The Cit. Triumphant Still – Connexion & Protection vs Annexation & Free Trade – so far as present Board of Trade can decide & go. Nous verrons if the Majority of our Enlightened Merchants will support their Board.

Glorious Canada!!!

Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME XLIV. MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1852. NUMBER 23.

Centre Ward.

TO MAURICE CUVILLIER, ESQUIRE.

SIR,—

WE, the undersigned Electors of the Centre Ward, hereby respectfully request that you will become a Candidate for the Representation of this Ward in the City Council, and hereby pledge you our votes and support.

John Levey
Geo McIver
Thos Mussen
Goodman Benjamin
Rice Sharpley
Wm Benjamin
Jas Lewis
David Lewis
John Wood & Son
Joseph Nichols
W Nichols
B H Lemoine
T Bouthillier
Andrew Wilson
T Doucet
C Dorwin
Campbell Bryson
John Brown
W R Hibbard
Wm Creyk
J D Bernard
L J Harkin
R Trudeau
Wm Dangerfield
J W Herbert
John Sloan
Thomas S Judah
J Bruneau
H Judah
Jos Donegani
John Ogilvy
D & W Smith
David Bansley
F Trigg
D W Crerar
S Jones Lyman
John Thomson
John Fraser
John O'Meara
U Boudreau
Jas Beaudry
J B A Couilliard
Leandre Lafontaine
Wm Gettess
L Beaudry
L Plamondon
John Sproston
R D Collis
Wm Eden
H Laparre
P Gendron
Edward Hagar
O Depinsier
Andre Ouimet
John Boston
Chris. Dunkin
John A Leclere
Edward Pratt
A D Reeves
Thomas J Boyd
J A Labadie

GENTLEMEN,

I FEEL much indebted to you for your unsolicited and unexpected request that I should become a Candidate for the representation of the Centre Ward in the City Council, and in complying therewith assure you that if elected, I will endeavour to promote your interests as well as those of the City generally, to the best of my ability.

I have the honor to be
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
MAURICE CUVILLIER.

To John Levey, George McIver and Thomas Mussen. 10

Centre Ward.

TO HENRY HARKIN, ESQUIRE.

SIR,—

WE, the undersigned ELECTORS of the CENTRE WARD, respectfully request that you will allow yourself to be put in nomination as a CANDIDATE for its representation in the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL: and we pledge ourselves to use every exertion on our part to secure your return.

Isaac Moffatt
Rollo Campbell
Neil McIntosh
David Collins
Louis O Franchere
John Harding
Thomas Hawkins
Mark Samuel
Henry Howard
Chs T McCallum
W C Cogan
Dr Trudel
James Brankin
John Peacock
B Devlin
Chs Grenier
John Birmingham
Joseph Donegana
Andrew Conlan
David Rae
Robert Noxon
George Lulham
Alexander Smith
Jas McGibbon
John McGibbon
Wm McKechney
John Butler
Robert Slack

Montreal, 22nd Jan., 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—

I BEG sincerely to thank you for the honor done me in selecting me as a Candidate for the office of Councillor for the Centre Ward of this City. I have no doubt there are many within its limits who are more competent to discharge the duties you desire to impose upon me, but I feel too much honored by your choice to decline so gratifying an expression of your confidence. In accepting it, therefore, I will only say, that if your exertions in my favor should be successful, I shall earnestly endeavor to supply my deficiency in ability, by zealous and unremitting attention to the interests of our City, and particularly to those measures that may affect the interests of the Centre Ward.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
HENRY HARKIN.

To the Signers of the above Requisition. 11

Saint Antoine Ward.

TO WILLIAM LAURIE, ESQ.

SIR,

THE undersigned ELECTORS in SAINT ANTOINE WARD, beg leave respectfully to invite you to become a CANDIDATE for representing it in the CITY COUNCIL at the approaching MUNICIPAL ELECTION. You may depend on our Votes and best exertions to secure your return.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

L. H. Lafontaine
Neil McIntosh
C. A. Brault
Andrew Watson
C. S. Rodier
John Boyd
Louis Renaud
J. Sadlier
Geo. E. Clerk
John Honey
G. B. Muir
W. S. Williams
And 200 others.

Montreal, 12th January, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—

I BEG respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your Requisition, inviting me to become a Candidate for the representation of the St. Antoine Ward in the City Council.

I feel, Gentlemen, highly gratified, with your very numerously signed request, and also for the assurance of your best exertions to secure my return; and I cheerfully comply with your invitation.

Should I be sent to the Council by the suffrages of the Electors, I deem it my duty to say, that I would specially look to the interests of the Ward—as well to ameliorate any evil that exists as forward whatever improvements are required.

The city is very inadequately supplied with Water; and believing that an *abundant* and *cheap* supply would largely conduce to the health and social improvement of the community, I will strenuously exert myself to procure the realization of that most invaluable boon.

I beg likewise to state, that I would co-operate with the Mayor and Members of the Council, for the general improvement and embellishment of the city. The powers given in the new Act for this purpose are very ample; and much could be done, without materially diminishing the revenue. I would be scrupulously careful that the funds were dispensed economically, and all extravagance of expenditure on unsuitable objects avoided; such as I consider the Bonsecours Market to have been.

The business tax, or more properly named *the tax on Industry*, is, I believe, contrary to the spirit of the times, and presses injuriously on the industry of the inhabitants, and ought to be abolished. This might be done in a way that would not affect the revenue, and I would gladly aid in accomplishing it.

A paramount duty to me, over all others, would be to see that all money demands upon the Corporation were promptly and regularly paid, so that the credit of the City may be above suspicion.

Should I be elected, I will endeavour to fulfil the duties of the office to the best of my judgment and ability.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
WILLIAM LAURIE.

To the Hon. L. H. Lafontaine, Neil Macintosh, C. Brault, A. Watson, C. S. Rodier, John Boyd, &c. s—8

SALMON.

35 BARRELS NORTH WEST SALMON.—
For Sale by
T. S. SUTHERLAND.
Feb. 3. 1m—15

Scotch Whiskey.

1,000 GALLONS of very fine quality, different brands,
For sale by the Subscriber.
OGILVY & WOOD,
160 St. Paul Street.
Jan. 27. 209

GIBB & CO.

HAVE received their usual supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS.
—TOGETHER WITH—
A complete assortment of GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHERY.
Oct. 7. 188

London Porter.

150 CASKS "Hibbard's" celebrated, pints and quarts, in bond or duty paid.
T. S. SUTHERLAND,
108 Notre Dame Street.
January 24. 1m—11

St. Lawrence Ward.

Montreal, 8th Jan., 1852.

TO B. DEVLIN, ESQ.

SIR,—

WE, the undersigned, Electors of the Saint Lawrence Ward, respectfully solicit that you will accept of our Nomination of you as one of our Representatives in the City Council at the approaching Civic Election; and we hereby, by our Signatures, pledge ourselves to record our Votes in your favour, and use our influence and exertions to secure your return.

J. R. Bronsdon
John Whitlaw
H. Moss
J. B. Bronsdon
Wm. Curran
Gab. Lamontagne
Paul Lignière
W. Watson
J. Pocklington
John Bridgman
John James White
E. T. Green
H. Phillips
John McDonald
Thos. Mountain
George Moore
Antoine Reel
J. S. McFarlane
M. N. Darwent
N. Tresidder
John Tresidder
James Hayward
Robert Taylor
John Hester
James Gibson
John Dunlop
Alex. McDonald
J. J. Winter
Thomas Foley
John Cuningham
D. Bell
A. M'Gregor
Edward Mansfield
Patrick Cox
Francis Cox
J. Clarke
Thos. Walsh
George Middlemas
Robert McGregor
John Shields
Patrick Jennings
Thomas Kelly
Patrick Nolan
Thos. Gooley
Chas. Shiller
James Morrice

Montreal, January 9, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—

I THANK you for the expressions of confidence and esteem conveyed in your very influential Requisition, and I feel highly flattered that I should be selected as one of the Candidates for the Representation of the St. Lawrence Ward, by a body of my fellow-citizens so conspicuous for their intelligence, worth and independence.

I am not unmindful of the objections to which I am exposed, upon the score of youth and inexperience; but I am consoled by the reflection that you deem me qualified to participate in the duties of the Municipal Council, and I indulge in an honest pride in believing that, while I regulate my conduct by the maxims of truth and honor, I shall best promote the interest of your Ward, and vindicate the nomination with which I am now honored.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obd't. servant,
B. DEVLIN.

To Messrs. J. B. Bronsdon, Hy. Moss, William Curran, John Hester, &c. 5

St. Antoine Ward.

TO EDWIN ATWATER,
AND
NARCISSE VALOIS, Esqrs.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned ELECTORS of ST. ANTOINE WARD respectfully solicit that you will allow yourselves to be Nominated by us as our Representatives in the CITY COUNCIL at the approaching CIVIC ELECTION, pledging you our Votes and best efforts to secure your return.

John Frothingham
John Torrance
Jacob DeWitt
Wm Workman
S C Monk
Hon Adam Ferrie
John Jones
E C Tuttle
H L Routh
J H Lambe
Andrew Dow
John Rose
James Moir Ferres
H B Smith
Leon St. Germain
Thomas Workman
John Greenshields
Walter Colquhoun
A C Webster
J O Moffatt
Henry Mulholland
Thomas Peck
D P Janes
John Smith
John C Becket
H A Nelson
M H Seymour
B Hutchins
B Wilscam
O Faucher
O S Wood
Wm Hutchinson
James Hutton
A K Lavicount
J Porteous
Louis Blanchard
C Bockus
Harrison Stephens
L H Holton
Jos Shuter
James Gilmour
J G Barthe
A Painchaud
David Kinnear
Wm Carter
Wm Cowan
Charles Phillips
James R Orr
Robert Abraham
J E Malhiot
B Lyman
John Dougall
Louis Auldjo
Geo Browne
J H Maitland
Henry Vennor
John Birks
E D David
R U Innes
James Torrance
John Auld
R Latham
L C Gravel
Louis Leduc
F Wilscam
Edouard Biron
P N Maillon
James Scott
John O Brown
W P Street
Samuel Read
Augustin Dupuis
Samuel R Evans
J Mitchell
Alfred Philips
James Johnston
M Campbell
R W S Mackay
Hugh McLennan
James Morrison
Hector Munro
Edward Maxwell
A McGowan
Etienne Dubois
Frs Bazinet
Charles Bombeau
Frs Boulet
Arch. Ferguson
Charles Robertson
Alfred Perry
John McLean
Thomas Seed
D Carey
Alex Ramsay
Henry Irish
John McWaters
G Smith
H Tipling
Robert Adams
John Holland
Henry Hedge
J G Brown
S Hedge
James Muir
E Bostwick
M Babcock
Chas Tuggey
James L Mathewson
Wm Bulmer
Thomas Bulmer
P F Heneymann
J Stewart
James McEwen
George Armstrong
John Jackson
Alex Wand
C Fitts
Thomas Jenkins
Jos Walker
M K Dickinson
E Desloriers
Paul Bruchesi
T B Belanger
J B Bombeau
David Ferguson
Thos M Taylor
Robert Forester
George McDonald
W H Clare
Chas Williams
Joseph Martel
Thos McWaters
Gilbert Scott
Geo Nunn
John McGregor
Henry Morgan
W Masterman
R Outhet
James Lusty
D Shearer
James Dagg
Wm Weir
A McGoun
J Stafford
Wm Hall
S Hyman
R Wright
John Craig
John Jackson
Alexander Robertson
P Wilson
George McCormick
Colin Russell
A Lamouche
F X Brunette
Jos Conoissant
S Crochetiere
Louis Aubertin
Jos Archambeault
L Chabotte
J Cadoret
O Coté
C Charlebois
H Decarie
H Duchesnault
Jean Decarie
Augustin Dupuis
Frs Fresne
E Falardeau
F X Gareau
L Picard
Frs St Germain
J Theoret
Jos Vienne
John Armour
John Farrow
Wm Donaldson
André Gareau
Ben l'Hortie
Louis Lapointe
Isidore Leroux
P Lefevre
J B Laflamme
J Leblanc
V Lebert
Louis Lussier
S Labelle
P Lauzon
Amable l'Hortie
Clovis Leduc
Louis Morin
J Pensier
J Garvin
A Payette
D Perrault
F Painchaud
J B St. Denis
J B Tenant
T Marcil
John Milne
Alexander Dow
M Holland
And 46 others.

Montreal, January 21, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel myself highly honored in being requested by so large a number of the most respectable Electors in the St. Antoine Ward, to be a candidate for re-election to the City Council; if your votes again place me in so responsible a situation, I shall, as heretofore, endeavour to fulfil the duties of the office faithfully.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
EDWIN ATWATER.

To Messrs. John Frothingham, H. Stephens, O. Faucher, P. F. Heyneman and others.

Montreal, January 21, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—The requisition presented to me is so numerously and respectably signed, that I cannot refuse complying with it, and I accordingly offer myself for the suffrages of the Electors of the Ward, and the more willingly as I have already had the honor of a seat in the Council.

The experience which I then acquired will assist me, I hope, in my desire to forward the interests of your Ward, and promote the general good of the City, should I have the honor to be returned.

I have the honor to be
Gentlemen,
Your obedient serv't,
NAR. VALOIS.

11—s

Canada Plates.

500 BOXES, ex St. Andrew.
For Sale by
DAVID TORRANCE.
October 4. 186

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

ELECTION OF THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that conformably to Law, the ELECTION OF MAYOR of the City of Montreal, and of COUNCILLORS for the several Wards thereof, will be held in the CITY HALL, Bonsecours Building, on, and from MONDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of FEBRUARY, instant, till THURSDAY, the FOURTH day of MARCH next, inclusive, between the hours of NINE o'clock, A. M., and FOUR o'clock, P. M., each day.

The MAYOR will be elected by the plurality of Votes in all the Wards.

In the CENTRE and WEST WARDS, only ONE COUNCILLOR will be elected for each Ward. TWO COUNCILLORS will be elected for each of the other Wards. The second Councillor in the East Ward will be elected to replace Alderman Fabre, one of the representatives of that Ward, whose resignation as a member of the Council was this day accepted.

All persons whose names are on the Voters' Lists for any of the Wards of the City, may obtain CERTIFICATES of qualification to Vote at the said Election, by applying *personally* at the Office of the undersigned, in the City Hall, between the hours of Nine o'clock, A. M., and Four o'clock, P. M., from Monday, the 16th instant, till Thursday, the 4th March next, both days inclusive; and all such persons, may vote at the said Election, by writing, or causing to be written, on the inner page of said Certificates, the Christian and Surname in full, of the persons for whom they intend to vote, as Mayor, and Councillor or Councillors, as the case may be, and by depositing said Certificate, so filled up, in the Box of the Ward in which said voter may have a vote, in the Office of the undersigned, at any time between the hours aforesaid, from the said 16th February, instant, to the said 4th March next, both days inclusive.

In all cases of parties who are unable to write, the law requires that the blanks in the Certificates shall be filled up in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

J. P. SEXTON,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, City Hall,
Bonsecours Building,
Montreal, 7th February, 1852. 18

CHAMPLAIN & ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a FIRST CALL of FIVE POUNDS per SHARE on the NEW SUBSCRIBED STOCK of the CHAMPLAIN and SAINT LAWRENCE RAILROAD COMPANY has been made, and will become Payable at the Office of the Company in Montreal, on the SIXTEENTH day of FEBRUARY next.

W. A. MERRY,
Secretary.

Montreal, Jan. 22, 1852. 10

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed, "Tenders for Locomotives", will be received at this Office, up to SATURDAY the 3rd April next, at noon, for the supply at Longueuil, of the following LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, viz:—

Nine Freight Engines of about 26 tons weight, with Tender—three to be delivered by the 1st November, 1852, and six to be delivered by the 15th August, 1853.

Four Passenger Engines of about 23 tons weight, with Tender, to be delivered by the 15th August, 1853,

According to specifications to be seen at this Office, after the 5th February next.

The Tenders may apply to the whole or any number of the Engines.

A. C. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

St. Lawrence and Atlantic
Railroad Company,
Montreal, 22nd Jan., 1852. 11

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.

THE RAILROAD being now OPEN from ROUSE'S POINT to SOUTH MONTREAL or ST. LAMBERT, the Company are prepared to CARRY all descriptions of FREIGHT destined for NEW YORK, BOSTON, and Intermediate Places, at moderate and greatly reduced rates.

A. H. BRAINERD,
Superintendent.

Montreal, February 3. 1m—15

QUEBEC AND RICHMOND RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE Directors of this Company have appointed EDWARD L. MONTIZAMBERT, Esq., GENERAL AGENT for the City and District of Montreal.

Mr. Montizambert is authorized to grant receipts on behalf of the Company.

By order of the Board,
E. P. MACKIE,
Secretary.

Quebec, Feb. 4, 1852. 17

SECOND CABIN & STEERAGE PASSAGES FROM CORK, WATERFORD, NEW ROSS AND DONEGAL.

PARTIES desirous of securing Passages for their friends, from any of the above Ports, can do so by applying to

LEMESURIER, TILSTONE & CO,
Quebec;
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & CO.,
Montreal;
Or
JOHN EGAN & CO.,
Aylmer.
January 13. 6

PLANTAGENET WATER.

NEW CERTIFICATE.

The following from Doctor Munro, Chief Physician of the Hotel Dieu, adds one other to the overwhelming testimony borne to the virtues of the Plantagenet Water by all our leading Physicians:—

To Mr. Larocque,
Proprietor of Plantagenet Water,
Place d'Armes.

SIR,—I have hitherto refrained from giving you my opinion of the Plantagenet Water; but the time has now arrived when it is just, both to the public and yourself, that I should do so. I state, then, frankly, that I have the highest opinion of the Plantagenet Water, which I consider superior, in fact far beyond comparison with any other mineral water with which I am acquainted. I have used it extensively in my practice at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, and with the most remarkable success. As a gentle aperient its use is invaluable, and in numerous cases where other medicine could not be safely employed, I have found it most useful. I consider it a duty both to the profession and the public to state thus much in its favor, and I strongly recommend all the heads of families to keep a supply of the water by them, being perfectly satisfied of its great utility.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
P. MUNRO, M.D.,
Chief Physician in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, and Lecturer of Surgery in the School of Medicine, of Montreal.

Sold only in one place in Montreal, Place d'Armes, No. 4. Open at half-past six o'clock in the morning—shut at eight o'clock at night.
February 19. 22

MERCHANT'S
Gargling Oil.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL AGENTS for Canada,
WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.
January 20. 9

LEGAL SALES

Licitation with Authority of Justice.

THE LANDS after designed, belonging to the heirs of the late LOUIS JODOIN and late APPOLLINE MESSIER, will be Sold, after the usual publications, the two first LOTS, at the Door of the Parish Church of Varennes, after Mass, on SUNDAY, the 22nd day of February next; and the three others, at the Door of the Parochial Church of St. Julie, the day after Monday, the 22nd of February next, at ELEVEN o'clock of the forenoon, viz:—

1st—A Farm situated in the Parish of Varennes, to range du Lac, containing three arpents and two perches in front at the north west end, and three arpents, seven perches and twelve feet at the other, or twenty five arpents in depth, and from there, taking one arpent in front by nine arpents and eight perches in depth, more or less, bounded in front by Joseph Jodoin and Xavier Petit dit Lalumiere, in rear by Antoine N. Gauthier and Louis Savaria, on the north east side, by Joseph Jodoin, and on the other side by the Queen's highway and the said Ant. N. Gauthier, in a high state of cultivation, the greatest part, and the other part in wood, with a house, barn, stable, shed and other buildings thereon erected.

2nd—A Farm situated at the same place, containing two arpents in front by twenty five arpents and five perches in depth in the north east line, and twenty four arpents and eight perches in the other, more or less, bounded in front by Joseph Jodoin and Michel Bissonnet, in rear by Benjamin Savaria, on the north east side by the Queen's highway, and on the other side by Joseph Messier, in cultivation, without building, including therein the implacement or lot of land in the possession of Christopher Lussier, in virtue of a lease for life time, *bail a vie.*

3rd—A Farm situated in the Parish of St. Julie Seigniory of Montarville, in the first concession of Grand Coteau, containing five arpents, seven perches and thirteen feet in front by twenty five arpents in depth, including a lot of land of three arpents in surface, the property of Hypolithe Quintin, bounded in front by the cordon, between the Seigniory of Montarville and the Seigniory of Boucherville, and in rear by Touissaint Bénard, on the north east side by Joseph Quinton, and on the other, by Hypolithe Quintin, in cultivation, with a house, barn, stable, and other buildings theron.

4th—A portion of wood land, situated in the said Parish of St. Julie, at the fourth concession, Seigniory of Belœil, containing one arpent in front by twenty eight arpents in depth, more or less, bounded in front by Louis Collet, in rear by Michel Fredette, on one side by Etienne Jodoin, and on the other side by Gilbert Provost.

5th—Lastly, another portion of wood land, situated in the said Seigniory of Belœil, at twenty seventh range, containing one arpent in front by twenty seven arpents in depth, bounded on one side by Etienne Jodoin, and on the other by Toussaint Huet dit Dalude.

They are all very valuable Properties, and the terms of payment will be easy.

For particulars, address to
M. A. GIRARD, N. P.

Varennes, 30th January 1852. 3w ts 15

WILL BE SOLD, on SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at the CHURCH DOOR of the Parish of ST. SULPICE, the following PROPERTY, belonging to the Estate of the late F. X. DURAND, to wit:

A FARM, situate at St. Sulpice aforesaid, containing 1 arpent 3 perches and 3 feet in front, by 31 arpents in depth, (apart from a small strip of land, containing about 3 superficial arpents, belonging to said Farm,) bounded in front by the River St. Lawrence, in rear and on one side by J. B. Nantais, and on the other side by J. Bte. Beignet, with a barn, stable, and half of a one-story stone house, the other half belonging to the said J. Bte. Nantais.

N. G. BOURBONNIERE, N.P.

Montreal, February 9, 1852. r ts—19

SALE By Authority of Justice.

ON MONDAY, the 8th of MARCH next, at TEN o'clock in the Morning, will be Sold, at the DOOR of the CHURCH of ST. ELIZABETH, and adjudged to the last and highest bidder, the hereinafter described REAL PROPERTY, belonging to the community of goods heretofore existing between PIERRE CHARRON DIT DUCHARME and the deceased OLIVE ENOS, to wit:—

A FARM situated in the Concession of Saint Pierre, in the said Parish of St. Elizabeth, containing one arpent five perches and nine feet in front, by forty arpents in depth, bounded in front by the Grand Line between Bertheir and Danhaie, in rear by the lands of St. Norbert, on one side by Joseph Charron, and on the other side by Jn. Bte. Brancconnier or his representatives, with a house and barn thereon erected.

For Conditions of Sale, apply to the Undersigned Notary, at his Office, in St. Elizabeth.

N. LACASSE, N.P.

St, Elizabeth, February 2, 1851. 17

New Fall Goods.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale, on Liberal Terms, to the Town and Country Trade,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
English and Scotch
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
—ALSO—
AMERICAN SATINETTS, GREY COTTONS, BLEACHED SHEETINGS, STRIPES, COTTON YARN, WADDING and BATTING.
R. CAMPBELL & CO.
Sept. 26. 179

STORAGE—STORAGE.

FIRST-CLASS PREMISES.
ASHES, to 1st May next, 6d per Barrel
BEEF and PORK, equally low
Extensive accommodation for GRAIN.
CAMPBELL & WILLIAMSON,
Logan's Buildings.
Jan. 6. 3

HOQUA MIXTURE.

JUST RECEIVED from England *via* New York, a Supply of this Celebrated TEA, unequalled in Quality and Richness of Flavor; and, in order that all may have it within their means, the Agent has been instructed to Sell it at the very low price of 3s ⅌ lb, at which price it is cheaper than ordinary Tea at one shilling.
T. S. SUTHERLAND,
Sole Agent for the Canadas,
108, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
Feb. 3. 1m—15

CORN BROOMS.

THE undersigned having made more extensive arrangements for the manufacture of CORN BROOMS, thereby enabling them to make a *further reduction* in the PRICE, would INVITE INTENDING PURCHASERS to CALL and EXAMINE THEIR STOCK before purchasing elsewhere, as they feel confident that their facilities enable them to sell on more *advantageous terms* than *any other in the trade.*
NELSON & BUTTERS.
January 10. 2mDC—5

THE Subscribers having erected Works on the Lachine Canal, near St. Gabriel Locks, for the manufacture of

AXES

and other heavy HEAVY HARDWARE GOODS, are now prepared to supply the *Trade* with a superior quality of warranted Cast Steel, Felling and Scoring AXES, put up in a neat and substantial manner, and of any size required.

The various patterns of Axes used in the country, or made in the United States, can be supplied, and the utmost care will be taken that the quality be such, as to insure satisfaction.

SCOTT BROTHERS,
St. Gabriel Locks,
Lachine Canal.

☞ Our Manufactory not being conveniently situated to the Business parts of the City, we shall keep a supply of our Goods with Messrs. LeMesurier, Routh & Co., who will effect Sales and take orders on our account.
January 17. D Cm—8

National School Books.

INTRODUCTION to Geography, a new edition, by Mr. Sullivan—just received
The Spelling Book Superseded, by Mr Sullivan
—AND,—
Ample Supplies of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Readers, Sequel to the 2nd Reader, the Arithmetic, Grammar, Book-keeping, and Keys to the different Books of the Series, the whole bound in a superior manner.
ARMOUR & RAMSAY.
October 25. 204

400 KEGS and Tinnets BUTTER
For Sale by
T. C. PANTON,
7 St. Sacrament Street.
January 24. 11

POETRY.

"THE CHILD AND THE PEBBLE."

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

I met an infant by a bridge,
With hair of flaxen hue,
Cheeks red, and rounded, as a peach,
And eyes of blue.

She held a pebble in her hand,
And then in careless glee,
Threw it far out into the stream,
And laughed at me.

The golden fishes dived away,
As fast the pebble fell,
And spreading circles vexed the waves,
With gentle swell.

"Fair child," I thought, "how blest in life,
"If thus thou scatter wide,
"The cares and sorrows thou shalt meet,
"On every side."

Full many gladsome years have fled,
When fancy me beguiled,
And bent my steps toward the bridge,
Where sat the child.

Alas! the arch had felt decay,
The stream a river grown,
Coursed madly o'er the spot where once
The pebble shone.

And 'mid the darkness of the night.
And 'mid the furious storm,
With arms tossed up to Heaven there stood,
A woman's form.

Then, with a cry of wild despair,
It plunged beneath the wave,
And foaming whirlpools gathered o'er,
The lonely grave.

I turned away, with tearful eye,
For memory could but own,
The child had flung itself where fell,
The sparkling stone.

THE FIVE FRANC PIECE.

(TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.)

It was past midnight, and the bride had been long in her bridal chamber, when the bridegroom escaped from his friends, and found his way to a private staircase where a confidential maid awaited his coming, in a corridor near the door which was open for him alone. 'Go in', said Dorinne, in a low whisper, 'my lady is waiting for you'. The husband of an hour tapped at the door, opened it, and threw himself at the feet of a young and beautiful woman. She was seated before a cheerful fire, in the elegant undress of a rich widow, to whom a second marriage had given rise to new hopes and fears. 'I beg you will rise', said she, giving him her hand. 'No, no, my dear madam', said the young man, grasping firmly her extended hand and carrying it to his lips, 'no, let me remain at your feet, and do not, do not, withdraw this little hand, for I fear you will vanish and leave me; I fear it is all a dream; it appears to me I am the hero of a fairy tale, such as I remember in my childhood, and that at the moment of possessing all in the world I wish to possess, the deceitful fairy will fly away with my happiness, to laugh with her companions at my regret and despair'. 'Banish your fears, my dear Frederick; yesterday I was *the widow* of Lord Melville; to-day I am Madame de la Tour, *your wife*; dismiss from your imagination this fairy image of your childhood, for there is no fairy tale to relate, but a very true story'.

Frederick de la Tour had every reason to believe that a supernatural being had taken his fortunes into keeping; for during the last month, either by accident, chance, or destiny, an inexplicable success had made him rich and happy beyond his most sanguine wishes. He was young, not more than twenty-five, alone in the world, and living with the most self-denying and rigid economy, when one day, as he was walking in the street of Saint Honore, a splendid equipage was suddenly drawn up opposite to him, a lovely woman. leaning out of the coach-window, and seemingly much agitated, called out to him, 'Mr—, Mr—'. He stopped. The footman descended from his station, opened the door, let down the steps, and with his plumed hat in hand respectfully invited the astonished Frederick to enter the carriage. He did so, and thus, as if by magic, beheld himself seated beside a woman both young and beautiful, and dressed with great elegance and richness. He had hardly time to look around him before the horses were again at full speed. 'My dear sir', (said the lady, who was thus running away with him, and in the sweetest tone imaginable), 'I have received your note, but notwithstanding your refusal, I hope I shall see you again at my little *soiree* tomorrow evening'. 'Me! madame', said Frederick. 'Yes, you, sir;—oh! I beg a thousand pardons, I hope you will forgive me the mistake I have made', said the lady, with an appearance of much surprise, 'but you resemble so perfectly one of my most intimate friends, that I mistook you for him. Oh! excuse me, sir; what must you think of me; but the likeness is so striking—it would have deceived any person'. By the the time this explanation was at an end, the equipage entered the court-yard of a splendid mansion, and Frederick could do no less than hand Lady Melville from her carriage.

Now my Lady Melville, as we have said before, was beautiful, and did not at all resemble those sallow visaged heavy stepping immense English women who, when they smile, open affectedly their pale lips, and show you two rows of frightfully yellow teeth. No, she was a French woman; her lustrous black hair contrasted well with her brilliant complexion, and her coral lips, as she smiled sweetly, permitted an occasional glimpse of the whitest teeth in the world.

Frederick de la Tour, dazzled as well he might be, by so many charms, had no difficulty in believing that Lady Melville had mistaken him for some less happy mortal, and he thanked his stars for it, as the error enabled him to become favorably known to my lady whose obliging and very flattering invitations he eagerly accepted—and strange to tell, soon became not only a marked favorite, but among her most constant and welcome guests. The rich widow was surrounded by suitors for the honor of her hand, who were dismissed one by one, and it was somehow so brought about, that before the end of a short month, the young clerk had an interview by her Ladyship's own appointment—marriage was proposed by *her*, and, of course, accepted by *him*, in a delirium of love and astonishment.

The bewildered young gentleman stood before the small looking-glass in his modestly furnished attic, and surveyed himself from head to foot.—He was by no means an ugly man, but he could not consider himself particularly handsome; his dress was such as became a clerk with a salary of as many hundred francs per annum as there are months in the year, and having a praiseworthy aversion to running in debt, he could not therefore attribute his good fortune to his tailor. He made up his mind that he must be loved for himself alone, and his early novel reading favored this romantic conclusion, but being naturally of a modest turn of mind, this solution on second thoughts appeared improbable, and he then determined that Lady Melville must be labouring under some strange and unnatural delusion.

When the wedding day arrived and the future husband listened to the *silver* or rather *golden* tones of the notary's voice, his astonishment redoubled. He would have, (so said the marriage contract,) a country seat in Burgundy, a domain in Normandy, a house in the street Saint Honore in Paris, and numerous other goods and chattels, of which until that day he had never heard a syllable. Lady Melville had riches across the channel, also, coal mines in Wales, and grazing lands in Devonshire. It was to the young man a golden dream from which he dreaded to awake. The Mayor had sanctioned and the priest had solemnly blessed their union, yet with the rites of the church and the forms of law to aid his reason, the conviction that it was all but a splendid and unsubstantial vision would not leave him, even at the feet of his lawful wife in the bridal chamber—he pressed her hand to his lips, he grasped convulsively the embroidered nightdress, in his fear that she might suddenly vanish into the air.

'Rise, my dear Frederick,' again said his wife, 'draw that easy chair close to mine, and let me talk to you.' The young man did so, but without releasing the hand of his wife, and Madame de la Tour began thus:—

'There was once upon a time'—'Good Heaven,' said Frederick, 'I am not wrong then; it is! it is! a fairy tale?' 'Listen, my dear sir—there lived once a young girl whose family had been rich; but when their only daughter was but fifteen, they had no other means of subsistence than the daily earnings of her father. They lived at Lyons, and I know not what vain hope of bettering their condition induced their removal to Paris. But some men when they have once fallen, never rise again, and indeed few things are found more difficult of attainment than retrieving our fallen fortunes, again filling our place in society, and moving in the cherished circle we have been obliged to relinquish.

'The father of this poor girl experienced this, to him, insurmountable difficulty, for after struggling during four long years with poverty and neglect, he died in an hospital. Her mother's death soon followed, and the young girl was left alone in a cheerless garret, a long arrear of rent unpaid, with the chilling presence of two miserable untenanted beds to increase her feelings of grief and desolation. If there were to be a fairy in my story, she should without doubt now present herself, but there was not a glimpse, not the shadow of one. The young girl was unknown in Paris, without money, without either friend or protector to sustain or cherish her, and she asked in vain for that employment which makes the riches of the poor. Guilty pleasure, it is true, extended its arms to allure her, but there are minds so formed as instinctively to love virtue and to abhor vice, and hers was happily of this stamp—but she must eat, and the hunger of the first day was increased by a sleepless night, bringing a second day without food. You, Frederick, have just risen from a table profusely covered with the most tempting luxuries, sparkling wines, the rarest fruits, everything to gratify the fastidious appetite, and altho' until yesterday poor, you can have no conception of the deep misery I am describing. In the midst of the magnificence around us, and seated as we now are in these ample chairs, embroidered with silk and gold, you may be astonished that I can conjure up such a scene—*but listen still.*

Hunger compelled this poor girl to beg for a crust of bread, she shrouded her head in a veil. once her mother's and her only inheritance; she bent her body that she might appear old and infirm, and went down from her garret into the street—*there* she extended her suppliant hand, Alas! the hand was white and delicately formed, and there would be danger in allowing it to be seen; she bound the veil around it as if to hide a loathsome object. She took her stand near the entrance of the court yard far distant from the street lamps, and when there passed a young and happy girl (alas! far happier than herself), she held out her hand, asking but a *sou*—one *sou* to buy a little bread—but at evening young girls in Paris are thinking of other things than giving away *sous.* If she saw an old man approach, she ventured to implore his aid; but age is hardhearted and miserly, and the old man would turn away and pass on. The evening had been chilly, rain began to fall, it was growing late, and the night watchmen were going their rounds, when the young girl, ready to faint with hunger and disappointment, held out her hand once more.—It was a young man who stopped, and drew from his pocket a piece of money, which he dropped into her hand, as if afraid of the contact of so much misery.

A policeman, who no doubt had been watching the poor girl, suddenly appeared and seizing her rudely by the arm, exclaimed, 'Ah! I have caught you at last, so you are begging in the street, to the station house, old witch.' The young man immediately interfered, taking her part with the greatest warmth—he drew within his the arm of the beggar, whose hand he had a moment before feared would soil his gloved fingers, saying to the policeman as he did it, 'The woman is no beggar, you are mistaken, I know all about her.' 'But, sir,' said the enforcer of the law against street begging, 'I saw her hold out her hand to you, and——' 'I tell you,' said the young man, steadily, 'I know her and shall protect her. My good woman, said he, whispering in the ear of the young girl, whom he supposed old and ugly, take this *five franc piece*, and let me lead you to the next street, that you may get away from this fellow, who will continue to watch you!' The *five franc piece* slipped from *your* hand into *mine*, and as we passed under a lamp, which until then I had taken care to avoid, *I saw your face.*'

'*My face?*' exclaimed Frederick.

'Yes my dear Frederick, *your face*, it was you who thus preserved my honor and my life; you gave five francs in charity to Lady Melville, to your future wife.'

'*You!*', said Frederick, '*you*, young, beautiful, and rich, *you a beggar!*'

'Yes' said Madame de la Tour, 'once I was indebted to charity, once only, and it was to you. The morning succeeding this day of misery, which I now look upon as the most fortunate one of my life, a kind-hearted *concierge*, took pity on me, (and she has had cause to bless the hour she did so,) and found me a place as seamstress in the establishment of a rich nobleman. My cheerfulness and good looks returned with my ability to support my self, and although my unhappy parents were sincerely regretted, time, which accomplishes all things, gradually soothed my grief, and I fortunately became a favorite with the respectable housekeeper.'

'One day Lord Melville came into my little room, as I was at work, and seated himself at my side. He was not far from sixty-five, tall, thin, of severe expression of countenance, and his ordinary manner was haughty, cold and reserved.—'Young woman,' said he, 'I know the story of your life; will you marry me?

'Marry you?' I exclaimed, 'your lordship is jesting.' 'I never jest,' said his lordship. 'I ask again will you marry me? I am rich, and am determined my wealth shall not go to unworthy nephews, who would bury me to-morrow, if they could. I am a martyr to the gout, and would rather be nursed by a wife than by mercenary servants. If I am to believe what I hear in your favor, you possess elevation of mind and correct principles—it is in your power to become lady Melville, and to prove to the world that you are as fitted for admiration in prosperity, as you have been praiseworthy in struggling with adversity!' 'I loved you,' continued the bride, 'and although I had seen you but for a moment, yet I could not banish your image, and something whispered to me from inmost recess of my heart, that our lives were to be passed together.'

'When I looked at Lord Melville and observed attentively his stern unyielding countenance, his piercing grey eyes, and the determination shown in carrying out the plan he now meditated, I was unwilling to lend my aid in its accomplishment. It appeared to me that I ought not to encourage this cunning device by which he would disinherit his nephews, and thus, although the noble Lord did not receive an immediate refusal, yet he saw my hesitancy and agitation, and like most persons who meet with unexpected obstacles in accomplishing their views, he became more eager, and pressed his suit with unwonted ardor. Those with whom I lived, and every body I knew, advised me to profit by this freak of an English Lord with millions; a part, at least, of whose fortune, in the event of my doing so, must soon become mine. As for myself, I thought of *you*, my gratitude lent a thousand graces to your person. I recalled continually the kind tone of your voice, although heard but for an instant. *You* had never looked in my face, and yet I was near sacrificing to this dream of the imagination, *my* good fortune and *your own;* but I had taken too severe a lesson in the miseries of a life of poverty and suffering to allow these romantic feelings to overpower my better judgment—your image was reluctantly thrust aside by the poor sewing girl, and I became Lady Melville.

'It was indeed, my dear Frederick, a fairy tale, that *I*, a poor, destitute, friendless orphan girl, should become the wife of one of the richest of England's Peers, that *I*, a modern Cinderella in my magnificent equipage with servants in heraldic liveries, should drive through the street, in which, but a few short months before, I had walked a *shivering beggar;* that *I*, clothed in the richest silks and radiant with jewels, should look *from my high estate*, upon the very spot where I had stood extending my trembling hand for charity. It was a turn of fortune's wheel, too incredible for belief, in truth, a fairy tale;—but the fairies of this world of our's, my dear Frederick, are the *passions* of mankind.'

'Happy Lord Melville,' cried Frederick, 'he could enrich you.'

'He was indeed, happy,' said Madame de la Tour; 'for the event proved that this marriage. which the world looked upon as an old man's folly, I cause to be regarded by this same world, as the most sensible thing he could have done. He was rich, not only beyond his wants, but even beyond his wishes. He never could manage to spend his entire income, and his fortune was continually increasing. He believed from the first hour of our union, that he might trust in the attachment of a wife who owed everything to his bounty, and never did he, for one moment, repent his marriage with a French woman. I reposed on my part perfect and entire confidence in Lord Melville, as to any provision in the disposition of his fortune, and with sincerity and tenderness watched over his declining years He died, leaving me the whole of his immense riches, and I then inwardly vowed to marry no other than the man who had relieved me in my greatest need. But how silent you are? said Madam de la Tour, pressing the hand of the husband she had enriched and would love with such devotion—'and you never visited in the gay world nor went to the theatre, nor to concerts—ah! if I had but known your name.'—While she thus playfully reproached her astonished husband, she took from around her neck a chain of rubies, to which was suspended a diminutive silk purse,—from the latter she drew out a *five franc piece*, set in a little frame of gold.

'It is the same one,' said she, putting it into Frederick's hand for a moment, and then taking it back again. 'The sight of this cherished piece of silver gave me a supper and a roof to shelter me until the next day, when at my earnest request it was so arranged that I could redeem and keep your fortunate gift—it has never for a moment left me. Ah! how happy I was when I first saw you in the street—with what joy I ordered the coachman to stop—I was nearly frantic with agitation and delight, and I at once adopted the only pretext I could so suddenly think of, to get you into the carriage. I had but one fear—*you might be married*—had that been the case, you would have never heard this story. Lady Melville would have been your good genius; she would have secretly enriched you beyond the dreams of avarice, but the unhappy woman would have sought a home in another land, far from the man whose hand and heart could never be hers.'

Frederick de la Tour dropped the hand of his wife; let fall the embroidered robe, and with both hands grasping firmly the piece of silver, he raised it to his lips, with an almost reverential solemnity—'You see,' said Madam de la Tour, 'that I am no fairy, but on the contrary, from *you* came the fairy's gift, and it has indeed proved a wondrous TALISMAN.'

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EL DORADO.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, February 16.

The steamer El Dorado arrived at her dock about 6 o'clock this evening, with California dates to Jan. 21.

The steamers California and Golden Gate had arrived at Panama; the latter in 12 days 18 hours from San Francisco, including 16 hours detention at Acapulco.

The El Dorado brings $1,092,000 on freight. Her passengers have arrived in the short time of 25 days 18 hours.

The passengers by the El Dorado have made the quickest time yet made between the two ports being only 23½ days running time.

The Isthmus.—The rains have ceased. The Gorgona road is in good order. The fare up the river in small boats is from $4 to $5. The isthmus continues remarkably healthy.

California.—Business in San Francisco continues moderately active.

Accounts from the Southern mines state that the late dry weather has had an unfavorable effect upon business. In some places many of the richest gulches have become dry, and miners are compelled either to return to the creeks or rivers, where there is water, or wait until they are supplied by ditches leading from large streams. The Stockton Journal says that able-bodied men can obtain employment anywhere in the Southern mines, at $100 per month and board.

The people of the new capital are in high glee, in consequence of the Legislature having taken up its quarters there. The streets are filled with people, the livery stables are well patronized, and the stores, saloons and restaurants are doing an excellent business.

A rich mine has been discovered near Nevada, which yields in some parts $200 to the pan.

A battle had occurred in Lower California between the insurgents and government forces, in which the former were defeated and dispersed.

The Alta California discusses the affairs of Kossuth and Hungary at some length, and says at the proper time California will do her part to further the objects of liberty, &c.

The startling news of Louis Napoleon's *coup d'etat* was received on the 16th ult., at San Francisco. The papers comment on his course with some severity, and prognosticate his speedy downfall.

The news from the mines is of much interest. Quartz mining still attracts the attention of the mining population, although great difficulty is experienced in obtaining proper machinery for extracting the gold. Only one company has thus far declared a dividend—the Gold Hill Quartz Mining Co. of Grass Valley, which has been in operation some four months, and has declared a dividend of 10 per cent.

Panama.—The Panama Herald of the 28th of January says that the place is crowded with passengers bound to California. A party of Englishmen were at Panama en route for California. They were from the Cornwall mines, England, and came direct from Southampton to Chagres. This association is under a regular board of counsel, who accompany them.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The meeting of the Board of Trade of this city adjourned from Tuesday last, was held yesterday afternoon at one o'clock, Hugh Allan, Esq., President of the Board was in the chair.

The Chairman read the resolutions proposed at last meeting, and stated that it was now open for gentlemen to address the meeting or propose farther resolutions for consideration:—

Mr. Bockus said that the only argument he had heard advanced against the measure introduced by Mr. Gould was its impracticability. It was said to be unattainable. This was an argument easily made, and not difficult to answer. All he had to do in replying to it was to endeavour to show, that if the Province only asked for it, it would be conceded to us. It would not only be readily entertained by our own Legislature, but also by the Ministry in England. He could appeal to the readiness with which the question of reciprocity was taken up, to prove that this also would be well received. No sooner was the plan of Reciprocity embodied in a statute to satisfy the demands of Canada West, than the British Minister at Washington, was instructed to do all that lay in his power to further it. And now if Canada should ask for a little more, he felt certain she would get it. He was somewhat acquainted with the trade of this country, and there was hardly one article in the Reciprocity Act, which he had not seen come from England; and supposing this measure of Mr. Gould's to be adopted, and that they would come again, what would be the case, that we should be paying upon them 12½ per cent, while by the United States they would be free. We now were asking only that as hitherto we have proposed, reciprocity in only a few articles, we should ask that it should extend to more,—that we should have it in everything. And we were sure to get it if we only asked for it. The desire of the British Government had been of late years to do justice, so far as they understood our interests, to the Colonies, and they professed to desire to place us on the footing of a county of England. He desired nothing else than to follow our own interests. It had also been argued that the effect of this measure would be to cut off our trade with England at once. Well, be could say for himself that there had not been a year of his life in which he had not seen it stated, and in the House of Commons time and again declared, that the U. States were the best customers of England. He had heard with some misgivings of conscience, but still he had heard it, and that as they were the best customers of England, it would be impolitic to incur the risk of offending them. He would then ask, if it would be cutting off our trade with England, if we were to be made also one of her best customers, to partake in their prosperity, and join in the buying of British manufactures? A gentleman, however, the other day had denied that the United States were prosperous, because they were sending so much of their gold to England. But why did the gold go, if there was not trade to make it move in that direction? There was a great consumption now of British goods among us, but if Mr. Gould's proposal were carried there would be more. Some objections had been made by Mr. Ryan to the details of the proposal, but he (Mr. B.) did not wish to bind the Board of Trade to any of them; he had pointed out on Tuesday how the division might be made, but he was not wedded to any particular details He would change them to suit the meeting so long as the principle itself was agreed to. It was also objected, that Mr Gould had not proved its practicability. He did not know how to prove that. All he could say was, that we had already asked for a reciprocity in some things, and why not extend it to all? He was certain that if the community asked for it, they would get it. The friends of Negro emancipation, of the Parliamentary Reform, and of the abolition of the Corn Laws, did not attempt to prove that Parliament would grant those measures, but only that it ought to do so, because it was desirable to obtain them. All that we can do is to shew that it is desirable for Canada to get what we point out; and that is all that is necessary. If he came down to a late period, he might remind gentlemen that responsible government was pronounced impracticable, that it would sever the link which connected us with England, and separate us from the mother country He remembered that in 1840 Lord John Russell addressed a despatch to Lord Sydenham instructing him never to grant that measure, but when the people got together they demanded it, and at the first session of Parliament which sat thereafter, it was conceded. From that he felt sure, that we had only to shew a strong majority, in favour of what we desired and we would obtain it. Another remark was to the effect that if carried, it would be Protection against England, but not against the United States. He admitted that it was protection against her, but not specially against her. It was protection against all the world except the United States. His principle was the greatest good of Canada, without reference to any particular country. If England could do us as much good as any other country, then we should make an arrangement with her, and if France were that country we should be exceedingly stupid not to do it with her. He was for studying our own interests, the interests of Canada. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Ryan.)—He understood the cheer of that gentleman, and he (Mr. B.) candidly confessed that he did not possess so much of the sentiment of loyalty as that gentleman did. He (Mr. B.) was a Canadian by birth, all he had was here, and he expected to remain here as long as he lived; but he willingly admitted that he had less of the sentiment of loyalty than Mr. Ryan. He wished to form a compact of protection with the United States. Why could we not manufacture for Canada with a duty of twelve-and-a-half per cent in our favor? Because there were not consumers enough in the country to make a market sufficiently extensive. We were only two millions of people at most, and we had therefore, but a limited market for our manufactures. Manufacturers certainly attempted to establish works, but it was more from prejudice and sympathy than any thing else. He wished to give them 25 millions of people to supply; and the producer himself would also get the benefit of the protection. If it were said that we were giving our trade to foreigners, he would ask, if on obtaining this scheme, we should all go to sleep? Were we to lose any thing we now command? Had we not the same business talent as other people? the same energy? And would we not have the same stimulus? He felt satisfied that we should then do all the business of the West,—we were destined for it, and nature had selected us to pour it into our lap. Mr. B. then excused himself as a slow speaker, and hoped that after hearing others speak, he might again be allowed to address the meeting.

Mr. Thomas said that perhaps Mr. Bockus would explain how we were to get reciprocity with England, if we adopted the United States tariff.

Mr. Bockus said that we cannot, and unless our interests pointed it out for our advantage we need not. Our interests were altogether more with the United States than with England; we were producers of certain articles which were consumed in England and in the United States, but England was too far away for us to benefit by her.—We had reciprocity with her before when we took her goods at 2½ per cent, and when our produce was protected in her markets, why was it, that we did not then become one of the greatest peoples the world?

Mr. Gould said there was one thing in which he desired to be set right with the public. A newspaper of the City had spoken of him as "an American citizen." He had no objection to being called so, so far as it was true, he was borne in the U. S. But as an Act of Parliament was passed to naturalise him and his five sons, on taking the oath of allegiance, he was now a British subject, and could claim his privileges as such. He mentioned this merely to correct what might be a false impression. He would now make a few remarks on Mr. Ryan's resolutions, and in the first place he would say, that as a whole he had no objection to them; but there was this consideration, whether the Board of Trade had been convened to deliberate upon them. It had been assembled to consider the Trade of the Country, and to give to the Province an expression of their opinion as to what was for its benefit.—If those resolutions passed, they would only state what the Board had been doing for some time past. He highly approved of the most of them, and if his own measure were adopted he would give his hearty concurrence to promote the others. As to the improvement of the river and lakes, it was now going on, and the Chief Commissioner of Public works had recently informed him, that by the close of the season, there would be fifteen feet of water, from Montreal to the sea. He was also in favor of correct information being spread among emigrants. and if the rebatement meant a rebatement of the 7s 6d given by Government to emigrants to go out of the country, he would support it. He would give no bounty to persons coming here to emigrate on to the United States. He also desired to see the wild lands settled. As to the line of steamers the question had been before the Board, and its favorable consideration recommended to the government, before whom it now was If desirable to reaffirm it, he had no objection. But to the 4th resolution as it stood he had objections, altho' he was ready to agree in the revision proposed of it. The proposition as it stood, was for differential duties, and we had no right to ask for that. Not only would this government be opposed to it, in his opinion, but also the Imperial Government. They will not consent that a different duty be levied on goods from Spain, from that levied on goods from the United States.

Mr. Ryan said all countries would pay the same duties, by the same route. There would be no favour to any nation. All would be on the same footing.

Mr. Gould.—But a man from Chicago would be charged more on his goods, than an importer by the river.

Mr Ryan.—His produce would be free by reciprocity.

Mr. Gould would tell them what that reciprocity was which is at present before the Congress, on the article of lumber alone, the amount of duty paid had been on from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand pounds, and this article on which so immense an amount of money was paid had been entirely dropped, it was not included in that Act, he would not say it was so, but, it had been said that it was with the connivance and consent of Shipowners of Montreal, that they might secure the business through the route of the St. Lawrence.

Mr. R. Esdaile, was desirous of correcting an error of Mr. Gould's, the clause had been omitted on account of the opposition of the merchants of Maine, who were largely interested in the Lumber question.

Mr. Ira Gould, was not aware that the circumstance of the omission was so generally known, but certainly it had occurred to him as being probable, for if the lumber was forced to go by the St. Lawrence, the ship owners could of course get what freight they chose. He had been told that the pressure of his motion might have a bad influence in Washington, with respect to the negotiations now impending; it would then interrupt such a negotiation, as he had spoken of, how much that would be for the benefit of Canada, each one present must know as well as himself; a very great deal had been said in favour of the increase of the importations by the St. Lawrence, as though that was of so great importance to Canada; there is one insurmountable obstacle in the way of such, that should these already heavy importations be increased, there is, nor will not, be a sufficiency of consumers. This put him very much in mind of an anecdote he had heard of a man wishing to sell a mill site to another, who examined and found it exactly as represented, and very suitable, except for one circumstance, the want of water. So was this increase of importation. It would be indeed a good operation if the further supply would be counterbalanced by a further reinforcement of consumers. Every politician of the day was of opinion that the present importations were too heavy. If then, they are now increased, what will be our condition; we have not sufficient markets for our produce, should we, however, extend the consumers of our wares from two millions to eight, nine or ten millions, then there would be some reason for so doing, but every effort must surely fail as long as we stand in our present position. He thought this also entertained a point of our relationship, and history which needs demonstration; that is, to let us know how far we can act for ourselves consistently with our situation as regards Great Britain. He would refer to the facts of his memorial; he could not think that the Americans would give us reciprocity unless we gave them something in return; whereas by our present proposition we merely gave admission to their pork, it was clear to his mind that we should not get what we want while we gave them nothing in return. The preamble of the memorial alludes to the thirty one States, and he would that every one should see the relation we should bear to them by arrangement of his proposition; the only difference would consist in their sending a representative to Congress, while we should not; in every other point he considered we should have equal benefit with them. We know of no people who enjoyed so many of the comforts, not to say the luxuries of life, as the Americans. You very seldom see a native American as a beggar. We find every or nearly every man with his house, his home, his barn and horse. He has generally all he needs to make him a happy man, and thus we should be; and as for not sending a representative to Congress we could still do as at present, we could send our commissioners, and the ambassador of the Mother country is ever ready to second the carrying out of views for our good. He wished to say a few words of Canada in its present circumstances as he understood matters, she had heretofore been a dependant on Great Britain. Until a few years past, we had no legislature but were governed by a governor and council and whether their decrees were good or bad, we were under the necessity of submitting while we remained thus and before England extended to us our present system of Government she protected us in her markets; thus it went on until in the wisdom of the Mother country and Canada, we were left to choose for ourselves everything excepting our Governor, for as regards the power of the Imperial house to cancel laws it is a fact that we have less bills vetoed than in the States; our future depends greatly on the commercial regulations we make for ourselves, and it is not for us to take any narrow view of the position of Canada, we must not look upon her as a slip of land placed without relation or connection with the rest of the continent. He did not wish for annexation nor did it appear to him that such view grew out of his resolution, but it would, he was assured, make us happy because we should be prosperous, and we should be prosperous because of this arrangement, which should be the great cementing bond to bind us to the mother country. He could not desire annexation, he looked and saw one foul spot on the escutcheon of the States, he referred to slavery, that system could have no place, no sympathy in his bosom, but we should yet remain an asylum for those who should come here and be at rest, and, he thought the United States were large enough, they have already accumulated enough for them to look after, he yet feared that the mass might break asunder at some future period, should that come we should be on the right side, we should be where we like to be, in that situation which would not militate against our arrangement. But will the United States consent, here were his greatest fears, he did not fear the refusal of England, he feared the United States would not see as much benefit for themselves as he saw for Canada, the benefits to them consists in our opening for the New England States a wider market for their manufactures, it would therefore certainly enlist the feelings and approval of the manufacturing portion, and the Western States would thus possess by the St. Lawrence a very great thoroughfare, while our city would also become an extensive market for the exchange of their manufactures for our breadstuffs, it would also rid them of those custom-houses which would help them in their policy of reducing their establishments which seemed at the present time to engage much attention. He did not wish to oppose the interests of his adopted country, but he was desirous of spreading to Canada what he thought was the best proposition made since he came here.

After some observations by Mr. Ryan, in snpport of his motion,

Mr. Hugh Allan (President of the Board) desired permission to make a few observations.—First he would remark that Mr. Gould seemed to charge all the shipowners of Montreal with a conspiracy to keep the lumber of Canada from going to the United States, in order that they might have to carry the whole of it to England. That of itself was something like the one policeman surrounding a mob, for the shipowners were so few, compared to the rest of the population, that their conspiracy against the rest was out of the question. But the fact was, that no lumber was shipped from Montreal, and he believed there was just as little reason to suppose a conspiracy on the part of any body at Quebec, as on the part of any body at Montreal. With regard to the steamers to the St. Lawrence, he would mention, as his opinion, that if they were to be established, light goods would still go to Upper Canada from New York and Boston, because in the West supplies were required in the spring earlier than they could be forwarded from Montreal. No doubt, such steamers would carry certain goods at all seasons of the year, and they would be very valuable for passengers; but they could not compete for general freight with sailing vessels. He did not mean to say it was not very desirable to have these vessels; but he thought the advantages somewhat overrated. With regard to the general question, his view was a little different from any yet brought forward. He thought Mr. Houghton's plan objectionable, because the differential duties could not be carried out without the consent of Great Britain, which could not be obtained, and also because they were unadvisable in other respects. Mr. Gould's plan, on the other hand, would make Montreal simply a dependent of New York and Boston, and would close the St. Lawrence altogether. He also thought that Mr. Ryan's scheme would operate injuriously to persons living on the frontier, who would, were it adopted, being unable to bring in goods on as good a footing as at present, because they did not come up the St. Lawrence. What he desired was a differential duty in favor of the place of growth or manufacture. There could be no objection to that as against any country; nor on the part of residents on the frontier, because the goods produced in the United States would be admitted on reasonable terms; nor by persons interested in the St. Lawrence trade, because it would induce a direct trade to the river. We should get from the United States just those goods which were produced there, while all others would come by the St. Lawrence, and, by increasing the ships inwards, would reduce outward freights.

About half-past five o'clock, the question was put from the Chair, first upon Mr. Gould's amendment, when there appeared upon a divison:—

For 4
Against 18

Majority against 14

The question on Mr. Ryan's amendment was then put as originally proposed, when there divided—

For 13
Against 9

Majority for 4

On the suggestion of members, Mr. Ryan agreed to strike out the following words in the 4th paragraph: "in the shape of rebatement or otherwise."

This was agreed to by the meeting by a majority of 21 to 1.

The Hon. Mr. Moffatt, seconded by Mr. Gould, then proposed to add at the close of the same paragraph the following:—

And 5th, such a discrimination or distribution of the rates of duties to be raised under the proposed Tariff as will tend to foster and defend the manufacturing interests of the Province.

On a division this was carried unanimously.

Mr. Esdaile then proposed, seconded by Mr. Heward:

That as a further means of improving the commerce of this country the right of free navigation of the St. Lawrence and our inland waters, with the use of our harbors and canals, should be granted to the United States and other foreign countries upon the payment of the same tolls and dues as are paid by ourselves.

This was lost on a division 13 being in favor, and 19 against.

Mr. Glass, seconded by Mr. Way, then moved an amendment to Mr. Ryan's resolution as follows:—

That it is the opinion of this Board that the Reciprocity measures understood to be now pending between this colony and the United States, do not go far enough to meet the requirements of the Lower Provinces, and that it would be advisable to petition his Excellency the Governor General in Council to endeavour so to amend the said measures as to embrace an entirely free trade in the *manufactures* of each country, as well as the natural products already provided for in the said measures; and further, that the Council of this Board be a Committee to draw up the said petition, with such agreements as they may deem most fitting, and to forward it with the least possible delay.

Mr. Glass said that he thought many persons present would be unable to vote for any of the resolutions before the Board. This induced him, as older and more influential members had not done so, to move an amendment which would bring out views that he thought more suited to the circumstances which led to the meeting.—With regard to the proposition first made by Mr. Houghton, he must confess that he thought the argument in support of them, perhaps the weakest that could be made use of. It was simply that the importers from England could not profitably bring on their goods to this country.—That might be a good argument for the importers but it certainly was not for the consumers, for whom it was surely better to buy an American shawl for $6 than one no better from England for $10. As to Mr. Ryan's proposition, it seemed to him that whether you called the advantage to be given to the St. Lawrence route a rebate or a differential duty, it came to the same thing; it would shut up the frontier trade against the Western consumer and importer.—If such a measure was to find favour in the Legislature, it must be by the aid of the Western part of the population; and he could not think that they would support it. For them the only advantage was a cheaper rate of freight; but would that be sufficient to induce them to cut themselves off from all their present advantages of a choice of markets and limit them to one single door of entry? If not it was useless to waste time upon such a proposition. For Montreal to move first in it would be the very best means to prejudice the cause; for it was well known that throughout the Province it was the fashion to denounce the merchants of Montreal as a selfish set; and certainly they must expect a proposition so palpably in their favour, and so questionably advantageous to any others to be received very badly. As to the other portions of Mr. Ryan's resolutions, the Board of Trade had already moved in them and he did not see the necessity for re-affirming them. With regard to Mr. Gould's proposition, it was admitted by Mr. Moffatt to be the best thing, if it were only attainable. That, of itself, was high praise, coming from such a quarter; but then it seemed to be generally considered as impracticable in its details, and liable to the strongest objections from Great Britain. Looking at its effects, however, supposing it could be carried, it appeared that one of them would be free trade in manufactures between the two countries. It was admitted on all hands that it was highly desirable that manufactures should be established: how then was this to be accomplished? He thought that Mr. Moffatt's incidental protection would not be enough, for with any possible protection, it would still be found, that without a large consuming body, no flourishing manufactures could be carried on. It was then necessary to create a large market for manufactures, for without that the lower part of the Province could derive no benefit from any scheme of reciprocity whatever. At present Lower Canada exported a few eggs, horses, poultry, &c., and a large quantity of lumber; and if lumber were struck out of the reciprocity scheme, as proposed, he asked what any one in Lower Canada could gain by it. The amendment, which he should propose, would he thought, if carried, meet the whole case, for it would admit Canadian manufactures into all parts of the United States; and he believed there would not be a single objection to it on the part of those interested, either in the Province or in the United States. The only question, which he thought need be asked, was what will England say to it? He believed that she would object in the first instance; for she would not like to have her manufactures taxed at the rate of 12½ per cent, while those from the United States came in free. The only answer was that her objections must be got over as well as they could be. She must be told that Canada could not get on without the change, and if this were shown plainly she would not be so magnanimous as we had always believed her, if she were to say that whether necessary or not the people of Canada were to suffer still. If England were to hold such language we should have to ——— to think of something else (laughter.)

Mr. Ryan here asked how Canadian manufactures were to compete with those of the United States supposing there were free trade between the two countries.

Mr. Glass replied that every country possessed certain advantages over others, which were peculiar to itself. He believed Canada did so, in her abundant water powers, great facilities for intercourse with an unlimited tract of country and a population docile and tractable, now scarcely employed at all during six months of the year. This must make Canada superior to the United States for some branches of manufacture, and while those branches would be established here, others would doubtless be continued in their present localities.

This was lost on a division by a majority of 15 to 6.

On the main motion as finally amended being put, a division was had, when there were

For 14
Against 5

Majority 9

The Board then adjourned.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

ANIMOS NOVITATE TENEBO. OVID
THE MONTREAL HERALD

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 21, 1852.

☞FIRST PAGE.—Poetry: The Child and the Pebble—The Five Franc Piece—Later from California—Adjourned Meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade.

THE WEEKLY HERALD

FOR

Europe, the United States and the Country,

WILL BE READY THIS MORNING, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

To be had at R. Chalmers & Co.'s, and at our Office.

The Mail by the "Canada."—We received our usual fyles by this vessel last evening; but have already published full accounts of her news from papers by the "Pacific", and also as received by telegraph.

Reciprocity with the United States.—The following are the terms of the Canadian Reciprocity measure, referred to by Mr. Gould, introduced into the United States' Senate, by Mr. Hamlin of Maine. It will be observed that lumber is not included among the articles to be mutually admitted free of duty into the markets of the respective countries; and this omission we must agree with Mr. Gould, would render the measure almost valueless to our section of the province:—

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that whenever the government of Canada, being thereto duly authorized by the governmnnt of Great Britain, shall confer upon the citizens of the United States, in American bottoms, and with boats and vessels of every description, under the American flag, the privilege of using and navigating the River of St. Lawrence, together with all waters, including the canals connecting the upper Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, through said river, on an equal footing, and in accordance with the regulations which now exist, or shall hereafter be prescribed, for the use and navigation of the same by the inhabitants of Canada and subjects of Great Britain; and whenever the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation declaring the articles hereinafter enumerated, being of the growth or production of the United States, to be admitted into the Province of Canada by law, free of duty, then on and after that day, until otherwise directed by Congress, the like article being the growth or production of said Province of Canada, shall be admitted into the United States, free of duty, when imported direct from said Province, so long as the said enumerated articles are admitted into said Province of Canada from the United States free of duty, to wit: grains and breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, animals, hides, wool, cheese, butter, tallow, horns, salted and fresh meats, ores of all kinds of metals, stone, marble, ashes, hemp, rice, cotton, and unmanufactured tobacco."

Mechanics' Festival.—This annual festival was held on Wednesday evening last, and was, we think, more numerously attended, by every class in our commnnity, than on any previous occasion. The new and beautiful hall of the Bonsecours Market was brilliantly lighted and tastefully decorated with a profusion of national and other banners, as well as with various elegant and ingenious products of the mechanical skill of our citizens—these last were not, by any means, so numerous as at former festivals, in consequence, we understand, of the short notice given of the day on which the festival would be held.

About nine o'clock, the President and Committee of the Mechanics' Institute, accompanied by His Worship, the Mayor, and a number of friends of the Institution, entered the Hall and took their seats on a raised dais, purposed for them, about the centre of the Hall and fronting the orchestra; where Mr. Oliver and the admirable band of the 20th Regt. were in attendance. Shortly after, the President, Mr. Henry Bulmer, rose and said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—The duty devolves upon me again to welcome you to this our tenth Annual Festival; and, although the alterations and improvements made by our present worthy Mayor and the Corporation have, of necessity, altered the general character of our arrangements still I hope they will be found to give satisfaction to all present.

I would wish to take this opportunity of drawing your attention to a project now before the Committee of the Institute,—I mean the erection of a Mechanics' Hall, which will be alike an ornament and a credit to our City, and although we may hope to meet with some gentlemen whose liberality and public spirit on this occasion, will entitle their names to be handed down to posterity as benefactors of the working classes, yet I would impress upon your minds the fact that any object is doubly valuable when obtained by our own exertions,—therefore, I trust every one will contribute his full share towards this object, which the future prosperity and usefulness of the Institute render of the highest importance.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I again give you a hearty welcome, and I hope you will all enjoy yourselves this evening to the full extent wished by the Members of our committee.

We are enabled to give the *ipsissima verba* of Mr. Bulmer, for within a very few minutes of their delivery, by the aid of a miniature printing press, from the office of Messrs. Starke & Co., the speech was distributed among the company. The Rev. Mr. Cordner then addressed the assembly, and, in a very happy and appropriate strain, contrasted the utilitarian ends and objects of modern mechanical science and civilization, with those of the ancients. He illustrated his subject by reference to the gigantic remains of Egypt and of Rome—their uses and objects—and compared them with the great marvel of the past year, the Crystal Palace, its multifarious contents, and the general and peaceful gathering of the nations, attracted to this great Temple of Industry and Peace. Mr. Cordner was followed by Mr. Dunkin, His Worship, the Mayor, Mr. Jacob DeWitt, and M. Papin—the last named gentleman speaking in French. Each of these gentlemen saying a few words appropriate to the occasion. In the interim between the addresses, the company were entertained with some excellent glee singing, by a party of amateurs, as well as several operatic pieces, from the 20th Band. About half-past ten o'clock, the dancing commenced, and was kept up, in all the varieties of Quadrilles, Polkas, Waltzes, Reels, and Country-dances, with grace and spirit, until, we cannot say when, but we believe it was long after the "witching hour of night", ere the party dispersed. The arrangements of the evening—including the refreshments—were admirable, and highly creditable to the Committee of Management, who evidently spared neither labor nor expense to please and gratify their numerous friends.

We are indebted to the Montreal *Gazette* for part of the report of the Adjourned meeting of the Board of Trade.

At a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company of Navigation of St. Hyacinthe, held at Savage's Hotel, on the 12th instant, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—P. E. Leclere, Esq., President; Boucher De LaBruère, Esq., Treasurer; H. St. Germain, Esq., Secretary; and Eusèbe Cartier, Venant St. Germain, Charles Drolet, Louis Victor Sicotte, and François Xavier Deseve, Esquires, Members of the Committee.

The anniversary meeting of the Montreal Young Men's Temperance Society came off in the American Church on Monday evening week. The President, Mr. J. A. Mathewson, in the chair. The report was read by the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. C. P. Watson, and the speakers were Messrs. Baylis, Boyd, E. T. Taylor, Rev. John Wood, Mr. Lesueur and Dr. Jewett. The meeting was well attended, the speaking was good, and all rejoiced to see such a fine band of young men zealously engaged in such a work. The temperance enterprise is only beginning among us yet, and we hope these young men will carry it forward to its final triumph.

Mummy Wheat.—We have had the pleasure of seeing within a few days, some wheat grown by that ardent agriculturist, P. E. Leclere, Esq., of St. Hyacinthe, from seed taken from the tombs of the Pharoahs. This seed must have been buried 3000 years ago in the country possessing the earliest civilization known on our globe, and has germinated in Canada, almost the youngest daughter of modern civilization. Singular destiny!—Strange tenacity of the vital principle! We should add that the wheat is exceedingly fine, and shows that Joseph may have stored as good wheat, during the Egyptian famine, as our friend, Mr. Gould, during the potato rot.

The following letter from T. C. Orr, Esq., of Glasgow, gives the particulars concerning Rev. T. Osgood's death:—

Glasgow, Jan. 22, 1852.

It is with melancholy feeling that I have to inform you of the death of our venerable friend, the Rev. Thaddeus Osgood. The event was sudden, as he had been engaged in his usual labors of faith and love, and without any apparent change in his health. About ten days ago his old complaint, asthma, began to be more troublesome, but till the end of last week he was busy as ever.

On Sabbath he took to his bed, and on Monday evening he departed in peace. To-day, I followed his remains to their last resting place, at the Sight Hill Cemetery, with a large company of sympathizing friends of all ranks and denominations, equally zealous to pay this last tribute of respect to the memory of this aged servant of God.

His long and active life was fitly closed, a few hours before his death, by requesting that the 12th of Romans, and 21st of Revelations should be read, ending with a hymn.

The expenses of the funeral will be disbursed by a few friends, and of a suitable (tombstone) Tablet to his memory by the shipmasters.

Remarkable Passage.—Extract from a letter from Captain Steele, of the clipper ship Racer, of this port to J. W. Alsop, Esq., dated at Liverpool Jan. 28:—"I am happy to inform you of my arrival on Sunday off the bar, in a little less than *fourteen days* from New York. The Racer came from land to land in twelve days, but was unfortunately detained in the channel ten hours by fog."

The Rev. Dr. Leach will deliver a lecture on Monday, the 23rd instant, at the National School House.

Curling.—We learn that Mr. Bansley, of Notre Dame Street, presented to the Caledonia Curling Club of this city a splendid case of seven razors, to be played for by members of that Club.—Eighteen competitors entered for the prize, which after some close and skilful play, was won by Mr. James Cameron; and the donor, in order to make the gift memorable, got the case laid with silver, on the plate of which the following inscription was engraved:—

"Eighteen members of the 'Caledonia Curling Club' entered into competition for this prize, which was honorably won by Mr. James Cameron. Montreal, 17th February, 1852."

Garrison Snow-Shoe Races.

The above Races took place on Thursday last, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. The following gentlemen were nominated Stewards:—Captain Gallwey, R.E.; Captain Steevens, 20th Regiment; Lieut. Denne, R.A. Two Sergeants from each Corps (R.A. and 20th Regt.,) Umpires.

1st Flat Race—Distance half-a-mile. The following is the distribution of prizes:

1st prize, $5—To Pt. Moore, Band 20th Regt., (run in 3 minutes.)
2nd " $3—To Pt. Cox, 20th Regt.
3rd " $2—To G. D. Busby, R.A.

2nd Flat Race—Distance quarter of a mile. The prizes distributed as follow:—

1st prize, $3 —To Pt. Gee, 20th Regt.
2nd " $1½—To Pt. Cox, 20th Regt.
3rd " $1 —To Pt. Robinson, 20th Regt.

3rd Race (Hurdles)—Distances 300 yards, 4 hurdles 2 ft. 9 in. The prizes were distributed as follow:

1st prize, $4—To Pt. Stokes, Band 20th Regt.
2nd " $2—To Pt. Robinson, 20th Regt.
3rd " $1—To Pt. Gee, 20th Regt.

4th Race—A Scratch Race without Snow-Shoes. Distance 400 yards. The prizes were as follow:

1st prize, $ 1—To Pt. Wagstaff, 20th Regt.
2nd " $¾—To Pt. Gee, 20th Regt.
3rd " $½—To Pt. Cox, 20th Regt.

At the conclusion of the above, another Race for beaten Candidates of the 20th Regiment took place, in Snow-Shoes—distance run, ¼ mile.—The prizes for this race were distributed as follows:

1st prize, $ 1—To Pt. Hodge, 20th Regt.
2nd " $¾—To Pt. Carter, 20th Regt.
3rd " $½—To Pt. Bearman, 20th Regt.
4th " $¼—To Pt. H. Stokes, 20th Regt.

A report of the Snow-Shoe Race; a Review of the "London Art Journal", for which Mr. J. B. Barratt is the agent in this city; and other articles, intended for this morning's issue, are crowded out, but will appear in our next.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

Sir,—At the meeting of the Board of Trade on Tuesday, the Hon. George Moffatt is reported (in the *Gazette* of this morning) to have said:—"He did not concur in the statement of the prosperity of the United States. He was not certain that it existed; it was not a sign of such excessive prosperity to see such large exportations of gold".

The Hon. Mr. Moffatt is acknowledged to be, and I believe is justly entitled to be considered, an authority on commercial matters; but on this subject—the exportation of gold—his opinions, if I understood them aright, that is, that the large exportations of gold from the U. S. is not a sign of prosperity, appear to me to be erroneous.

Previous to the discovery of the Californian mines the U. States had to purchase gold, as England now does, by her exports, and if she were now in that position, and exported largely of gold, it might be true to say respecting her, "that such large exportations was not a sign of prosperity." But the U. States is not now in that position; she has ceased to be a purchaser, and has become a producer. Her lands produce gold, as well as wheat and cotton; and it can be no more to her detriment to export one kind of produce, than it is to export another: to export gold, then, it is to export wheat or cotton. If she had to purchase the gold, and were obliged to export it to England, it might be to her loss, and cause her temporary inconvenience: but so long as she produces gold, and exports no more than she produces, she cannot suffer any loss from its value in the foreign market: and as soon as it does so, it will cease to be an article of export. Neither can she suffer any inconvenience from it, for it is a successful product, and she no more needs it than she does her surplus wheat and cotton. If this reasoning be correct, and if it be true that the prosperity of a country depends on the value of the labor of its population, or which is the same thing, the value of the produce of that labor, it follows, other things being equal, that the U. States must be in a more prosperous condition than she was previous to the discovery of the Californian mines, for the value of her produce has increased considerably, in consequence of the working of these mines.—The few thousands who work these mines produce annually from $60,000,000 to $80,000,000; and the annual value of the produce of the U. States is increased by that amount, less, what their miners would have produced if engaged in other pursuits, which is not likely would be more than one-fourth of the present value of their labor. By increasing the value of her products, the U. States has enlarged her capabilities as a purchaser, and by adding gold to her products she has enlarged these capabilities in a greater degree than if she had merely increased the quantity of her other products, for an increase in them would have been followed by a diminution in value, whereas the scarcity of gold—the supply not being equal to the demand—keeps it at almost a fixed price, and it is an article which can always find a market. Her export of gold, then, of gold which she produces, is a sign of her prosperity, as much so as her export of any other produce.

If a mine were discovered in Canada, and 5,000 people, who are now engaged in agricultural pursuits, were set to work it, and the annual product of their labor was gold to the value of £1,000,000, what would we do with it? We have no need for it, and we would do with it what we now do with the flour, and ashes, and lumber we cannot use: we would export it either to England or the U. States, to pay for our imports.—But would this large exportation of gold be no sign of prosperity? It is obvious that we would then be in a more prosperous condition than we are now.

Louis D'Or.

Montreal, 18th Feb., 1852.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

Sir,—During the discussion in the Board of Trade on the preamble and resolutions presented by me, there has been a most important development, which I hardly know how to characterize, yet it is nevertheless a real existence, swaying the judgment and controlling the discussions of our most worthy and intelligent merchants, and perhaps others of different professions.

It is seen in the fact that, while almost every one acknowledged the great advantages we should derive from the plan proposed, "if attainable"; and that, on the whole, it was admitted that England had given us full authority to do the very thing in question, and it became us, as a community thrown upon our own resources, in adopting rules to govern our commercial affairs, to adopt a system wholly Canadian. At this point, steps in the indiscerible "But," "But," which, if I were allowed to give it a name, I would call, the heretofore-dependent-never-accustomed-to-do-for-ourselves policy.

Now, I say this with feelings very far from wishing to give offence, for, in truth, I cannot find it in my heart to quarrel with gentlemen who have treated me with so much attention and respect during the discussion, yet it is as plain to me as the sun in mid heaven, that this is the incubus that weighs us down in point of prosperity, and will continue to do so as long as we are susceptible to its impressions.

My good neighbors would startle at the idea of being under a despotism of any form, and so would I; and after what I have said, no one will accuse me of attributing to the Government under which we live any such attributes. But, if we mistake the principles of that Government, and shape all our actions to suit a system of despotism, is not its influence upon us the same as though it were really so.

In illustration of my views, I give the following extract as expressing them better than I could do it myself:—

"There are two great political systems in the world, that of Despotism and that of Liberty.—Now, we understand by Liberty, that system in which the people govern themselves, and manage their own public affairs according to their own convictions and wishes. Despotism is that system in which they are governed from above, by persons set over them, who manage their affairs for them according to their own supreme pleasure. Where there is local self-government there is Liberty—where there is centralization there is Despotism. And this, we make bold to say, is no *American* idea, or national prejudice, but a matter of principle, as universal as human nature, and as true at Paris as at Pittsburgh." And, I might add, as here in Montreal as in London.

J. G.

Montreal, February 20, 1852.

Washington Correspondence of the Montreal Herald.

Washington, February 13, 1852.

The first news of importance, though the last in arrival, is that by the Pacific from Europe.—Our people here are much struck by it. They certainly have a really good feeling towards England and will go with her, in their *hearts* at the very least, should she be compelled into a contest by the policy of the Prince-President of France. On cooler second thought, it seems most likely, in the admitted absence of any yet overt movement by the French or any other Continental power, that the British Government has been at length affected by the long-continued representations made in the newspapers of the frontier, and have seriously set about putting "their house in order." And they possibly received a fillip in the striking phenomena of the suddenness and success which the Republican Emperor of France observed and enjoyed in the late vast *bouleversement*, by which he became at one *coup*, the undisputed lord of all he surveyed.

I repeat here, for it has significance and should be known and told, that at present the feeling here is for England and against Napoleon, that is to say, arguing on the supposition of his intending to sustain himself by assault upon her. It is so plain that England has done nothing to provoke dissatisfaction; she has been patient, quiet and complaisant. Her position, if assaulted, will make her friends and well-wishers where she has hitherto had cold acceptance or even warm enmity. Farther news, affording a little clearer peep into the purposes of Master Louis, will be anxiously awaited.

Kossuth is still, or was at last accounts, busy with his "material aid" project, but his cause of "intervention" has gone quite out. On Monday last, Mr. Clarke, Senator from Rhode Island, spoke at length on his resolutions presented on the 19th of January, against intervention. Mr. Seward had moved an amendment asserting that hereafter the United States would not be indifferent to the interference of our nation with the rights of another as in the case of Russia with Hungary, and lastly General Cass proposed a substitute for both in the following words:—

Resolved,—That while the people of the United States sympathise with all nations, who are striving to establish free governments, yet they recognize the great principle of the law of nations which assures to each of them the right to manage its own internal affairs in its own way, and to establish, alter, or abolish its government at pleasure, without the interference of any other power; and they have not seen nor could they again see without deep concern, the violation of this principle of national independence.

Mr. Clarke, after presenting his own views, quoted in the order of time the declarations of every President and leading public man from Washington down to Fillmore, Webster, all of the same non-intervention character, indeed I might say, to an extent stereotypic. To such as General Cass, Senators Douglas, Seward and others who are looked upon as engaged in making "political Capital" in their action on these questions, Mr. Clarke dealt this sharp castigation. "Aspiring politicians", said he, "who seek to catch to-day the influence of an un-Americanized population, who influence the public pulse, not that it may beat healthfully, but that its pulsations may promote their own political elevation; sir, they are seen wending on their winding way, and their hopes of success are founded upon undue excitement and public sympathy. These periodical throbs of the public pulse are less dangerous than they seem to be; for, after an election has passed we meet again and counsel for the common good." This latter I take to have been an especial hit to General Cass, for that Senator never in his life shewed to such advantage as he did in the Senate of the United States immediately after his defeat at the last Presidential election. The passion of ambition had been so cooled by the chilling rebuff that it left his patriotism, his judgment, his sense of the decent and proper to operate with their great native force and fullness without obstruction or embarrassment.

The next day, (Tuesday) Mr. Cass was enabled to uncork his long bottled-up speech, which speech was in the hands of New York and other editors for many days previous to its delivery in the Senate. Nobody doubts it to be an intelligent and highly interesting document, but it was not a reply to the remarks of Mr. Clarke. In reference to Mr. Clarke's main point—that of abiding by the policy that had been started by Washington, and followed up ever since Mr. Cass contended that that policy was right for its day, but that now and hereafter new circumstances might demand its abandonment—Washington, he said, were he now alive, would accommodate his policy to the change of times.

On Thursday, the resolutions were again up, Mr. Clemery, of Alabama, speaking to them. He spoke very decidedly against intervention, in thus following the dictates of his legislation.—The question was then dismissed for the present, and will not be reconsidered until next Monday week.

As I trusted, the British Government have most promptly and unreservedly disavowed the action of Lieut. Feed and the British Consul at Greytown. The letter of Lord Granville to Mr. Lawrence, on this subject, must elicit satisfaction wherever read. It would appear that the concluding paragraph has a reference to the haste with which the American Government dispatched Commodore Parker with his steamer to San Juan. But it seems to me that no blame is justly attachable to this Government on that account. The provocation to do so was certainly very strong.

It is a matter of regret that the Supreme Court of the U. S. have decided unfavorably for the continuance of the Wheeling Bridge. This is a beautiful and truly noble triumph of science and skill on the part of Mr. Ellet, the architect and engineer of the Niagara Suspension Bridge. The Wheeling Bridge is also a suspension bridge, of more than 1000 feet span, and has its floor 90 feet above medium water on the Ohio River. The people of Pittsburg, who were jealous of the great advantages the people of Wheeling were likely to enjoy by reason of the accessibility this bridge gives them to the Ohio shore, and its fitness for railroad communication, instituted a suit against the Company, on the ground of its alleged obstruction of the way on the Ohio, there being some seven or eight steamboats plying between Pittsburg and Louisville, whose smoke-stacks have to be somewhat lowered in passing the bridge at a high stage of water. The case having come at length to the Supreme Court and decided unfavorably for the Bridge and the State of Virginia, of which Wheeling is the principal western town, that State or its Legislature, intends suing in retaliation, the city of Pittsburg, because it has constructed certain bridges closing up the free navigation of the Monongahela, which latter river, or branch of the Ohio, rises in Virginia and flows a considerable distance wholly in its territory. In this little contest of state with state, at the bottom of which is commercial jealousy, the eye of forecast might see examples of controversy distasteful to contemplate. May God avert the ruin in which uncurbed passion and selfishness can involve states and people.

Our active, and somewhat demonstrative, Superintendent of the National Observatory, Lieutenant Maury, had been busy at showing the great advantages that would accrue from opening up the river Amazon to American commerce. This would be very well, indeed, and might have been a thing comparatively easy and ready, if our countrymen had not now rather a suspicious character for appropriation or "annexation", on this continent. This might make the Brazilian Government rather shy in granting very extensive privileges to our merchants and traders, though it will be very well to try and see what can be done. In return for the boon of free navigation of the Amazon to American vessels, Lieut. Maury proposes to give the Brazilians a similar freedom on the Mississippi!—This appears to me cool, decidedly.—But let them try. The Amazon is worth prying into, no doubt. How much the Mississippi would be worth to the Brazilians, is none of my business.

The news, though unexpected, is not, I think, displeasing to the Government of the Washington community, that Mr. Crompton, the British Charge d'Affaires, has been promoted to full Minister. Mr. Crompton is modest, affable, accessible, and popular here, and in the quiet and easy relations subsisting between the two nations, will find, it is to be hoped, no difficulties in his way. Sir Henry Bulwer, it seems, goes to Tuscany. He was very acceptable to the people of the U. States everywhere.

Our latest intelligence from New Mexico discloses a very discreditable state of affairs there. The Indians are more troublesome and destructive than ever, and even steal Government stock and mules from their keepers. They thus shew their contempt for the Government of the United States: a contempt by no means wonderful, for such is the spirit of factious hostility to the present administration that only about one-half of the due and indispensible appropriations were made last year for the army service, although the territory of the United States has been so greatly increased. Hence the Indians have begun to perceive that the boasted power of the U. States is, so far as it can injure them, a very harmless and holiday affair. A Mr. Breut, a member of the New Mexican House of Assembly, was recently murdered by the Apaches, on a desert between El Paso and Santa Fe. In the neighboring territory of Utah, the Mormon Governor, Brigham Young, has things almost entirely his own way. He has lately founded a new city, which, in order, as he hoped, to flatter the President, and keep him his friend, he called *Fillmore*, and the County in which it is situated *Millard*. It is said here that this city is located 150 miles from the Mormon head quarters, in order to keep the resident officials as ignorant as possible of the glorious doings of the "Saints", whose "spiritual wife" system, and other agreeable and interesting peculiarities have attracted so much remark.

The question of the interposition of this Government, with the British Government, to release the Irish exiles, is now under debate in Congress. The new lights, transcendentalists, and "dear friends" of the people's votes, are very eloquent and pressing on the subject. I think it would be advisable that they should be a little less liberal in their abuse of the British Government than they are.

Lola Montes, the "distinguished artiste", has been shewing herself on our boards this week.—The first night she was well attended, since then the houses have been very thin. She is very little lionized in Washington.

Yours, &c.,

Potomac.

Quebec Correspondence of the Herald.

Wednesday, 18th January.

There is really so little to write about here just now, that I shall not occupy your columns by any useless attempt "to make that little long." The weather (a standing topic) for the three days preceding Monday was delightful. The sun so brilliant and warm that one could fancy Spring had come. On Monday, however, the illusions were dispelled by a thick and heavy flaked snow storm, which lasted the whole day.

The Ministry are all here at present, with the exception of the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, Commissioner of Agriculture, &c. &c.—he is, however, expected daily. The Government have appointed Mr. Joseph Bouchette, Senior Surveyor, the Canada Commissioner to establish the boundary line between Canada and New Brunswick. Besides being one of the most capable men in the Province, the appointment is but a just compliment and reward for some thirty odd years service. There are to be three Commissioners—one to be appointed by the Imperial Government, one by New Brunswick, and Mr. Bouchette the third. It is expected they will commence their labours early in the Spring.

You will have perceived by the Quebec papers that the Governor General's Ball last week, was a brilliant affair. Cards have been issued for another, to take place on Monday, the 23rd instant.

There has been no lack of such amusements here this winter, the number and style of which would do credit to a larger city. Quebec can also boast of its driving club, giving rise to immediate pic-nic parties, curling rinks, and what is by far the greatest and most novel attraction its skating rink. A beautiful sheet of ice, completely covered, wherein are daily to be seen some dozen ladies in full bloomer costume, and about a score of gentlemen indulging in the placeful and healthy exercise and recreation of skating. The ease and grace with which some of the ladies perform the most difficult evolutions would astonish many of your gentlemen readers who may consider themselves adepts in this accomplishment.

The repairs or rather the alterations and additions to the Parliament House here, are progressing rapidly. It is expected that it will be ready by the 1st April. They are being made under the superintendance of Mr. Browne, Architect of your city.

You will have seen by the report of the Corporation proceedings in the "Quebec Gazette", that the members of the minority upon the vote of £5,000 to the Quebec and Richmond Railway not satisfied with the difficulties and delays they have already caused, have at the last meeting succeeded in substituting a Mr. McDonald, one of the most violent opponents of the road, on the Finance Committee in the place of Dr. Morrin, with the view if possible to embarrass the Corporation in issuing the necessary debentures. The work on the road is in the mean time progressing gradually. There is a report here to-day, which, however, I have not been able to trace to any authentic source, that the Railway Commissioners are likely to interfere with the route as at present laid down. It is said that as it is likely to become part of the main trunk line, a more direct route through Drummondville is to be adopted. It is not at all unlikely, but I cannot at present vouch for the truth of the rumour.

Great efforts are being made here to obtain an ice bridge next winter. A committee have been named to ascertain the most practicable plan and are to report to another meeting to be called on the 25th March next.

Yours,

Q.

ITEMS.

Mr. Hume has written a letter to the Secretary of the Reform Committee of Edinburgh, dated Burnley Hall, Norfolk, of which the following is the material portion:—

"It is, in my view, most important in the present state of Europe, for the future peace and quiet of this country, that our elective system should afford satisfaction to the masses of the people, now discontented by being excluded from the parliamentary franchise; and I would entreat those men of rank and influence who have hitherto stood aloof from the reform movement, to join cordially in promoting contentment among the millions, and in giving to them an interest in preserving the peace and in protecting the liberal institutions of the kingdom.

The British Army Despatch says that Colonel Colt had expressed a desire to take the Kaffir war on contract. The same paper argues at length, and with the utmost sincerity, that France may invade England and complete her downfall in a week. There is a good deal of talk of a war between France and England, and of Frenchmen wiping out the stain of Waterloo.

A private expedition, under Captain Beatson, is to go off shortly to look for Sir John Franklin. It is sent out under the conviction that Sir John has advanced through the Wellington Channel into a high latitude, far to the westward, probably as far as the meridian of Behring Straits.—Lady Franklin contributes £500, and Captain Beatson has purchased a vessel of 200 tons, which he intends fitting with three separate engines, of eight horse-power each, with separate boilers. He will likewise take with him a steam launch, of eight horse-power. Her crew will consist of fifteen picked men. The expedition will sail about the end of the next month.

The Marquis of Anglesey, who is in his 83rd year, turned out on the 13th ult. and killed 27 head of game with his own gun.

Mr. Eliot Warburton, who was in the steamship Amazon, effected an insurance on his life for twenty thousand pounds, previous to his departure.

The London Times records the passage of the English ship Statesman, Capt. Godfrey, being 76 days from London to Melbourne, Port Philip, which is believed never to have been surpassed by any other vessel.

Another batch of Mr. Sydney Herbert's female emigrants, consisting of 56 young women, of ages varying between 16 and 30, has just sailed for Australia. They are chiefly dress-makers and domestic servants.

In certain departments of France the military proconsuls have published a decree that they will sentence to deportation, if not to death, as accomplices in the insurrection, any persons who shall be found to have given, or who shall give, shelter and refuge to insurgents. In 1793, any man who gave shelter to an émigrè, was himself condemned.

M. Girardin is coming to the United States, as it is said, to take the editorship of a French journal which has been offered him.

There are not less than 2,000 insurgent prisoners in the single arrondissement of Brignoles, in France.

Lamartine's History of the Restoration is not allowed to be advertised for sale in France, in consequence of its hostility to the memory of the Emperor.

The Duchess d'Aumale, at Naples, has given birth to a prince, who has received the title of the Duke de Guise.

A notice posted in the saloon of the Theatre Francais warns the public not to talk politics as they walk up and down.

The Bulletin Francais, conducted at Brussels by M. Alexander Thomas, and which contained some sharp attacks on the French Government, has been suppressed by the King of the Belgians. M. Thomas and his co-editors have been expelled from Belgium.

A rapper in New England, of the Andrew Jackson Davis school, professes to have had a recent communication with the spirit of Ethan Allen, in which he stated that he and Tom Paine were stopping at a hotel kept by John Bunyan.

Mr. Willis of the Home Journal refers to the trial and verdict of the Forrest case as being a vindication of himself from "years of calumny and misappreciation." Mr. Willis himself has an action pending against Forrest for having attacked him with a cane in the street without provocation, though we believe the cause assigned was that Mr. W. had interfered in the defendant's domestic affairs. As the late trial shows the former to have been wholly guiltless in respect to any improper conduct towards Mrs. F., it is not improbable that Forrest may have the vision of another verdict against him. Mr. Willis sues for $10,000 damage.

Of churches and places of worship, there were in 1801, in New York, thirty-two, where now there are two hundred and sixty. Of Public Schools in New York—that is, open to all, and at the public expense—there none then; now there are some 350, educating annually some 80,000 pupils.

Jenny Lind appears to have outwitted public gossip by the open manner in which she furnished the house rented by her at Northampton. Nobody suspected marriage as a part of the programme. Goldschmidt, the lucky husband, renounced his Jewish faith, some months ago, and was baptised by Dr. Wainwright, into the Episcopal church. Otto and Jenny are to remain three months at Nottingham, when they will return to Europe.

TRADE & COMMERCE

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKETS.

CORRECTED BY THE CLERKS OF THE MARKETS.

Feb. 19, 1852.

		BONSECOURS. s. d. s. d.	ST. ANN'S. s. d. s. d.
Wheat,	per minot	4 0 a 4 3	4 0 a 4 2
Oats,	-	1 9 a 1 10	1 8 a 1 10
Barley,	-	2 9 a 2 11	2 10 a 3 0
Peas,	-	3 0 a 3 1½	3 0 a 3 3
Buckwheat,	-	2 0 a 2 1	2 0 a 2 2
Rye,	-	2 9 a 2 11	2 10 a 3 0
Flaxseed,	-	4 0 a 4 6	4 4 a 4 6
Potatoes,	per bush.	2 3 a 2 6	2 0 a 2 6
Beans, American,	-	none	0 0 a 0 0
Beans, Canada,	-	5 0 a 5 6	0 0 a 0 0
Honey,	per lb.	0 4 a 0 5	0 0 a 0 0
Beef,	per lb.	0 3 a 0 6	0 3 a 0 6
Mutton,	per qr.	2 0 a 5 0	3 9 a 6 0
Lamb,	-	2 0 a 3 6	1 3 a 3 0
Veal,	-	3 0 a 10 0	2 6 a 10 0
Pork,	per lb.	0 4 a 0 5	0 4 a 0 5
Butter, Fresh,	-	9 0 a 0 10	0 10 a 0 11
Butter, Salt,	-	0 6 a 0 7	0 6 a 0 7
Cheese,	-	0 3 a 0 5	0 3½ a 0 4
Lard,	-	0 6 a 0 7	0 6 a 0 7
Maple Sugar,	-	0 4 a 0 5	0 4 a 0 5
Eggs, (fresh)	per dozen	1 3 a 0 0	1 0 a 1 3
Turkies, (old,)	couple	5 0 a 7 6	6 0 a 8 0
Turkies, (young)	-	5 0 a 7 6	5 0 a 6 6
Geese,	-	5 0 a 4 0	4 0 a 4 6
Ducks,	-	2 6 a 2 2	2 0 a 2 6
Fowls,	-	2 6 a 2 0	2 0 a 2 6
Chickens,	-	2 0 a 2 6	2 0 a 2 2
Woodcock,	per brace	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Pigeons, wild	per dozen	0 0 a 0 0	0 0 a 0 0
Do tame	per couple	0 6 a 0 7½	0 0 a 0 0
Hares,	-	none.	1 0 a 1 3
Oranges,	per box,	00 0 a 00 0	00 0 a 00 0
Apples,	per barrel,	12 6 a 17 6	12 0 a 17 6
Peaches	per basket	0 0 a 0 0	00 0 a 00 0
Onions,	per barrel	10 0 a 0 0	9 0 a 9 6
Flour,	per quintal	10 0 a 0 0	9 6 a 10 6
Oatmeal,	-	8 6 a 10 0	9 0 a 10 0
Beef,	per 100lbs.	17 6 a 27 6	16 9 a 26 3
Fresh Pork,	per 100lbs.	27 6 a 28 9	23 9 a 27 6
Halibut,	per lb	0 4 a 0 5	0 0 a 0 0
Onions,	per bush.	1 8 a 2 0	1 9 a 2 0

MONTREAL HAY MARKET,

Feb. 19, 1852.

Average Price of Hay and Straw for the last six days—

	s. d.		s. d.
Hay, per 100 bundles,	15 0	a	20 0
Straw, do	10 0	a	15 0

Toronto Market, Feb. 14.—There were some sales of lots of flour to-day, in lots varying from 100 to 1,000 brls, at 17s @ 17s 6d ⅌ brl. The market was moderately supplied, and wheat more plenty. The roads are good. There is no sleighing in the City, but in the country it is good.—Hay and Straw are in good supply, and so are the vegetables now in season. The price of wheat is still rising. It will be seen by the market report that it is now 4s 2d ⅌ bushel. The weather is cool and clear.—*Colonist.*

The Markets.—The news by the last steamer has had a telling effect on our markets, and prices have accordingly risen unexpectedly. In our last, wheat was quoted at 3s 3d @ 3s 4½d, it has since advanced to 3s 6d, and we have been informed that 3s 9d, has been offered. The latter price is in all likelihood the *ultimatum*, and more can scarcely be realised before the ensuing crop is secured. Oats have likewise advanced 3d ⅌ bushel, and sold yesterday at 1s 6d. Now is the the time for such as have been waiting for high prices, to bring in their hoarded stock. Hay at our last quotations stood 50s, it has since reached 60s and sells freely at that. Potatoes have undergone a slight change and are quoted at 3s 9d. —*Hamilton Specattor.*

Halifax Markets, Jan. 27.—Sugar, 32s 6d @ 38s 6d ⅌ cwt; Molasses, 1s 2½d ⅌ gal. Superior Pekoe Tea sold at 1s 4d @ 1s 9d ⅌ lb. Twist Tobacco, 9d ⅌ lb. Canada Superfine Flour, a first rate article, just landed ex brig Emily, from New York, sold at 24s 6d ⅌ brl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET—Feb. 16.

At Washington Drove Yard—1,000 Beef cattle, (600 Southern, balance this state.) Demand fair and prices firm. Sales good retailing qualities at from 7 to 9c. About 100 left over unsold.

At Browning's—60 Cows and calves. Sales at from $25@$32 50 to $46. All sold Sheep and lambs—4,000 in market. Prices ranging from $2 @$3 50@$5 for the former, and $1,87½@$2 50 @$3 50 for the latter.

At Chamberlain's—Hudson River Bull's Head.—Offered 300 beef cattle—sales at 7@9c, all sold; 50 Cows and calves offered—sales at $22 50, $30 @$45, all sold. At market 2000 Sheep and Lambs on sale, all sold. Sheep sold at $2 50@$3 75 to $5 50; Lambs at $2 50@$3 to $4.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—Jan. 30.

Ashes still continue in trifling demand, and Pots, though not absolutely lower, are much heavier of sale. Pearls show a more decided alteration, 26s ⅌ cwt having been accepted.

Corn—There was a fair amount of business transacted to-day in both English and Foreign Wheat, at a further advance upon that of Friday, making the rise upon the currency of this day se'night about 3d ⅌ 70 lb, the speculative demand, however, materially subsided, and the operations in that department of the trade were consequently unimportant. States and Canadian Flour was dearer again to-day, thereby establishing an advance of fully 1s ⅌ bbl over the rates of Tuesday last, and Irish, as well as French, 6d ⅌ pack. Prime English Malting Barley scarce, and 1s@2s ⅌ qr higher; Grinding samples also rather exceeded late prices; and Malt improved 1s ⅌ qr. The general run of Beans were steady in value, Egyptians, however, declined 3d ⅌ qr. Peas unvaried. Oats advanced 1d ⅌ 45 lb; but Oatmeal hardly sustained our last quotations. Indian Corn was dull of sale, from the high terms asked, and either on the spot or floating the sales were unimportant.

The business in Brunswick-street since Tuesday has been of small moment, and at to-day's market, having a very slender attendance of millers and dealers, the transactions were confined to a few purchases of Wheat and Flour for present consumption, at Tuesday's prices. There was, likewise, very little doing in any other article of the Corn trade, and no change observable in the quotations of Tuesday.

Provisions.—For fine Beef there has been a fair demand at full prices; middling and ordinary qualities continue comparatively neglected, but holders of such being of opinion that prices cannot go lower, have become more careless as to selling at present low rates. No stock of American Pork here. Bacon sells slowly, without alteration in price. Shoulders attract more attention.

Metals.—Our Iron market presents no new features: the prices continues the same, with a very slack demand. Scotch Pig Iron may be quoted 6d per ton lower, with a downward tendency. Tin Plates are in rather more request at former rates. Copper is in good demand at full prices. Lead dull of sale at former rates.

LIVERPOOL MONEY MARKET.

Money remains very abundant in the London market, and difficult of active employment. Yet through the uncertainty of continental affairs, the public stocks have not improved. Consols closed on the 30th of January at 96¼@96⅜ for money, and at 96⅜ for the 10th of Feb.—being a decline of ⅛ on the prices current at the departure of the Pacific. A notice was issued by the London and Westminster Bank on the 30th of January, that in consequence of the continued abundance of money, the rate of interest on deposit receipts would be reduced to 1½ ⅌ cent, from the 1st February.

GLASGOW WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

Ashes—Montreal Pot have further receded in price. There having appeared several needy sellers who were anxious to realise, several parcels have been disposed of at 24s for Pots, and 27s @ 27s 6d for Pearls. The consumption going on is very limited.

Corn—A fair amount of business has been done in Wheat and Flour at 1s ⅌ boll on the former, and 1s ⅌ brl and 1s 6d ⅌ sack on the latter.—Barley commands 1s ⅌ boll advance. Oats and Oatmeal have also advanced; the former 9d ⅌ boll, and the latter 1s 6d ⅌ load. Beans and Peas are the turn dearer. Indian Corn is held for an advance of 1s 6d ⅌ boll.

Provisions—We have no change to note in Bacon. The supply of American is not equal to the demand. Home-cured is taken by the trade at from 38s @ 42s ⅌ cwt. Cheese moves off in small parcels at 36s @ 37s for fine, whilst the lower descriptions are unsaleable. Canadian Butter is without change.

BIRTHS,

In this city, on the 14th instant, Mrs. George MacDougall, of a son.

In this city, on the 17th instant, Mrs. O. C. Foley, of a son.

In this city, on the 16th inst., Mrs. Gunn, of a son.

MARRIED,

In this city, on the 19th instant, by the Revd. John McLoud, Allan Turner, Esq., of Brockville, C. W., to Mary, second daughter of the late Cephas Mills, Esq.

At St. Luke's Church, Waterloo, Shefford, on Tuesday, the 17th instant, by the Rev. F. Robinson, J. C. Butler, Esq., M.D., of the Township of Dunham, Missisquoi, to Sarah M. daughter of the late H. Robinson, Esq., of the former place.

On the 4th inst., at St. John's Church, Ancaster, by the Rev. Wm. McMurray, Robert Halson, Esquire, second son of C. Halson, Esq., of Shelkworth, Isle of Wight, to Mary Jane only daughter of the late R. D. G. Jones, Esq., of Newstead, C. W.

The Providence Mirror announces the marriage of Mr. James Bee, to Martha Ann Flower, of Athens, Pa.

Well hath this little busy "Bee"
Improved life's shining hour;
He gathers honey now all day
From one sweet chosen "Flower;"
And from this hive if heaven please,
He'll raise a swarm of little "Bee's."

DIED,

On Friday, 20th instant, John George, infant son of Mr. J. H. Isaacson, of this city.

☞The funeral will take place this day, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from his father's residence, Saint Charles Barromée Street.

At New Carlisle, on the 25th December last, Ana Assils, wife of Wm. Langler, after a lingering illness, deeply regretted by all who were acquainted with her.

At Hamilton, on Wednesday morning the 11th inst., of consumption, Mr. Charles Chamberlin, formerly of Montreal.

At Williamstown, Glengary, on the 8th February, Duncan McIntyre, aged 52 years.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(*Reported for the Montreal Herald.*)

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "CANANA".

THIRD REPORT.

New York, Feb. 19.

London, January 30th.—Parliament opens on Tuesday next. The prominent features are:—Lord Palmerston,—the Reform Bill,—our relations with France and Austria,—the Engineers' strike,—the National Defences and the Kaffir war. Lord John meets Parliament with his present corps of ministers,—he cannot get on much longer and a dissolution is inevitable. Wesminster, Marylebone and Glasgow have offered to return Lord Palmerston. It said he has accepted the last.

The rumours of the French invasion has gained ground to such an extent that a portion of the Mediterranean fleet have been ordered home, and an Admiral will hoist a pennant on board a 120 gun ship on coming off the channel squadron.—Batteries are being erected at each available point. The artillery increased, and the rifle adopted instead of the musket. Orders have been sent to Birmin gham for 25,000 rifles, and the whole country is forming into rifle corps. Orders have been sent to officers commanding infantry regiments at home, to recruit extensively in anticipation of the augmentation of 10,000 or more to that arm, and it is said that the cavalry regiments are to be increased by an addition of 180 men per regiment. A large encampment will be formed in the Downs at Brighton. New Barracks for the accommodation of 3000 men have been commenced in the metropolis.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices from the Cape to the 9th of December have been received. No intelligence of importance from the frontiers, the troops not having made any further movement against the Kaffirs since previous accounts. A meeting at Cape Town had been held, at which resolutions had been passed expressing satisfaction at the tenor of the constitution proposed for the colony.

INDIA.

News from India to the 3rd of January states that Dost Mahomet's health is re-established. Some fighting had taken place in the north west frontier. The Nizam only paid £90,000 on account of the £400,000 due. His dominions, as well as those of Oude, were in a state of anarchy.

IRELAND.

The unfortunate Mr. Chambre still lingers, but hopelessly. A special commission for the county of Managan was opened on the 27th January.—Large numbers of magistrates from all parts of the county and the disturbed district were in attendance. It was necessary for a large body of police and troops to be present.

FRANCE.

France seems to be airing her navy. The squadron of Evolution, under the command of Admiral de Lasusse, consisting of the Ville de Paris and others, sailed from Toulon on the 21st. After passing the night and the next day at sea, the squadron anchored on the night of the 22nd off the Isle de Hyeres, where they will remain a few days, in order to exercise the men at the guns.

New York, February 17..

The failure of Messrs. Carleton & Co., silk dealers, is announced to-day. Liabilities $700,000.

The *Falcon* from Chagres, arrived at 12 o'clock. She brings 50 passengers, but no gold.

The movements of Gen. Cruise, in Chili, against the government of President Montz, has been entirely suppressed. One of the bloodiest battles that ever occurred in Chili, took place on the plains of Longamilla, on the 8th of December.—The government troops after an engagement for seven hours, came off victorious, leaving 2000 dead and wounded on the field. A treaty was afterwards concluded, which will secure peace to the Republic for years.

From Kingston, Jamaica.—We learn that the 500 United States troops, on board the *Falcon*, bound for California, conducted themselves with great turbulence during their stay at that place. They got into a row, and it was found necessary to call out the British soldiers, who secured the rioters and placed them on board the *Falcon*.—Several persons were wounded. The soldiers were mostly Irish, under the influence of liquor.

The Cholera had almost entirely disappeared from the Island.

Boston February 17.

$200,000 in specie has been engaged for the *Europa*, which sails to-morrow.

A man named J. H. McDonald, of Halifax, has been swindling our merchants here to the amount of $30,000 by using the name of a respectable man in India street, as a reference, buying goods on credit, and then turning them into cash.—When this roguery was discovered, he was pursued, but managed to escape into Canada.

New York, Feb. 19.

Another dreadful accident occurred on the Erie Railroad yesterday, at Deposit, at which place the passenger train had stopped for dinner. The freight train came along at a tremendous rate, and ran into the rear car of the passengers train, breaking it to pieces, killing three persons, and severely wounding a number of others. The passengers killed, were—a Miss Wisner, a man, name unknown, and an Indian girl. A Mr. Moodey is fatally injured. The accident, it is thought, was caused by sheer carelessness. The Engineer and the Conductor have both been arrested.

The Georgia arrived to-day at nine o'clock. She left Chagres on the 7th and Havana on the 14th. She brought 61 passengers and made the run from Havana in 4 days 20 hours. There were 3300 passengers at Panama waiting to proceed to Chagres. The Tennessee, the Golden Gate and the Republic, it is supposed, would carry all those who had through tickets, and those who had not would have to take their chance of get-ting through the best way they could. The health of Chagres and the Isthmus was good and the roads in fine order.

The inhabitants of Chagres were making preparations to move up to Navy Bay, in anticipation of the Steamers running to the Pacific.

The operations on the Railroad were going on finely. 1600 men were at work.

Very cold weather was experienced in Havana during the month, which had caused sickness on the Island.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION—GREAT ATTRACTION IN THE COUNCIL.

Fredericton, N. B. Feb. 16, 1852.—Mr. Chandler, in a speech of two hours and a half, explained the views of the Government on the Railroad, with the history of what was done last year. He said the Government would bring down a Bill, and stake their existence thereon—that the people should have the truth placed before them, so that they may not be misled by those actuated by party spirit—that should he be instrumental in effecting the measure, he would then be content to retire to private life. He said plainly that no choice was left as to system or route, the question was, Railroad or no Railroad! He said also that the amount now pledged to aid companies to build railroads exceeded the whole cost of government that built and owned them. Great sensation at his speech. The Council Chamber was quite crowded. All the members of the Lower House were present, Lady Head, public officers, snd so forth. At the conclusion he was cheered by both the members and the audience. The subject of the Railroads is all the talk—*no doubt it will be carried.*

New York, February 20.

The Maryland Legislature has passed the Bill prohibiting the circulation of small notes from other states.

The Pacific to-morrow will take out $1,000,000 in specie, including $200,000 in gold bars. The steam-ship El Dorado will take out 400 passengers, and the Daniel Webster for San Juan, nearly 500.

Washington, Feb. 20.

Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, presented a petition to prohibit the importation of foreign convicts and paupers.

Providence, Feb. 20.

The Maine Liquor Law was lost in the Senate to-day, by 20 to 11.

The Atlantic from Liverpool is in her ninth day out.

The Hermann's trial trip, since her repairs, is highly satisfactory. She leaves for Southampton on the 23rd instant.

The Pacific will take about 65 passengers.

NEW YORK MARKETS,

February 20.

Ashes steady. Pots $5; Pearls $6 @ $6,12½.

Flour—Increased heaviness and dullness for low grades of State and Western; better grades buoyant. The continued firmness in freights restricts business and depresses the market. The trade are firm, in view of the very light stock. Canadian dull and nominal at $5 in bond; sales of domestic 4,300 bbls at $4,94 @ $5,06 for common to straight State; more enquiry for No 2 Superfine, but little to be had under $4,62@$4,75.

Wheat dull; prices favor the buyer: holders seem reluctant to make any concession—looking for a further advance by the next English steamer; sales 10,000 bush Southern White on private terms.

Pork in moderate demand; sales 200 bbls at $15,68¾@$15,75 for New Mess; $15,50 for Old Mess; $13,62 for Old Prime; $14 @ $14,12 for New Prime; Prime Mess and Uninspected $15.

Coals.

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
100 chaldrons of BEST NEWCASTLE GRATE COALS
50 do of do SMITH'S
EDWARD WAY & CO.
Cuvillier's Buildings.
February 21. m—23

SUBSCRIBERS to the *NEW YORK MUSICAL TIMES*, can procure the *back* numbers by calling at Mr. HERBERT'S Music Store, the last of this week.
Feb. 17. 21

Board of Underwriters,
NEW YORK.
HENRY M'KAY, AGENT,
33 St. François Xavier Street.
February 5. tts—16

RIMMEL'S
Toilet Vinegar
AND
Perfumery
For Sale by the Case.
—ALSO—
Best German WINDOW GLASS
10 cases Cut Tumblers and Wines,
For Sale Cheap, to close a consignment.
—AND—
100 cases Best "SCHIEDAM".
HOUGHTON & MAY.
February 21. r—23

NEW YORK OYSTERS,
IN THE SHELL.
A SUPPLY of the above JUST RECEIVED at
FRANCISCO'S RESTAURANT,
St. Dènis Street.
February 21. m—23

Plate Glass Window, &c.,
FOR SALE.
AN ELEGANT PLATE GLASS WINDOW, with Brass Bars; DOOR, Patent Hinges, Cast Iron Pillar, Supporting Beam, &c., 10 feet 8 inches broad, by 9 feet in height. Apply to
J. ORR.
February 21. 23

Montreal Harbour Commissioners' Office,
February 18, 1852.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that we have appointed JOHN GLASS, Esq., as Secretary to this Trust, in the place of John T. Badgley, Esq., resigned.
JOHN TRY,
L. MARCHAND, } Commissioners.
m—23

GRAND
Rechabite Soiree.
THE SAMARITAN TENT, No. 45, I. O. of R, will hold their ANNUAL SOIREE, in the WESLEYAN CHURCH, Quebec Suburbs, on FRIDAY EVENING, 27th instant.
The Rev. Dr. Taylor and other Ministers, and Brethren of the Order, will address the Meeting. The Rechabite Choir will perform several choice pieces of Music during the evening.
Tea at Half-Past SIX o'clock; Chair taken at EIGHT.
Tickets of Admission—Gentlemen's, 1s 10½d; Ladies' and Children's, 1s 3d—may be had at Mr. Becket's, Great St. James Street; J. Galbraith, J. Fletcher, Confectioner, and F. Carlisle, Notre Dame Street; R. Irwin, McGill Street; and at J. Simpson's, 104 St. Mary Street, Quebec Suburbs.
The proceeds to be given in aid of the Poor Fund of the above named Church.
Feb. 21. 23

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers having entered into Co-Partnership, under the firm of SLADDEN & ROGERSON, to carry on the AUCTION and GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, in TORONTO, from the 31st March next, will then be prepared to receive CONSIGNMENTS and give their attention to General Business, at their large and newly-erected premises on Yonge Street.
WILLIAM SLADDEN,
JOSEPH ROGERSON.
References:
William Proudfoot, Esq., President Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto.
Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., Cashier Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto.
William Wilson, Esq., Cashier Bank of Montreal, Toronto.
John Cameron, Esq., Commercial Bank, M. D., Toronto.
Hugh Scobie, Esq., Toronto.
F. H. Heward, Esq., Toronto.
Messrs. John Ewart, Jr., & Co., Merchants, Toronto.
Messrs. Smith & Macdonell, Merchants, Toronto.
Messrs. Gilmour & Coulson, Merchants, Toronto.
Messrs. Peter Rogerson & Son, Merchants, Saint Johns, Newfoundland.
Messrs. Edward Dunscomb, Cook & Co., Merchants, New York.
Toronto, Feb. 14, 1852. da—23

Anchors and Chain Cables.
FOR SALE, by the Subscribers, a large and Complete Assortment.
FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.
February 21 23

Tarred and Manilla Cordage.
FOR SALE, by the Subscribers, a complete Assortment of the above. Also, Bed Cords, Hambro Lines, Halter and trace Rope, of all sizes.
FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.
February 21 23

Plaster of Paris and Gypsum.
FOR SALE, by the Subscribers—
1000 barrels of Fresh Ground Gypsum
250 do Double Boiled Plaster of Paris.
FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.
February 21. 23

Patent Safety Fuse.
FOR SALE, by the Subscribers, at *very reduced prices,—on Consignment,*
10 casks Patent Safety Fuse
FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.
February 21. 23

New City Gas Company of Montreal.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, in the NEW CITY GAS COMPANY of MONTREAL, will be held at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, on MONDAY, the FIRST day of MARCH next, at ONE o'clock P.M.
By order of the Directors,
W. R. FALCONER,
Manager.
New City Gas Comp'y Office,
Gabriel Street, Griffintown.
February 19, 1852. 22

New City Gas Company of Montreal.
A DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT for the past SIX MONTHS, has been declared, and will be paid to the SHAREHOLDERS of the NEW CITY GAS COMPANY of MONTREAL, on and after SATURDAY, the SIXTH day of MARCH next.
By order of the Directors,
W. R. FALCONER,
Manager.
New City Gas Comp'y Office,
Gabriel Street, Griffintown
February 19, 1852. 22

QUADRILLE PARTY.
MR. McDONALD will give a QUADRILLE PARTY at his ASSEMBLY ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, the 23rd instant.
Tickets 6s. 3d.
February 19. 22

THE next meeting of the PROTESTANT BOARD OF EXAMINERS, for the Granting of DIPLOMAS to Teachers, will be held on TUESDAY, March 2d. Teachers intending to present themselves for Examination must notify the Secretary, MR. S. PHILLIPS, Principal L. Canada College, St. Urbain Street, Montreal.
February 19. 22

La Banque du Peuple.
NOTICE.
THE STOCKHOLDERS of LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE, are hereby notified that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS, will be held on MONDAY the FIRST day of MARCH next, at THREE of the clock in the Afternoon, agreeably with the XVIII Clause of the Act of Incorporation.
By order,
B. H. LeMOINE,
Cashier.
Great Saint James Street,
30th January, 1852. b s—14

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.
NOTICE.
THE STOCKHOLDERS of LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE are hereby notified, that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK paid in, has been this day declared, and will be Payable on and after MONDAY, the FIRST MARCH next.
By order of the Board,
B. H. LeMOINE,
Cashier.
Montreal, 13th Feb., 1852. 20

Sleigh Harness.
TO BE DISPOSED OF—
A Double Set of SLEIGH HARNESS, as exhibited at the *Crystal Palace*, London, 1851.
Particulars to be known by applying to
ROBERT MORRIS,
27, Notre Dame Street.
February 17.

Superior Smoked Hams.
JUST RECEIVED and on Sale by the Subscribers—
1000 Sugar-Cured Hams
1000 Superior Mild-Cured Hams
HOLMES, KNAPP & CO.
February 14. d—20

Wanted Immediately.
12 DOZEN LIVE PIGEONS.
Apply to
JAMES COX,
Green Grocer,
St. Ann's Market.
February 19. 22

FOR Sale by the Subscribers—
Steele's Patent SODA ASH
A. CUVILLIER & CO.
Feb. 12. 19