of the Ministerial organs, upon what principle Annexationist Officers of Militia are *selected* for dismissal. Many of those who signed the Montreal Annexation Manifesto, as well as the signers to Mr. Galt's requisition, are still in the full enjoyment of their rank—how is this? Are the *chisellers* afraid to show the extent to which even-handed injustice would disorganize the Militia:—

SHERBROOK, 14th February, 1850.

The Hon. James Leslie, Provincial Secretary, Toronto:

SIR: Perceiving that His Excellency has been pleased to dismiss many gentlemen from the Commission of the Peace, and from the Militia in the County of Sherbrooke for having joined in the address to me as their Representative in Parliament, in which they stated their opinion in favor of a peaceable separation of Canada from Great Britain, and its subsequent Annexation to the United States, with the consent of the Imperial Government, I now beg through you to express to His Excellency my deep regret that he should have seen fit to deprive this County of the public services of so many upright and tried subjects of Her Majesty, on account of their holding opinions at variance with those of his present advisers, on a subject which most deeply concerns the welfare of this Province. And feeling that if the conduct of my constituents on the subject referred to has been such as to merit the displeasure of the Governor General, I must be equally unfit to hold any similar appointment, I now beg through you to tender to his Excellency the resignation of my Commission as Captain in the 1st Battalion of Sherbrooke Militia.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obt. humble servt.,
A. T. GALT.

It is gratifying to find, by the following report, which we have been requested to publish, that our citizens are not so much engrossed with political and commercial matters as to render them forgetful of the claims of humanity. It is certainly not very creditable to Montreal that her suffering poor should so long have been left without the aid of a Dispensary,—the utility, if not the necessity, of such an institution in every large city, being universally admitted—and it is, therefore, with much pleasure that we see, in the names of the patrons and officers of the new institution, a guarantee for its able and efficient management. The report so fully points out the advantages which, directly or indirectly, all classes in the community,—rich as well as poor,—must derive from the establishment of a dispensary, that we cannot doubt its projectors will meet with the general and liberal support of all, in carrying out their noble and disinterested object:—

THE MONTREAL DISPENSARY.

PATRONS:

His Worship the Mayor	Hon A N Morin
His Lordship the R C Bishop of Montreal	" Peter McGill
	" Geo Moffatt
Rev Dr Bethune	" Jas Ferrier
The Hon the Chief Justice of Montreal	" Judge Day
	" Judge Vanfelson
L T Drummond, Esq, Sol General	Samuel Gerrard, Esq
	John Young, Esq
Benj Holmes, Esq, M P	J G McKenzie, Esq
	J D Gibb, Esq
John Redpath, Esq	John Try, Esq
O Berthelot, Esq	W. F. Coffin, Esq.

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

H Peltier, M D	Wm Wright, M D
G D Gibb, M D	L Boyer, M D
R P Howard, M D	G E Fenwick, M D

TREASURER:
W. C. Evans, Esquire.

SECRETARY:
William Wright, M. D.

On the subject of medical attendance, the labouring man in ordinary circumstances may well be at a loss how to act; for, on the one hand, it is difficult for him to have independent medical attendance from his limited means, without apprehending serious pecuniary distress, and, on the other, if he resorts to an hospital, the self-respect connected with independence is gradually worn away, and with it the virtues inseparable from it. Hence many of them either neglect seeking the required assistance at the proper time, or, trusting to their own or a neighbour's judgment, have recourse to many of those remedies recommended for special diseases, and which are found, by daily experience, to be most dangerous weapons in the hands of the ignorant—the result of which is too well known to need comment. It is, moreover, true, that among the greater proportion of poor, whatever boon they receive gratuitously, is not appreciated in the same manner as that for which they feel they are paying a certain amount as an equivalent.

With the intention of remedying these evils and of aiding the provident of the working classes, it is proposed to establish in this city a Dispensary from which they may receive regular medical advice and attendance on the payment of a small sum.

It is further proposed to extend the benefits of this institution to really necessitous persons by affording them gratuitous advice and medicine, and of the many arguments which might be adduced to support the propriety of extending its benefits to them, there are two which it is hoped will be as apparent as they are importunate. They are, 1. The absence of such an institution in this city, and the existence of many in other towns, which by population and wealth fall beneath Montreal in the scale of comparison;—the utility with which like institutions have always been attended by doing a vast amount of good to suffering humanity, and the invaluable service they afford in times of epidemics by establishing visitation systems. 2. The immense proportion the destitute form of the population;—the greater number of sick among them than among other classes;—the prevalence and malignity of epidemics among them, chiefly from neglect of premonitory symptoms, and the numbers of them who do not partake of the benefits of the hospital from their extreme youth and from circumstances of various kinds, not admitting of their being separated from their families and relations. The truth of many of these assertions was tested by the experience of the "Self Supporting Dispensary" which was closed for reasons of a particular but not discouraging nature, as may be seen from the following passage in its interesting report dated June, 1844, which also warrants the expectation of like success and appreciation for a like establishment. "The best proof indeed of the labours of the managers having been appreciated is derivable from the fact, that many of the patients have applied a second and even a third time for different ailments, during the short period, (six months) that the dispensary has been open and also that several of the original subscribers have required a second supply of tickets."

The following is an explanation of the character and mode of working of the Montreal Dispensary:

The benefit to be afforded by this Institution will consist in administering advice, medicine, and surgical aid to the labouring classes, and to the poor generally, of the City of Montreal. Patients unable to attend the Dispensary, and residing within limits of the city will, if thought fit by the physicans, be visited and attended at their respective homes.

The Montreal Dispensary will chiefly be a self-supporting Institution, to which end there will be two classes of Subscribers,—the sick and the charitable. The sick subscribers will be the labouring poor, who, though unable to fee a physician as they should do, may yet have it in their power to contribute the weekly sum of 7d during their illness. The charitable subscribers will be members of the more affluent classes, who subscribe for the relief of the necessitous poor, and for every ten shillings subscribed, they will receive four tickets, one of which, when presented to the attending physician, will entitle one sick person to receive attendance and medicines for the whole period of one month, in which case the ticket is to be renewed.

It is trusted that another source of support may be expected,—that of donations from those who are desirous of encouraging the Institution, without deriving from it any advantage.

Patrons have the right of recommending patients to the Dispensary. Clergymen of all denominations favorable to the Institution, will have the privilege of recommending patients.

The benefits ensured by this institution will be secured to the labouring classes, upon their becoming sick subscribers, and to the poor upon their presenting either the recommendation of the Patron and Clergy, or the tickets of charitable subscribers.

It is respectfully requested that a careful discrimination will be exercised by the Patrons, Clergy, and Charitable Subscribers, in the selection of really necessitous persons as the objects of their bounty.

The Montreal Dispensary will be opened at the earliest possible time, due notice of which, and of its situation, will be given. Patients will be received between the hours of 10½ and 12 A. M., daily, Sundays excepted. As the benefits which this institution is calculated to confer upon the public, as well as upon the poor, cannot be questioned, it is earnestly hoped, and, indeed, confidently expected, that it will receive that co-operation and support which the friends of suffering humanity, in this city, have already, on so many occasions, cheerfully bestowed.

N. B.—A Committee of Management, consisting of Clergy and influential laymen, will immediately be formed, whose names with further particulars, will shortly be made public.

Lists of Subscribers and Donors will be published when completed.

WM. WRIGHT, M. D.
Secretary.

Montreal, Feb. 19, 1850.

MONTREAL MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Members of this Company, was held yesterday, at their office, Great St. James Street, at which was present a great number of the Stockholders. The Hon. Geo. Moffatt in the Chair. The report of the Directors for the past year was read and adopted, and a vote of thanks was given to the President and Directors for the ability and zeal with which they discharged their duty as such—the Hon. Geo. Moffatt, L. H. Holton, Esq., Thos. Ryan, Esq., and the Hon. A. N. Morin.

The following resolution was adopted:—

Moved by JOHN GLASS, Esq., seconded by HUGH ALLAN, Esq:

"That in future the meetings of this company be quarterly instead of annual."

The Sisters of Charity of the Asylum of St. Jerome, thankfully acknowledge the receipt of £5 7s. 6d. from the Committee of the Young Men's St. Patrick's Association, being a portion of the proceeds of the late charitable Soiree.

We refer our readers to Mr. Savage's advertisement of new Jewellery, received from Europe *via* Royal Mail Steamer.

The following, is Mr. C. Hopkins' (who opposes the lately appointed Sub-Commissioner of the Board of Works, Mr. Wetenhall) Address to the electors of Halton:—

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF HALTON.

GENTLEMEN,—Mr. Wetenhall having accepted an office of emolument under the Government, declared by its former possessor, the Hon. Malcom Cameron, to be unnecessary, and only a burden on the country, now returns to you seeking your sanction of his conduct. It is one of the greatest beauties of Responsible Government that no servant of the people can secure office without first obtaining their consent at the Polls, and it will be borne in mind that where, as in the present case, a great principle is involved in such sanction, it behoves the people to watch with jealous care, that they do not endanger, or in any way compromise their settled principles by re-electing a Representative who has used his position to secure a lucrative office.

Retrenchment in the Public Expenditure has been for years demanded by the people, and the present contest will be watched with serious attention by the whole Province, since its result will be an expression of the opinion of one of the most intelligent and important counties on this great question. The return of Mr. Wetenhall will be regarded by the country as your deliberate assent to the policy of the ministry in refusing to take even one step in a system of Retrenchment. I have viewed with the deepest concern, the inactivity of the ministry on this most important question, and if my return shall afford the opportunity, I shall give my most active and zealous support to a general system of Retrenchment in the Public Expenditure—a system which shall spare no department and no office.

I regard with the same concern, the course of the ministry in increasing to an enormous extent, the expense of the Judiciary, by the remodelling of the Court of Chancery, and the creation of an entirely new and unneeded Court—the Court of Common Pleas,—neither of which changes is of the description demanded by the people. I should anxiously exert my best energies in correcting these very serious errors, and should consider the task incomplete until Law Reform of the most decided and comprehensive character should be secured to the country.

My often-expressed views on the Clergy Reserves and Rectory questions are unchanged. I should extend my most cordial co-operation in a vigorous attempt to obtain the repeal of the Imperial Act, which now regulates the distribution of the Reserves, in order again to place them within the control of our own Legislature. On obtaining this control, I should support with my utmost power any measure appropriating them to the purposes of General Education, Local Improvements, or to any general purpose which Parliament might agree upon, and which would benefit all classes of the community alike.

With regard to the Rectories, it must be admitted, they stand on a ground somewhat different from that occupied by the Reserve question, but I shall have no hesitation in affording my cordial assistance to the perfection of such a plan of settlement as will secure their reversion to the public, and remove a social distinction, which is injurious as well to the Church which now holds them, as to the religious Bodies who have been excluded from the doubtful benefit of a similar provision.

When I add to this my ardent desire to see the country reaping the benefit of the numerous minor reforms which are generally admitted to be required, I hope I have expressed with sufficient distinctness the principles with which I appear before you, soliciting your suffrages; and if you do me the honour of placing me in a position where I may effectively advocate them, I need not assure you, I shall use my best exertions to have them fairly and promptly carried out.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
C. HOPKINS.

Nelson, 9th February, 1850.

ANNEXATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—We avail ourselves of the following analysis of a letter lately published at St. John, (N.B.) which appeared in the last received issue of the *New York Tribune*:—

The St. John, (N.B.) *Morning News* of the 8th instant, contains a long and well written communication, advocating Annexation to the United States. The author is a business man of St. John, of considerable experience, and the article appears at this time in consequence of the approaching meeting of the Colonial Assembly. The writer begins by saying that free trade and colonial progress are contradictory terms. He then treats the subject under various heads:—1st. Its bearing on the condition of Colonies under the Protective system, and says, "that as Colonists, they have no voice in imperial decrees. Their trade can be interfered with—their business operations disturbed—and their prospects blighted, without being referred to, as a people, or even thought seriously of, in the matter."

Secondly, the writer treats of their condition as Colonists under the Free Trade system, complaining that, with their great distance, and the small duty upon lumber, they cannot compete with their Baltic rivals. Their natural market is the United States, which is easy of access, and an outlet both for their ships and timber.

Thirdly, the writer speaks of the necessity of separation from England, and the advantages likely to result. He says:

"Let the pen and not the sword be the weapons with which to fight this battle. The cause, however valuable to us, is not worth the shedding of a drop of blood. Nay, we would not cherish an unkind thought towards the land of our fathers, however much the land of our birth demanded our patriotism. If we part as 'subjects,' we shall meet again as friends; and under whatever form of Government destiny may plant us, we shall never forget the free constitution that gave us the liberty of proclaiming our wrongs and which taught the Government how to acquiesce in our desires.

His fourth position is, that as Colonists they are "strangers to the world and aliens to the mother country." A Colonist he says is seldom known out of his own country, and even in the United States beyond New York, New-Brunswick is scarcely known; whereas the most petty State in the Union is known to the American mind. The writer asserts that he does not believe that twenty members of Parliament know the names of the Governors of British North America. Fifthly he speaks of the Constitutional right to make known their grievances, and provide a remedy; and sixthly, he treats of the present state of New Brunswick and the vicinity. He says that it is his honest belief that during the past ten years the population of New-Brunswick has fallen off at least 10,000, and that the decrease is still going on; a steady outpouring of the vital energies and life blood of the Province.

Many young men have been obliged to turn their backs upon the mother country, and seek a subsistence in the neighboring Republic. Though New Brunswick possess coal fields, mountains rich in minerals, bays and rivers swarming with fish, land adapted to agricultural pursuits, and harbors that will compare with any in the world, yet they are unable to raise capital enough to build ten miles of a railroad. The writer concludes as follows.

"Surely it is not becoming the spirit of a Briton, if we wish to be known as such, to wait with arms folded, until the repast of which we are to partake, is prepared by stranger hands? Have we no taste of our own—no particular inclination—no ambition to make ourselves known, thought of, or cared for beyond the limits of a Colony? If we be the best judges of our own condition, ought we not to be the best judges of what will improve it? The subject of the Colonies, no doubt, will be brought up in Parliament and discussed, at an early day. We conceive it to be our duty to be in the advance of the movement, that the people of England may know that New-Brunswick has something to complain of, and that she wishes her voice to be heard in Parliament, as well as out of it. LET THE PEOPLE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK SPEAK OUT! OUR CHILDREN AND THOSE WHO ARE TO FOLLOW US DEMAND IT."

GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART IN 1851.—The last New York *Albion* says:—"The great festival appointed to take place next year for the purpose of comparing British and Foreign artists' and manufacturers' skill and genius, is commanding great attention. We may add that we know already of many American competitors for prizes entering into the needful preparations. A subscription has been commenced with extraordinary spirit."

We are requested to announce that the night of Meeting for the Atheneum Club has been changed to Friday, for the accommodation of the majority of its members, and that the Club will meet to-morrow evening at the usual hour, when an essay will be delivered and the debate on the following adjourned question will be resumed, "*Has war produced a greater evil on the world than intemperance?*" Members are earnestly requested to avail themselves of the above arrangement, and by a general attendance display an interest in the Club's prosperity. Admission free.

During the past year 750 miles of railway were opened for traffic in England, 73½ miles in Scotland, and 114 miles in Ireland; being a total of 937 in 1849, against 1,207 in 1848.

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

(*Reported for the Montreal Herald.*)

FRIDAY, 15th Feb., 1850.

Present:—His Worship the Mayor; Aldermen Bourret, Gugy, Lyman, LaRocque; Councillors Wilson, Snaith, Grenier, Whitlaw, Beaudry, Lynch, Homier.

There were no petitions.

REPORTS BROUGHT UP.

1.—From the Road Committee for an appropriation of £250, to clear away the snow and keep the streets in order till the 15th April next. Consideration deferred till the next meeting of the Council.

2.—Alderman Gugy, Chairman of the Light Committee, brought up the following

REPORT:

RESOLUTIONS *Adopted at a Meeting of the Light Committee, held on Monday, the 28th January, 1850, at which were*

PRESENT:

Alderman GUGY, Chairman.
Alderman LAROCQUE,
Councillor WHITLAW.

The Committee having considered the letter from W R Falconer, Esq., Manager of the New City Gas Company, dated the 22d instant, offering to enter into a contract with the Corporation, to Light the City, from the 1st March next, for £4 10s per annum, for each Lamp, it was

Resolved,—That a statement of the circumstances under which the Corporation may claim to obtain Light, from the New City Gas Company, at the rate of £3 per Lamp, be laid before the City Council, and a case prepared for the opinion of Counsel; and that such opinion be taken to ascertain what may be the proper recourse of the Corporation in the premises.

Resolved,—That it be proposed to the City Council to adopt the foregoing resolution.

(True Copy,)
J. P. SEXTON,
City Clerk.

To His Worship the Mayor, the Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Montreal.

The following is the Report of the Light Committee upon the proposition of the New City Gas Company to furnish Gas at £4 10s per Lamp, submitted in accordance with the resolutions annexed:—

To make it intelligible out of doors, it is necessary to premise that reference is therein made to two different Associations. One of these, called the Montreal Gas Light Company, heretofore enjoyed a monopoly; the other, called the New City Gas Company, seems to do so at present.

In a letter, dated 21st May, 1849, Mr. Falconer, then, as now, the agent of the last named Company, remarks that at the period of the formation of that Association, "*the Corporation was much annoyed with the management of the Montreal Gas Light Company*". These are the terms in which he conveys an undoubted truth, and from the connexion between the two sentences, it is manifest that in the one which follows, he intended to be understood to promise, that the N. C. G. Company *would not annoy* the Corporation.—Adverting, also, to certain instructions which, he says, were given by the N. C. G. Company to Mr. Norman Bethune, its then agent, Mr. Falconer leaves it to be inferred that the "annoyance" so suffered by the Corporation was the cause of those instructions. If this be true, it would seem to follow that the N. C. G. Company is pledged to refrain from *annoying the Corporation*. According to the present agent, his predecessor, Mr. Bethune, was instructed to make an offer to the Corporation, to be carried into effect when the arrangements of the Company should be completed, which they then, and for a long time afterwards, were not. If this be true, and if it be true that the Corporation, relying upon that offer, having refused to contract with the other Company, is now exposed to suffer loss, that offer must be binding on the N. C. G. Company, whose arrangements appear to be now complete.

Before coming to that offer, however, it is necessary to make another quotation from the letter of Mr. Falconer. "The original purpose of this Company (says that gentleman) remains unchanged". Now, if the Corporation can prove, from the representations of the N. C. G. Company, that its original purpose was to prevent the Corporation from being "annoyed" and imposed upon by the Montreal Gas Light Company, the Council can surely prevent the N. C. G. Company from following the very course which they affect to censure, by annoying and overcharging the Corporation.

The offer made by Mr. Bethune, was to provide Gas at £3 per each lamp. It is true that the N. C. G. Company attempt to evade this consequence by alleging that it was treated with silent contempt,—a position which, however, they cannot maintain. If that were a good reason, it would suffice; but it seems that the N. C. G. Company had their doubts of its sufficiency, inasmuch as they have assigned another of a different and somewhat inconsistent nature. To show what the second reason is, it becomes necessary to quote two sentences from the letter of Mr. Falconer, of the 21st May last.

"When *a number of gentlemen associated for the purpose of forming the N. C. G. Company, they entertained sanguine hopes that the City Corporation would second their efforts, and subscribe for a portion of the Stock*, as at that time the Corporation was much annoyed with the management of the Montreal Gas Company".

"*Had the Corporation aided this Company, as it had a right to expect, from the promises made by several members, viz: that the City Corporation would subscribe for a considerable portion of the Stock; then this Company would have found itself in a position to do better for the Corporation than it can now hope to do, for a considerable time to come*".

If these sentences mean anything, they mean that the offer made by Mr. Bethune, was not made to exempt the Corporation from annoyance, but in consideration, or, at least, under the just expectation that the Corporation would subscribe for a considerable portion of the Stock of the N. C. G. Company.

Upon this latter hypothesis, the Company were actuated by a pecuniary motive, which is not in accordance with the disinterested intentions for which they give themselves credit. But when he made that statement, Mr. Falconer overlooked dates, in many cases an unerring test of truth.

Now, the Corporation had not the power to take Stock, and so far back as the 15th April, 1847, they refused to subscribe; nor was it until long afterwards, namely, the 13th Sep. 1847, that Mr. Bethune, pursuant to his instructions, made the offer in question. Did the Company expect the Corporation to subscribe for stock, five months, lacking two days, after they found that the Corporation neither would nor could do so? This pretension of the N. C. G. Company, then, is entirely destitute of foundation.

After some negociation, on the 16th Nov. 1847, the Montreal Gas Light Company offered to light the city for five years at £4 per lamp. The works of the N. C. G. Company not being then complete, it was not in their power to take the contract immediately, but as they were expected to be in a condition to redeem their pledge in about two years, the contract with the M. G. L. Company was limited to that time. It is, or should be known to every member and officer in the Council, that the reason for contracting for so short a time, was the offer of the N. C. G. Company, to provide Gas at a much cheaper rate, namely: at £3 for each lamp, as soon as their arrangements should be complete, and it is known that there was no other reason. Now, however, that the contract with the Montreal Gas Light Company has expired, the N. C. G. Company would insist upon £4 10s per lamp. This being ten shillings more than the sum for which the Montreal G. L. Company offered to furnish light, and being thirty shillings more than the price for which the N. C. G. Company itself offered to do so, the Corporation has a right to complain.

The following statement may be relied upon:—

On the 13th Sept., 1847, Mr. Bethune embodied the instructions he had received in the following language.

"Having noticed in the public Journals of this city, in the proceedings of the Corporation of the 6th instant, that it was proposed at the next meeting of the Council, it would be moved that His Worship the Mayor be authorized to enter into contract with the Montreal Gas Light Company, to supply the city lamps with gas, for five years, at the rate of four pounds per lamp."

"The Directors of the N. C. G. Company are desirous of reminding the City Council that this Company was established *with the view of keeping a wholesome check upon the monopoly hitherto enjoyed, and strenuously taken advantage of, by the Montreal Gas Light Company, and to assist the City Corporation in diminishing the burthen imposed upon the citizens, by reason of a high price* charged by that Company for lighting the street lamps. This check will also extend to relieve individual consumers of a serious annual expense, thus manifestly exhibiting the disinterested motives of its projectors."

"In conclusion I beg leave to state that I am instructed by the Directors to declare that they are ready and willing to complete the arrangement proposed to the City Council in the month of May last, to light the street lamps at the rate of three pounds cy. each, per annum, being one half the price then, and now paid to the Montreal Gas Light Company. This they will be able to do in the locality above mentioned, at the time above stated, and they have no doubt of being able to light nearly all the remainder of the city and suburbs before the close of the year 1849."

"The Directors therefore trust that after this exposition of their motives and instructions, the City Council will not enter into the contract with the Montreal Gas Light Company, above alluded to."

As has been already said, the request and expectation conveyed in the last four lines, were realized: the Corporation did not enter into the proposed contract. The New City Gas Company were not then ready, it is true, but trusting implicitly in their future disposition and ability to act up to their offer, the Corporation directed the agreement with the Montreal Gas Light Company to be so framed as to expire shortly after the works of the former Company should be so far advanced as to enable them to furnish light. This appears of record in the proceedings of the Council of which the N. C. G. Company appear to have taken notice. It is an undoubted fact that but for the aforesaid offer of the N. C. G. Company, the Montreal Gas Light Company would have been bound to light the city for three years more, at £4 per lamp, as the latter Company had offered to do. Now, however, the New City Gas Company having purchased the whole stock of the Montreal Gas Light Company, the Corporation have once more to deal with a "monopoly" which insists on terms most onerous to the city.

The questions then, for the public to decide, are the following:—

Is this "*the wholesome check upon the monopoly hitherto enjoyed*," which the N. C. G. Company proposed to exercise? If so, why have they themselves established a monopoly? Is it thus that the N. C. G. Company proposed "*to assist the City Corporation in diminishing the burden imposed upon the citizens by reason of the high price heretofore charged for gas by the Montreal Gas Light Company?*" If so, why do the N. C. G. Company now charge a higher price?

If, as the latter say "the Montreal Gas Light Company took advantage of the City Corporation", do not the N. C. G. Company do precisely the same thing? Can that conduct be right when adopted by the N. C. G. Company, which they censured as wrong in the Montreal Gas Light Company? In fine is this conduct a proof of those "*disinterested motives*" of which they boast?

Whatever may be the answer to these questions, it is quite clear that the interposition of the New City Gas Company may cost the Corporation £200 per annum, which would have been saved if the Council had accepted the offer of the Montreal Gas Light Company. This is a sum, however, which the Light Committee cannot recommend the Council to sacrifice without an effort.

The whole nevertheless respectfully submitted.

A. GUGY, Chairman.
A. LAROCQUE.
JOHN WHITLAW.

COMMITTEE ROOM, CITY HALL, 9th February, 1850.

The consideration of the preceding Report was deferred till the next meeting of the Council.

On motion of Councillor Beaudry, seconded by Councillor Snaith, it was

Resolved,—That the several Committees of the Council be requested to submit claims for temporary appropriations, till the annual appropriations for the civic year begun on the 1st, can be voted.

On motion of Councillor Grenier, seconded by Councillor Homier, it was

Resolved,—That the Mayor be authorized to lease the premises, formerly the old fish market and Police Station, in two parts or divisions, namely, that fronting on St. Paul Street for £125, and that fronting Commissioner Street for £100 per annum.

Alderman Gugy gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council, he would move that Aldermen Bourret and Lyman, and Councillor Macfarlane being stockholders in the New City Gas Company, have no right to speak or vote upon the questions relating to that Company, now before the Council.

After which the Council adjourned.

SALES IN BANKRUPTCY.

The following are the prices realized at the sale of F. Perrin's property, at the Bankrupt Court yesterday—I. Aaron, Auctioneer.

1st.—Two contiguous lots of Ground, situate in the St. Mary Suburbs of the City of Montreal, on the north-east side of Partenais Street, containing together 76 feet 8 inches in front, by 149 feet in depth, English measure; bounded in front by Partenais Street—£13, F. Perrin.

2nd.—A lot of Ground, situate in the St. Mary Suburbs, on the south-west side of Partenais Street, containing 38 feet 4 inches in front, by 146 feet in depth, English measure; bounded in front by Partenais Street—£9, F. Perrin.

3rd—A lot of Ground, containing 48 feet in front, 38 feet wide in the rear, by 55 feet in depth; bounded in front by St. Paul Street, in rear by the Ladies of the Congregation Nunnery, on one side by the Ladies of the Hotel Dieu, and on the other side by the Hon. Louis Guy, with a three story Cut Stone House thereon erected. Sold subject to a *rent constituee* of sixty-nine pound six shillings Currency, in favour of the representatives of the late Messire Jean Baptiste Perras—£250, H. Roy.

QUICK TRAVELLING.—We are indebted to Mr. Barnes of the Mail Line of Stages, for Boston papers up to the 19th.

LOWER CANADA.

The Responsible Government have provided themselves with a notable pair of Civil Engineers, in the persons of Messiers Jean Chabot, an Attorney at Law, of the Quebec Bar, and John Wetenhall, a respectable farmer of Upper Canada, the former at a salary of £750, the latter £650, being £1,400 for the couple, besides travelling expenses, amounting, no body knows, to how much more, a service which Mr. Cameron, much cleverer than both those worthies together, offered to perform alone for £650, but which being declined by his brother Responsibles, he very creditably refused any longer to retain office with them. They assigned as their reason for rejecting his offer to do of himself the whole duties, that the *law required that the Board of Public Works should consist of two members*. This, consequently, is their justification for continuing the two salaries, viz., that they are *provided for by law*—a law, the transgression whereof, under the circumstances, it is scarcely probable the Parliament would have called in question. Observe, however, on the contrary, the argument, (which we have been reputably informed at least to be the fact) used by Ministers and their minions, in justification of giving the new judges, just named under the new Judicature Acts the enormous, taking all things to account, salary, of a £1,000 to each of them—to wit—that there is no law to prevent it! and, therefore, that it is just they should be requited as are the other judges, until provision on the subject is made by law, such, by implication, being the intention of the Legislature. The argument is specious enough, but it will be asked, in passing the Act, was not provision made for the additional expense it entailed upon the country?

The reason is obvious. To have spoken of the additional expenses necessary to defray the projected judicature, would have attracted too much attention to the new judicature scheme, and might have put it in jeopardy. It is to be hoped that before any money is voted on this head at the approaching session, a return and comparative statement of the expenses under the old and new systems will be called for, specifying the number of judges under each, in both sections of the Province, and the total increase made in the expenses of the judicature by reason of the new Acts, and the additional judges to work them out. A return of all the expenses incidental to Lord Elgin's flight from Montreal, and the removal of the Seat of Government thence to Toronto, ought, in like manner, and probably will be called for, that the country which pays for the whistle may see what it costs, if only Messieurs Fafontaine & Co. will let them.—*Quebec Mercury, Feb. 12.*

UPPER CANADA.

Malcolm's next Hitch.—It is very interesting to observe with what celerity the *soi disant* Reform press have come out yelping *amen* to the Downing Street ukase. We were not very far wrong, when we said Canada was not prepared for annexation. The vassal spirit of our public journals would do credit to the latitude of St. Petersburg, or Constantinople. Annexation is now, according to the articles of faith of these cringing things, an exploded fact.—Downing Street has annihilated our political and national necessities, by five paragraphs, and three quarters of a yard of red tape. Is it so? Time and accident are mighty elements in all public events,—these will work wondrous changes. Canada has heard Downing Street thunder often before this; but the loudest peal that ever roared has found an end.

Reciprocity is now the word. Very good; keep it up. Reciprocity to put down Annexation. Loud and louder sound the note. If we get it, it will be a very good beginning; but if we do not, what will be the *end?* Reciprocity, by all means! We must have it, Malcolm has gone for it. He will bring it to us in a hand basket. Malcolm dislikes slavery. That is his *pecooliar vanity*. He would have nothing to do with slave holders.—Well, what is he to say to the members from the Southern States? Ask my Lord Elgin. But no; we do not wish to annoy great men. This is what Malcolm is to say. Give Canadian Reciprocity of trade, or Annexation must take place, your slaves will be set free, by means of the Canada anti-slavery votes. Support Reciprocity, then, and *perpetuate slavery*. This, reader, is to be Malcolm's trump card for the South game. Is it not a pretty business?

Did we not tell Malcolm that all his anti-slavery protestation was mere cant, and base humbug? Did we not tell him to leave such dirty work to the Globe?—We did; and yet he has gone on his slave-trade mission to Washington, to bargain for Reciprocity at the price of the blood and freedom of three millions of his black fellowmen! Such is anti-annexation morality! Such is British connexion patriotism! Such is Malcolm's abhorrance of Southern Slavery. But who told us all this? Why, we have it from head quarters. Malcolm never puts his candle under a bushel; he told half a score the whole programme which was agreed on at the family dinner, on last Friday night. We live in a great age, amidst great men. We should not wonder if Malcolm brings back with him old Zack Taylor, in a band box, he is so cute, and ready handed. But Malcolm must not let out his secret on the other side of the lines. The Yankees will easily be catched dozing. They are a very soft class of things.—*Toronto Mirror.*

The Independent of to-day, contains the promised Manifesto from the Toronto Annexation Association to the People of Canada. The document bears the signature of the Secretaries of the Association, Messrs. Kneeshaw and Willson. It purports to state the case of Canada; and arguing on the facts, comes to the conclusion that nothing will do but Annexation; and this it proposes to secure by no other than peaceable means, and only with the consent of the Mother Country. The style of the Manifesto is calm and moderate; and it is perhaps somewhat remarkable that it contains not the slightest allusion to Earl Grey's Despatch. As the Globe of yesterday shows something like a disposition to dispute the legality of this annexation discussion, we feel bound to express the opinion that the Government will best consult the interests of all parties by abstaining from all foolish and tyrannical attempts to interfere with the freedom of discussion, so long as the parties conducting it propose to effect their object solely by constitutional means.—*Toronto Examiner.*

COMMERCIAL.

We have nothing worth publishing to-day under this head, the market being in a state of inactivity.

Sale of Groceries at J. B. Smith & Co's stores, on the 20th February, by J. G. Shipway:—

3 boxes Soda Biscuit, 2½d; 1 brl Crackers, 2½d; 20 drums Figs, 7d; 18 reams Wrapping Paper, 1s 8d, 5s 3d, 12s 9d; 12 bales Lamp Wick, 12½d a 1s 1d; 3 bkts Salad Oil, 16s 3d; 7 doz Pails, 8s a 9s 3d; 2 tierces Rice, 19s 6d; 10 bxs Raisins, 14s; 10 qr bxs do, 4s 3d; 20 bxs Blacking, in tins, 1s 8d a 1s 10d per doz; 5 bags Black Pepper, 5½d; 10 hf chests Twankay Tea, 1s 6d a 1s 6½d, 5 do Hyson, 1s 7½d, 2 do Gunpowder, 2s 4d; 36 bxs Tobacco, 7½d a 7¾d; 3 kegs Butter, 6½d; 5 bxs Loaf Sugar, 7½d; 12 hhds Sugar, 46s a 47s 3d; 5 cwt Codfish, 9s 6d; 80 barrels Pickled Codfish, 2s 3d a 3s 9d; 52 puns Molasses, 1s 5½d a 1s 5¾d.

SPECIE IN SEVEN CITIES.—We recently alluded to the fact of the extraordinary accumulation of specie at the great reservoirs of business. Having more complete returns, we now append the amount held at the latest dates in the principal cities, reducing all to dollars:—

Banks of	Date.	1848	1849
England	Dec. 25	73,143,717	81,984,000
France	Dec. 25	46,588,339	83,848,000
New York	Dec. 25	5,850,424	9,969,000
Boston	Oct. ...	2,578,030	2,740,917
Phildelphia	Jan. 1	4,100,120	4,113,758
Baltimore	Jan. 1	1,781,911	2,113,758
New Orleans	Dec. 25	7,590,655	7,470,291
Total		$141,672,796	$192,258,088

This is a manifest and large increase amounting in the aggregate to D50,585,783, accumulated in reservoirs in a single year.

EXPORTS OF SPECIE.—The exports of specie from the United States for the last year were as follows:—

	1848. Gold.	Silver.	1849. Gold.	Silver.
Import.	3,408,653	2,961,529	4,068,641	2,582,585
Export.	8,378,785	7,470,419	1,015,359	4,382,415
Ex. Im.	......	......	3,053,282	......
Ex. Ex.	4,962,142	4,518,890	......	1,849,930

TORONTO MARKET.—Feb. 14.

In Flour we have heard of but few transactions at 18s 6d a 18s 9d per barrel. Miller's extra superfine, by retail, in bags, 19s a 20s per 196 lbs; Farmers' fine, by retail, in bags, 15s a 16s 3d per 196 lbs. Wheat—the market for the last few weeks was plentifully supplied with wheat, which was disposed of at 3s 9d a 4s 2½d per bushel of 60 lbs and to-day 4s 3d; Rye 2s per 60 lbs. Barley 1s 8d a 2s per bushel of 48 lbs. Pease 1s 6d a 1s 9d per bushel of 60 lbs. Oats 1s 3d a 1s 4d per bushel of 31 lbs. Potatoes 1s 6d a 1s 8d per bushel. Hay 45s a 50s per ton; Straw 25s a 30s per ton. Firewood 11s 3d a 12s 6d per cord for good hard wood. Butter, in tubs, 5d a 6d per lb. Fresh do, in rolls, 7½d a 9d per lb. Cheese 4d a 5d per lb. Eggs 9d a 10d per dozen. Fowls 1s a 1s 6d per pair. Turkeys 2s 6d a 5s each. Geese 2s a 2s 6d each. Beef 15s a 17s 6d per 100 lbs. Pork 20s a 22s 6d per 100 lbs.

Pork and Beef are, at present, rather scarce articles in the market, the season when they are usually offered for sale being now nearly over. With every other article of farm produce the market has been very well supplied for the past fortnight. Up to the present time we have had very little sleighing this winter, but the waggoning has been very good, and farmers have, therefore, been enabled to bring forward their produce with nearly as much ease as if favoured by sleighing. Tuesday and Wednesday were fine, but to-day it is cold and frosty, and commenced snowing this morning and continued to snow incessantly and heavily the whole day, so much so that at present (ten o'clock) the ground is covered to a great depth, and still it continues to snow fast and heavy; and is, we believe, the greatest snow storm with which we have been visited for the last few years. Many people despaired of being able to derive either benefit or pleasure from sleighing this season, but at last they have good sleighing prospects before them for some time at least.—*Colonist.*

PORT HOPE MARKET—Feb. 14.

There has been little alteration in our Wheat market during the past week. Fall Wheat of good quality readily fetches 4s per bushel of 60 lbs; and Spring Wheat from 3s 6d to 3s 9d per bushel according to quality. Upwards of 30,000 bushels of Wheat have been delivered in this town during the last eight days. Other kinds of produce continue the same, as at our last quotations. All the Wheat and other kinds of grain have been brought in Waggons, many of them from the Townships of Emily, Manvers, Ops, Monaghan, Cavan, Clarke, and Hope, &c. Our sleighing is entirely gone, such as it was, and little prospect of having any good sleighing this season.—*Watchman.*

WHITBY MARKET—Feb. 13.

Wheat, per bushel, 3s 9d a 3s 10d; Oats, 1s 3d; Peas, 1s 9d a 2s; Flour, 20s; Grass Seed, 6s 3d; Pork, 17s 6d a 20s; Butter, 7d a 8d; Lard, 4d a 5d; Cheese, 6d; Potatoes, 1s 3d; Turnips, 7d a 8d; Eggs, 9d; Hay, 40s; Pot and Pearl Ash, 25s a 27s 6d.

OSHAWA MARKET—Feb. 13.

Wheat 3s 6d a 3s 8d; Rye 2s 6d; Corn 2s 3d; Barley 1s 8d; Oats 1s; Pork 16s.