Montreal Harbor Improvements. Public Meeting

Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME XLVI. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1854. NUMBER 19.

REMOVAL
OF THE
Montreal Herald Printing Office,

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

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

☞Entrance, to the Printing Office, by the Gateway.

April 9. 43

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Friday, the 23rd day of December, 1853.

PRESENT:

The Honorable Mr. Justice DAY, " " SMITH, " " MONDELET.

No. 479.

Exparte—THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN and CITIZENS of the CITY of MONTREAL,

AND

MARY McBRIDE, Widow of the late CHARLES McQINLEY, *Interested.*

THE COURT, on motion of the Hon. SABREVOIS DE BLEURY, Attorney for the said Mary McBride, inasmuch as the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Montreal have deposited in the hands of the Prothonotary of this Court, the sum of Twenty-Seven Pounds, Currency, under and by virtue of the provisions of the 69th section of the Act of the 14th and 15th Victoria, as the price or compensation money for a piece or strip of Land, contiguous and adjoining in front to German Street, (Rue des Allemands) in the City of Montreal, in rear to a Lot of larger size, belonging to the said Mary McBride, and of which the said strip of Land, now designated, forms part, on one end, to a Lot belonging to and in possession of François Xavier Beaudry, Esquire, and on the other end to a Lot belonging to and in the possession of Mrs. McCarney, and which strip of Land the Corporation of the City of Montreal required for the enlargement of the said German Street, order, that by two advertisements, to be inserted twice a week, during the period of two months, in the English language in the newspaper published and called "The Montreal Herald," and in the French language, in the newspaper in this city called "Le Pays";—all persons interested in the said price or strip of Land, or having claims or demands against the said purchase or compensation money so deposited as aforesaid, are hereby required and ordered to file such claims or demands in the office of the Prothonotary of this Court, on or before the seventeenth day of March next, and in default of their so doing, they will ever hereafter be foreclosed from the right of doing so.

By the Court,

MONK, COFFIN & PAPINEAU, P.S.C.

2 2m TS

GRAND LOTTERY
OF
DIAMOND RINGS, GOLD WATCHES, CHAINS, FANCY GOODS & ENGRAVINGS.

ONE HUNDRED PRIZES!

The Lowest Prize £1—Total Value £393.

393 Subscribers, at £1 Each.

THE PRIZES WILL BE DRAWN ON SATURDAY, the 25th FEBRUARY, AT THE STORE *LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. CHALMERS*, Next to the Bank of British North America, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE LIST OF PRIZES:

Prize	£	s	d
1—Splendid Bracelet, Brooch and Earrings, in jewel case	30	0	0
2—Three Stone Diamond Ring	30	0	0
3—Cluster Diamond Ring, 9 stones	25	0	0
4—Gold Lever Watch, hunting cases	25	0	0
5—Diamond Ring, large stone, beautifully mounted	22	10	0
6—Electro Plated Tea Set, 6 pieces	20	0	0
7—Lady's Enamelled Gold Watch	17	10	0
8—London made fine Gold Bracelet	12	10	0
9—Splendid Pair Dresden China Vases	12	10	0
10—Gentleman's Diamond Scarf Pin	12	10	0
11—Lady's Gold Guard Chain, in jewel case	8	10	0
12—Solid Gold London made Albert Chain, with key, tooth pick and pencil case	7	10	0
13—Cut Glass Epergne	6	0	0
14—Pair Electro Plated Branch Candlesticks	6	10	0
15—Splendid Sett Papier Maché Trays, Indian Scenery	6	0	0
16—Silver Lepine Watch	4	0	0
17—Splendid Sett Papier Maché Trays	3	15	0
18—Pair Cut Glass Vases, white enamel and gold	3	15	0
19—Pair Cut Glass Ruby Vases, enamel and gold	3	10	0
20—Papier Maché Desk, inlaid with pearl and flowers	3	10	0
21—Papier Maché Desk, inlaid with pearl and flowers	3	10	0
22—Lady's Work Box, lined with best satin, and fittings complete	2	10	0
23—Sett of Papier Maché Trays	2	10	0
24—Sett of Carbuncle Studs, set in gold	2	10	0
25—Pearl Clock	2	10	0
26—Lady's Work Box, lined with best satin, & fittings complete	2	10	0
27—Solid Silver Bracelet, in case	2	5	0
28—Solid Silver Bracelet, in case	2	5	0
29—Lady's Solid Silver Card Case	2	5	0
30—Pearl Clock	2	5	0
31—Lady's Work Box, lined with satin, and fittings complete	2	5	0
32—Fine Engraving, in frame, Canterbury Pilgrim	2	10	0
33—Fine Engraving, in frame, Cranmer Revoking	2	10	0
34—Fine Engraving, in frame, Friendly Meal	2	10	0
35—Water Color Engraving, in gilt frame, Lake of Lucerne	2	0	0
36—Water Color Engraving, in gilt frame, Lake of Lucerne	2	0	0
37—Do do do	2	0	0
38—Continence of Scipio	2	0	0
39—Prince Albert	2	0	0
40—Queen Victoria	2	0	0
41—Esmeralda	2	0	0
42—Charles IX	2	0	0
43—Concealment, Wife of Charles I, from Cromwell's Troops	1	15	0
44—Expected Meal	1	10	0
45—Alaster M'Donald	1	10	0
46—Do do	1	10	0
47—Crayon, Coloured	1	10	0
48—Do do	1	10	0
49—Summer	1	10	0
50—Winter	1	10	0
51—Belle Cousins	1	5	0
52—French Engraving, in gilt frame	1	5	0
53—Water Color Engraving, in gilt frame	1	0	0
54—Water Color Engraving, in gilt frame, French Fisherman's Daughter	1	0	0
55—Do do	1	0	0
56—Coloured Engraving, in gilt frame, Gleaners	1	0	0
57—Framed Engraving, Chorister Girls	2	5	0
58—Framed Engraving, Winter	1	10	0
59—French Engraving, in gilt frame	1	10	0
60—Portrait, in gilt frame	1	5	0
61—Envelope Case, fitted complete	1	5	0
62—Bill Book, embossed	1	5	0
63—Pacha and Favorite Wife, framed	2	10	0
64—Queen Victoria, in frame	2	0	0
65—Gilt Time Piece, under shade	2	5	0
66—Gilt Time Piece, under shade	2	0	0
67—Gilt Time Piece, do	2	5	0
68—Rosewood Work Box, fitted complete	1	5	0
69—Silver Bracelet, in case	2	0	0
70—Do. do.	2	0	0
71—Silver Porte Monaie	1	10	0
72—Real Cornelian Bracelet, mounted in silver	1	10	0
73—Papier Mache Netting Box, fitted	1	10	0
74—Pair China Vases	1	10	0
75—Time Piece, under glass shade	2	5	0
76—Silver Bracelet, in case	2	0	0
77—Pearl Time Piece, under glass shade	2	0	0
78—Silver Bracelet, in case	1	15	0
79—Do. do.	1	10	0
80—1 Silver-Plated Time Piece and Shade	1	5	0
81—Lady's Bouquet Holder, pearl handle	1	0	0
82—Eye Glass, mounted in pearl	1	0	0
83—Knife, Stamp and Holder, pearl handles and mounted in silver	1	5	0
84—Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon, in case	1	5	0
85—Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon, in case	1	5	0
86—Gold Pencil, real stone top, London-made	1	0	0
87—Silver Knife and Fork	1	0	0
88—Papier Maché Card Case	1	0	0
89—Lady's Cornelian Bracelet	1	0	0
90—Papier Maché Netting Box, illuminated	1	0	0
91—Sett of Gold Studs, torquoise stones	1	0	0
92—Lady's Cornelian Bracelet	1	0	0
93—Solid Gold Thimble	1	0	0
94—Agate Brooch, set in gold	1	0	0
95—Enamelled Brooch, set in gold	1	0	0
96—Real Cornelian Bracelet	1	0	0
97—Gold Sporting Key, real Amethyst stone	1	0	0
98—Sett Gold Studs, carbuncle stone	1	0	0
99—Plated Cigar Case	1	0	0
100—Pair China Vases	1	0	0
393 Subscribers at £1 each	£ 393	0	0

Catalogues to be had of the Subscriber.

JAMES GARRATT.

January 28, 1854. 12

LEGAL SALES.

SALE OF
VALUABLE LOTS
BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, to the last and highest bidder, at the DOOR of the PARISH CHURCH of Montreal, on SUNDAY, the NINETEENTH of FEBRUARY next, after DIVINE SERVICE in the Morning, FOUR LOTS OF GROUND or EMPLACEMENTS, situate in the St. James' Ward, of the City of Montreal, belonging to the Estate of the late W. Joseph Brossard, Senior, to wit:

The 1st Lot, bounded in front by St. Lewis Street, on the North East side by a passage belonging to the Hon. D. B. Viger, and on the South West side by the Property of Vital Goulet, and in rear by the Lots hereinafter mentioned, and containing 50 feet in front on said St. Lewis Street, and 50 feet 6 inches in rear by 80 feet in depth, the whole English measure, with a Wooden House thereon erected; and the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Lots being in rear of the first Lot above described, and of the said Vital Goulet's Property, and are bounded in front by Craig Street, opposite Lacroix Square, and containing, to wit: the 2nd Lot, 43 feet 6 inches, by 58 feet 6 inches, the 3rd and 4th Lots, 30 feet 9 inches on Craig Street, and 25 feet 3 inches in rear, by 61 feet 6 inches each, the whole English measure, with a passage *mitoyen* between the two last Lots, of 8 feet wide, by 44 feet in length.

Terms of payment, one-third in cash, and two-thirds shall remain in the hands of the purchaser, by paying the legal interest.

Clear and safe titles will be given.

For further information, application is to be made to the undersigned Notaries.

J. A. LABADIE, N.P., J. E. O. LABADIE, N.P.

Montreal, Jan. 30th, 1854. r TS 13

SALE
BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE,

WILL BE SOLD, by Authority of Justice, to the highest and last bidder, at the DOOR of the PARISH CHURCH of NOTRE DAME LES ANGES of STANBRIDGE, on MONDAY, the TWENTIETH of FEBRUARY next, at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon, the IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY hereinafter described, belonging to NATHANIEL HUNTER, who is absent from the Province, to wit:—

A LOT of LAND being and situated in the Seigniory of Noyau, known as part of lot No. Two, in the twelfth concession of the said Seigniory, measuring four arpents in width, and extending from the eastern extremity to the highest part, about fourteen arpents, and from thence two arpents in width, by eleven arpents in depth, forming about eighty superficial arpents; bounded to the east by the land of one named SPEARS, and to the west, partly by the Queen's highway, and partly by the eleventh Concession of the said Seigniory; on one side, to the south, partly by Lot No. ONE, and partly by the lands of PIERRE LEBLANC, with houses, barns, and other buildings thereon erected.

For the conditions of sale apply to the undersigned Notaries, at their office, in the Village of St. Athanase.

V. & L. VINCELETTE, N. P.

St. Athanase, 20th Jan. 1854. m T 10

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has REMOVED to the Premises lately occupied by JOSEPH KNAPP, Esq., Pointe-à-Callière.

ROMEO H. STEPHENS.

Montreal, Jan. 4, 1853. 2

REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned has REMOVED his OFFICE to the Union Buildings, in St. François Xavier Street. Up Stairs.

JOSEPH KNAPP.

December 29. 1

REMOVAL.

H. M. BOWKER, Dentist, has REMOVED to the Residence of Mademoiselle Duperez, No. 7 Little St. James Street.

May 10. 60

H. W. KING,
Custom House, Forwarding and General Shipping Agent,

HAS REMOVED his Office to MULLIN'S BUILDINGS, No. 60 Commissioners Street, Opposite the Quebec Steamboat Wharf.

May 14. 64

5,000,000 BRICKS,
AT £1 7s. 6d. PER 1,000.

THE Undersigned having finished and thoroughly tried his Self-Acting Brick-Making Machine, last summer, is prepared to contract, during the winter, for any number of BRICKS, from TWENTY THOUSAND to FIVE MILLIONS, at ONE POUND SEVEN SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE per THOUSAND, delivered in any part of the City during the ENSUING SUMMER. The usual Credit, three months, or discount allowed for Cash. The Bricks will be warranted to be equal in quality to any made in the district.

P. BAWDEN, Jr.

Office of the St. Neot Brick Works, Fullum Street, Montreal, January 26, 1854. 3m 11

BAWDEN'S SELF-ACTING
AND OTHER
BRICK MAKING MACHINES.

THE Undersigned has on hand THIRTY-TWO BRICK MAKING MACHINES, with CLAY MILLS and MOULDS, complete, which he will sell for TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS each, and SELF-ACTING BRICK MAKING MACHINES, with CLAY MILLS connected, and MOULDS, complete, for SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS each. The above Machines will be warranted to act as represented when sold, and may be had on SIX RONTHS' CREDIT, or Discount allowed for CASH.

For further particulars, apply by letter, or otherwise, to

P. BAWDEN, JR., St. Neot Brick Works, Montreal.

Or A. BAWDEN, Brick Manufacturer, Hamilton, C. W.

January 26, 1854. 1y TS 11

Christmas & New Year's Presents.

THE Subscribers would beg leave to call attention to their Extensive and Superior Stock of MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, the most suitable for Presents at this Festive Season.

Just Published, the CHOBHAM CAMP QUADRILLES. Also, just received, a large addition of New and Popular MUSICAL BOOKS, of every description.

J. W. HERBERT & CO., Golden Lyre, 106 and 107, Notre Dame Street.

December 24. 238

ANGLO AMERICAN MAGAZINE
FOR JANUARY,

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers. Price, per annum, 15s, or 1s 3d each.

SCOBIE'S ALMANAC
FOR 1854.

A Large Supply just received. For Sale Wholesale and Retail.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL, FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

- Ollendorff's French Grammar
- Addick's Elements of the French Language
- Anthon's Classical School Books
- Greek Ollendorff, by A. C. Kendrick
- Porter's Rhetorical Reader
- Nugent's French and English Dictionary, &c.

R. & A. MILLER, No. 60 St. François Xavier Street.

January 14. 6

ROBERT MITCHELL,
Plumber, Gas Fitter & Brass Founder.

GAS LUSTRE WAREHOUSE, *Hay Market Square.* (2nd Door from Ramsay & M'Arthur's.) WORKSHOP, *St. Henry Street, opposite Grant's Hotel.*

EVERY Description of GAS LUSTRES, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c., constantly on hand.

Orders for GAS FITTING, PLUMBING, &c., left at either of the above places, will meet with prompt attention.

July 27. 127

NOTICE.
To Parties intending to Remove Deceased Relatives from the Old to the New Cemetery.

THE Subscriber begs to inform parties wishing to REMOVE DECEASED RELATIVES, that he is prepared to do so on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. Having been for several years past Sexton of both the Protestant Burying Grounds, may be the means of being of great service to parties interested in the matter.

For further information, apply to Mr. Pelton, or to the Subscriber, near the Old Burying Ground.

ALDERMAN WARDLEY.

December 4 230

FOR SALE.

DIAMONDS, GOLD AND SILVER,
IN ANY QUANTITY,
AT
RAMSAY & M'ARTHUR'S
OIL, PAINT, AND GLASS STORES,
M'GILL STREET,
MONTREAL.

ROUGH AND POLISHED PLATE GLASS, from ¼ to ¾ inch thick

Silvered, and every description of Window Glass

Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil

Dry and Ground Paints, of all kinds

Patent Dryers, Varnishes, &c

Artists, Gilders, and Graining Tools

Pallet, Stone, and Glazing Knives, &c. &c.

December 20. 236

CROCKERY, &c.

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

ADOLPHUS BOURNE, 120 St. Paul Street.

May 17. 66

CHINA, GLASS & EARTHENWARE.

THE Subscribers have on hand a large and complete assortment of DINNER, DESSERT, TEA, BREAKFAST, and TOILET SETS, in all the new flown Colours, and in superior White Stoneware.

Plain, Prest and Cut Glassware, Decanters, Tumblers, Wines, Water Caraffs, Dishes on Stand, Covered Preserve Dishes, Sugars, Jugs, &c.

—ALSO,—

A complete assortment of WARE, for Wholesale Trade, all of which will be sold at Low Prices.

CHARLES HAGAR & CO., No. 293, cor. St. Paul & St. Peter Streets.

December 22. 237

JOHN YOUNG

OFFERS FOR SALE, in lots to suit:—

UNITED STATES FLOUR—4000 brls Extra, Superfine and Fine Ohio Flour, in bond

UNITED STATES and CANADA PORK—1000 brls Mess, Prime Mess, Prime and all other grades

MOLASSES—200 puns Muscovado and Clayed

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP—400 brls Portland Sugar House

REFINED SUGAR SYRUP—50 brls and ½ brls do do do

SEAL OIL—64 iron bound casks Pale Seal Oil

SODA ASH—20 tons "Tennant's," in small casks

January 5. TS 2

RYAN BROTHERS & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE—

- Bright Muscovado Sugars
- Double Refined Loaf do
- Superior Dutch Crushed do
- Muscovado Molasses
- Twankay, Young Hyson, Souchong, and Hyson Teas

—ALSO—

- Tobacco, 16's and 20's
- Pepper, Sauces, Roll Sulphur, Bath Bricks, &c. &c. &c.

December 27. 239

FOR SALE by the Undersigned—

PORT WINE—various brands, in pipes, hhds and qr casks

MADEIRA—(Stoddart's) in hhds & qr casks

BRANDY—Planat's and Hennessy's

GIN—Pine Apple and DeKuyper's

RUM—Old Jamaica, in puns and in bottles

CLARET—Chateau Margeaux

SCOTCH ALE—in 4 dozen cases

RYAN, BROTHERS & CO.

December 27. 239

OTTO OF ROSES.

ONE CASE very Superior OTTO OF ROSES

—ALSO—

EAU DE COLOGNE

RYAN, BROTHERS & CO.

December 27. 239

OIL MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, after several years' experience, and by the introduction of all the recent improvements in the MANUFACTURE and REFINING of OILS, feel confident they can supply the Trade with the following descriptions of the purest quality, and at lower prices than any that can be brought to this market:—

Extra Clarified Lard Oil	
No. 2	do do
Anti-Corrosive Machinery Oil	
Elephant	do
Bleached Whale	do
Clarified Seal	do

Also, on hand and for Sale:—

Winter Strained Sperm	Oil
Refined Rape Seed	do
Pale and Straw Seal	do
Whale Cod, and Tanners'	do

The extensive demand for, and general use of, their No. 1 Lard Oil, is the best testimonial of its superiority, as a lubricating agent, in Railroad and every other description of Machinery; and, for illuminating, is fully equal to Sperm.

JOHN MATHEWSON & SON. Inspector Street.

May 19. 68

Soap and Candles.

COMMON SOAP

- Liverpool do
- Family do Nos. 1 and 2 qualities
- Pale Yellow do
- Chemical Olive do
- Crane's Patent Labor Saving Soap
- White and Castile do

With a great variety of Perfumed FANCY SOAPS.

- Tallow Candles
- Wax Wicks do
- Adamantine do
- Patent Wax do
- Belmont Sperm do

All of these of their own manufacture, and warranted of the best qualities.

For Sale by JOHN MATHEWSON & SON.

Soap, Candle and Oil Works, Inspector Street, Montreal, May 19, 1853. 68

Glassware and Earthenware

IN EVERY VARIETY, and of the Newest Styles of Common, Medium, and superior kinds on hand and to arrive, for sale by package

JAMES DOUGALL, 210 St. Paul Street.

June 17 183

Scotch Linen Goods.

BLEACHED SHEETING and DAMASK

- Loomed Huckaback Tick
- Military and other Drills
- Blue Bordered Towels

—AND,—

One, Two and Three Bushel Bags

Receiving and to arrive, for sale by package

JAMES DOUGALL, 210 St. Paul Street.

June 17. 93

FOR SALE—

- 30 hhds "Hennessy's" Brandy
- 21 hhds, 90 cases } DeKuyper's Gin
- 7 puns Old Jamaica Rum
- 2 do Islay Whiskey
- 15 qr casks "Superior" Pale Sherry Wine
- 75 do Boiled Oil
- 100 brls London Crushed Sugar
- 250 hf chests Tea, Congou, Souchong, Twankay, Hyson, &c., &c.

—ALSO,—

Madras Indigo, Belmont Sperm Candles, Cassia, Nutmegs, Pepper, &c., &c.

HUGH FRASER, 11 St. Sacrament Street.

November 1. 219

Fish and Oil.

50 DRAFTS Large Green Codfish

- 75 brls do do
- 100 qtls Large Table do
- 50 brls No 1 Split Herrings
- 85 do No 1 Round do

—ALSO,—

Mackerel, Salmon, Cod Oil, &c

WATSON & WILLIAMS, William Street.

January 10. 4

Pork and Flour.

160 BRLS Prime Mess and Prime Pork

20 do do do and do Beef

1500 do Superfine and Sour Flour

WATSON & WILLIAMS, William Street.

January 10. 4

Saleratus.

20 BOXES, Superior, 100 lb each

WATSON & WILLIAMS, William Street.

January 10. 4

SOAPS—

20 cases Brown WINDSOR SOAP (London)

16 do HONEY SOAP

For Sale by ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.

January 10. 4

PURE LEMON JUICE—For Sale by ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.

January 10. 4

FOR SALE.

NEW GOODS
FOR
NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a few cases of Fancy Articles, expressly adapted for

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,

consisting of Ladies' Papier Maché Work Boxes, Companions, Portfolios, Jewel Cases, Dressing Cases, Work Baskets, Coral Bracelets, Mounted with Paris Brilliants, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Watch Chains, Brooches, of various Patterns, Silver Goblets, of all descriptions, with his usual assortment of Gold and Silver Watches Jewellery, &c., &c.

All kinds of Repairs done with neatness and despatch.

H. PEACOCK, 96½, Notre Dame Street.

December 27. 239

TWENTY CASES
7-4 LLAMA CLOTHS, COBOURGS,
AND ALPACAS,
EX
STEAMER "SARAH SANDS",
Just arrived, and for Sale by
CLARK, THOMSON & CO.

THESE Goods have all been Manufactured expressly for C. T. & CO., dyed and finished under their own inspection, and for beauty of texture and finish, are not to be surpassed. The COLORS are all INGRAINED, so that no ordinary exposure will cause the most delicate shades to fade.

OVER 1,000 PIECES

Will be offered to the Trade at the smallest remunerating profit on MANUFACTURERS PRICES.

CLARK, THOMSON & CO., 168, St. Paul Street.

October 14. 195

TO COUNTRY BUYERS.

Ready-Made Clothing.
LAVENDER'S
Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store,
80, McGILL STREET,
(Corner of Saint Maurice Street.)

A WELL ASSORTED STOCK of READY-MADE CLOTHING of Superior Quality, is offered to COUNTRY BUYERS very Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.

September 24, 1853. 178

DRY GOODS.

FOR SALE by the Subscribers, at their New Warehouse, No. 274 St. Paul Street:—

- 2300 Wool Long Shawls
- 500 do Square do
- 300 pieces Gala Plaids
- 950 do Colored Cobourgs
- 1200 do French and English Ribbons

—ALSO,—

A General and well assorted Stock of all kinds of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

WM. STEPHEN & CO.

October 12. 193

TO TAILORS & CLOTHIERS.

FANCY Scotch Tweeds (New), West and Yorkshire Fancy Tweeds and Doeskins, Beavers, Witneys, Pilots, Reversibles, &c., black Broads, black Doeskins and Cassimeres, black and colored Mohairs, &c., &c.,

For Sale by WM. STEPHEN & CO.

October 12. 193

TO FURRIERS—

480 Mink Riding Boas,

For Sale by WM. STEPHEN & CO.

October 12. 193

FALL GOODS.

THE Subscribers have now received from Britain, via Boston and the St. Lawrence, a large and well assorted Stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, comprising in part:—

- Blankets and Flannels
- Cloths and Shawls
- Domestics, Shirtings
- Prints, Cashmeres and Stuffs
- Linens, Silks and Ribbons
- Hosiery, Gloves and Laces
- Small Wares, &c. &c. &c.

GILMOUR & CO., 9, St. Sacrament Street.

October 5. 187

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Europe, where he has selected a Choice and Extensive Assortment of every variety of MERCHANDISE in his line.

L. MARCHAND, St. Paul Street.

May 6. 57

WINTER WOOLLENS.

FOR SALE:—BLANKETS, FLANNELS, KERSEYS, CLOTH, BEAVER, WITNEYS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, LION SKINS, DOESKINS, CARPETING

JEAN BRUNEAU.

November 29. 227

BAGS.

FOR SALE—CANADIAN LINEN, DUNDEE TWILLED, FORFAR, Best, OSNABURGH, AMERICAN, Best

JEAN BRUNEAU.

November 29. 227

FOR SALE—

CANADIEN GREY ETOFFE, Best

ENGLISH KERSEY, Assorted

IRISH FRISE

STUFF GOODS

JEAN BRUNEAU.

November 29. 227

ON SALE—

- Grey and Bleached Cottons
- Stays, Umbrellas, Stay Bone
- Tailors' Canvas and Linings
- Bonnet Shapes, Bonnet Wire and Cane
- Cotton, Merino, and Woollen Hosiery
- Sashes, Gloves, Braces
- Lace Goods, Muslins
- Lastings, Baize, Hard Tartans
- Woollen and Cotton Shawls and Hdfs
- Batting, Striped Cottons, Ticks
- Flannels, Blankets
- Threads, assorted Small Wares
- Lately received per "Achilles"
- Dress Buttons, Gimps
- And Children's Woollen Hoods

ROBERT ADAMS, 301 St. Paul Street.

December 1. 228

To Rail Car Builders and Furniture Makers.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Sarah Sands," ONE CASE UTRECHT VELVET, for Covering Car Seats, Sofas, Chairs, &c. This article is quite new, and exceedingly elegant in pattern and styles.

For Sale by MILLAR, GLASSFORD & CO., 14 and 16, St. Sacrament Street.

October 27. 206

FOR SALE by the Subscribers, in Original Packages:—

- Whitney, Beaver and Pilot Cloths
- W E and German S F do
- Fancy Cassimeres & Doeskins
- Blankets and Flannels
- Marbled Coatings and Verona Cords
- Black Cadet, Mixed and Fancy Printed Satinetts
- Printed and Drab Moleskins and Cords
- Velvet and Velveteen, Plain and Printed
- Wool and Cotton Fancy Linings
- Grey Sheetings, 33 and 36 inch, English and American
- White Shirting, do
- Regatta Shirting, 5-4 and 7-8, Two-Blue, Blue and Orange, and other Prints
- Sheeting, Stripes and Ticking
- Eagle and Columbian Denims
- Chicopee Blue Drills, &c. &c.

MILLAR, GLASSFORD & CO., 5, St. Sacrament Street.

October 3. 185

Dutch Flower Roots for Sale.

THE Undersigned offers for Sale a collection of DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS, comprising all the Bulbous Roots in general cultivation. The Subscriber's collection is put up to order in Holland; and the best proof of their superior quality is, that all the premiums obtained from the Montreal Horticultural Society, either from pots or open border, have been obtained from roots purchased from the Subscriber.

N. B.—The Subscriber has on hand a large Stock of FRUIT TREES, for Spring planting.

30 NOTRE DAME STREET.

GEORGE SHEPHERD, Nursery and Seedsman to the Board of Agriculture.

November 22. 224

FOR SALE.

LIQUEURS, WINES, &C.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale the following

LIQUEURS, WINES, &c.,

Very Finest Brown and White Curaçao			
Do	do	Creme d'Noyan	
Do	do	do	Vanille
Do	do	do	Thé
Do	do	do	Absinthe
		Dantzic Gold Water	
		Huile d'Venus	
		Parfait Amour	
		Extract d'Absinthe	
Very Superior Maraschino			
Do	do	Anesette	
Do	do	Ginger Brandy	
Do	do	Apricot Brandy	
Real Tokay, in pints, "Princesse"			
Genuine Copenhagan Cherry Brandy			

—ALSO,—

Ports, Sherries, Maderias, Champagnes, Brandies, &c., &c.

The above are the very finest German and Dutch Liqueurs ever offered in this country.

E. HAMILTON, 184 Notre Dame Street.

December 31. 241

J. & J. MITCHELL

OFFER FOR SALE:—

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

December 31. 241

Fruit! Fruit!! Fruit!!!

JUST RECEIVED---CROP 1853,
EX "GLEANER," FROM MALAGA.

LAYER RAISINS, boxes, half-boxes and quarter-boxes

- Bunch Muscatel do, do do do
- Muscatel Raisins, barrels and frails
- Prunes, in fancy boxes and glass jars
- Turkey Figs, in 2lb and 3lb drums, and 7lb boxes
- Soft Shelled Almonds
- Valencia and Jordan Almonds, in boxes
- Oranges and Lemons
- Olive Oil, in cases 1 doz each

ALSO ON HAND,

- Double Glo'ster Cheese
- Chedder Loaf
- Queen's Arms
- North Wiltshire Cheese

—AND,—

- Best American Cheese
- Abbott's London and Whitebread Porter and Ale
- Champagne Brandy, in cases, vintage 1848
- French Liqueurs
- Stilton CHEESE, from Parsons, of Guelph, Upper Canada
- 130 boxes of Candles, expressly made to order for Family use,

With a first-rate assortment of

Groceries, Wines & Brandies,

From first class houses in the Trade.

DANIEL LANIGAN, 178, Notre Dame Street, Sign Three Sugar Loaves.

December 24. 238

Champagnes, &c.

RUINART PERE & FILS' "Cabinet" and "Verzenay"

DINET PEUVREL & FILS "Sillery" and "Ay"

SANDEMAN & CO.'s "Port," in qr casks

PEMARTIN & CO's "Sherry," in qr casks

Fine CHAMPAGNE BRANDY, 10 years old

GENEVA, in pipes

For Sale in Bond or Duty paid.

AUGUSTUS LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Chambers.

December 29. 240

G. D. STUART.
154½, *SAINT PAUL STREET*,
Opposite the Church of the Hotel Dieu.

FOR SALE—

BRANDY—"Martel's," Sazerac, Dark

Do Pale, Vintage 1838

GIN—"DeKuyper's" and "British", in hogsheads and cases

CHERRY BRANDY, PORTER and ALE, in bottle, and very old in hogsheads

WINES—Port, Sherry and Madeira, in wood and bottle

ISLAY DEW—5 Years Old

TEAS—Green and Black, of the various qualities

October 5. 187

No. 38 NOTRE DAME STREET, **No. 38.**
Opposite Old Donegana Hotel.

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale, the following Articles, which we can recommend:—

Gruvere Cheese, first quality		
Patés Foie Gras Trufles		
Suessisen de Boulogne		
French Mustard in small pots		
Superfine Olive Oil in large bottles		
Absente Suisse, first quality		
Small Green Pease Preserved—natural		
Tomatoes	do	do
Asparagus	do	do
Truflés	do	do

—AND—

The usual assortment of REAL CHATEAU LAFITE, other CLARETS, LIQUORS & OUIL de PERDRIX (Champagne Rosé)

DELAGRAVE & CO.

N.B.—Shortly expected, the CHAMPAGNE Mouet and Chandon.

December 13, 1853. 233

SPRING IMPORTATION.
GROCERIES.
JOHN LONG,
224 St. Paul Street,

HAS received and offers for Sale—

- 100 hhds Bright Muscovado Sugar
- 1000 packages TEA, viz:—Hyson Twankay, Twankay, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, Souchong, &c &c
- 250 packages Tobacco
- 50 cases Matches
- 300 boxes Digby Herrings
- 1000 sides Glasgow Sole Leather, middling Weights

—ALSO,—

Coffee, Green and Rosted, Pepper, Allspice Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mustard Pepper Sauce, Rice, Starch, Blue, Blacking, Lampblack, Black Lead, Indigo, Liquorice, Pipes, Brooms, Pails, Epsom Salts, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Almonds, Raisins, Currants, Salad Oil, Vinegar, Pickles, Fancy Soap, Salaratus, Sperm Candles, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Segars, Snuff, Cut Tobacco, Castor Oil, Baking Bowder, Bed Cords, Liverpool Salt, Stoved Salt, &c. &c.

JOHN LONG.

May 9. 59

Wines, Liquors and Groceries.

THE Subscribers have on hand and are now receiving a complete and varied assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c., comprising in part the following Foreign Wines and Spirits, in Wood and Bottle, at prices proportionate to their respective grades; and which, having been carefully selected, can be confidently recomnended for their really fine and genuine characters.

SHERRY—Various grades, including some particularly fine old Wine

MADEIRA—Rare old, of choice vintages

PORT—Graham's, Sandeman's, Hunt's, of various grades

CHAMPAGNE—Of the most esteemed brands

CLARET and other French Red and White Wines, of various growths and vintages

BRANDY—Hennessy's, Martel's, &c., fine old, Pale and Dark

JAMAICA RUM—Superior old

CAMPBELTON WHISKEY—do do

FRENCH LIQUEURS—assorted

For Sale Low—for CASH only.

WM. ARMSTRONG & CO., 104 Notre Dame Street.

October 18. 198

CHICKERING,
STODART AND J. B. DUNHAM'S
PIANO FORTES.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER

ARE now supplied with a complete assortment of the above Celebrated Instruments, which they offer for Sale at the Lowest Manufacturers Prices.

—ALSO,—

A great variety of SQUARE and COTTAGE PIANO FORTES, of different makes, for Sale or to HIRE.

N.B.—A liberal allowance made for Second Hand Pianos in exchange for new ones.

Piano Fortes Tuned and Repaired, Sole Agents for Princes' Melodeons, Great St. James Street, Montreal, and King Street, Toronto.

November 15. 22

FOR SALE.

LARGE IMPORTATION
OF
HAVANA SEGARS.

AT the Opening of the Navigation the Subscriber will receive one of the LARGEST and BEST SELECTED STOCKS of SEGARS ever Imported into Canada, having been expressly ordered by himself from the most respectable houses in Havana, consisting of all the Celebrated Choice Brands; will also receive TEN CASES of various brands from the London Docks, having been made for the English Market, and will be sold by the Subscriber upon the English principle, namely, in 1lb Boxes. All these SEGARS will be guaranteed of the very finest quality, and will be offered to private gentleman by the Case, or to Hotel Keepers, Steamboat Proprietors, and others, at a small advance on the cost.

JOHN LEVEY.

January 19. 8

ELLIOTT'S DENTIFRICE.

DR. ELLIOTT, Surgeon Dentist, has now committed the Recipe for preparing the Dentifrice with which he has formerly supplied his friends, to Messrs. S. J. LYMAN & CO., Chemists, Place d'Armes, who will, for the future, have a constant supply on hand.

February 2. 14

New Crop Molasses.

100 PUNS Choice New Crop Retailing Molasses

20 brls, 20 hf-brls } Refined Syrup

Just Received and for Sale by J. & J. MITCHELL,

January 28. 12

Russia Sheet Iron.

10 TONS, just received in prime order, and for Sale by FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.

February 2. 14

Three Rivers Pot Ash Kettles.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of these very superior KETTLES for Sale by FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.

February 2. 14

Boiled Linseed Oil.

50 QUARTER CASKS "Blundell's" Best For Sale by FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.

February 2. 14

Gavazzi's Lectures Complete.

THE only authorised edition containing 20 Lectures, 3s 9d

The Flower of the Family, 3s 9d

The Convent and the Manse, 3s 9d

Dress as a Fine Art, with numerous illustrations 7s 6d

BENEDICTIONS BY DR. CUMMING, 3s 9d

Also, a further supply of—

Mysterious Parchment, 3s 9d

Shady Side; or, Life in a Country Parsonage, 3s 9d

—ALSO,—

Bibles, Prayer and Psalm Books

United Presbyterian Hymn Books

Fasquelle's New Method of Learning French, 6s 3d.

JOHN DOUGALL, 255 St. Paul Street. (Next Door to Ferrier's)

Feb. 7 16

NEW BOOKS.

LASHES OF AMERICAN HUMOUR, by Howard Paul, Esq, illustrated

Putman's Monthly Magazine, for February, 1854

Frank Leslie's Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, for do

The Wheel of Misfortune, by Buttline

For Sale by G. SPARKES, Opposite the Post Office.

February 7, 1854. 16

Introductory Lecture.

B. DAWSON has Just Received a Supply of— An Introductory Lecture for the Mercantile Library Association, delivered on the 9th of January, 1854, by the Rev. William T. Leach, D.C.L., price 1s. 3d.

For Sale at No. 2, Place d'Armes.

February 7. 16

NEW BOOKS

THE CHURCHMAN'S COMPANION IN THE CLOSET, edited by the Rev. Francis Paget, M A

Herbert's Poetical Works, with Life, by Revd G Gilfillan

Montgomery's Musical Treasury

The Flush Times of Alabama and Mississippi: a series of Sketches, by J G Baldwin

Linny Lockwood, by Mrs Crowe

Rye House Plot, Vol 1, by G W Reynolds

—ALSO,—

A Fresh Supply of:

Autobiography of an Actress, by Mrs Mowatt

Hot Corn; or, Life Scenes in New York

The Fawn of the Pale Faces; or, Two Centuries Ago

For Sale by G. SPARKES, Opposite the Post Office.

February 9. 17

EARTHENWARE.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale at Low Prices a Large and well assorted Stock of CHINA GLASS and EARTHENWARE, to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

JAMES PATTON & CO., 92, McGill Street.

January 14. 6

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale— An Assortment of GLASS SHADES for Flowers, &c.

JAMES PATTON & CO.

January 14. 6

RAILROAD IRON.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the highly respectable and extensive House of GUEST & CO., of Liverpool, are prepared to receive orders for RAILWAY IRON of all descriptions, which will be executed on the most favorable terms.

LEMESURIER, ROUTH & CO.

January 12. 5

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER—

TEAS—Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder, Boxes and Catties

TOBACCO—Honey Dew and Cavendish, 5's, 8,s, 20's and lb lumps

RAISINS—Prime Fresh Muscatels, Bunch and Layers, in Boxes, Halves and Qrs

WINES—Sherry, Madeira, Burgundy, Port and Malaga

Muscovado Sugar, Black Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, Belmont Sperm Candles, Button Blue, Refined Saltpetre, Steele's Liverpool Soap, Labor Saving Soap, Ground Pepper, London Mustard, lb and ½lb bottles, Mushroom Ketchup, Brandy, Wine and Syrup Coloring of superior quality, Havana Cigars, Black Lead, Lamp Black.

—ALSO,—

German Sheet Window Glass, from 6½x7½ up to 44x30; Boiled Linseed Oil; Putty, in bladders and bulk; Pale Seal, Machinery and Tanners' Oil; White Paint, in kegs and tins, different qualities; Yellow, Green, Blue and other Colored Paints, in great variety; Zinc, White Paint and Patent Driers; Rose Pink; Dry White Lead, Orange Lead; Brunswick Green and Blue; Chrome Yellow; Vermillion; Drop Black; Paris Green; Sienna; E. Umber; Spanish Brown; Chinese Blue; Furniture and Coach Varnish; Sand Paper; Paint and Varnish Brushes; Whitwash Brushes, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, St. Sacrament Street.

January 21, 1854. 9

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—

Twankay, Young Hyson and Gunpowder Teas	
DeKuyper's Gin	
Cognac Brandy	
Bright Muscovado Sugar	
London Crushed	do
Refined Loaf	do
Liverpool Soap	
Boiled Linseed Oil	
Madras Indigo	
Lescher's Starch	
Belmont Candles	
Table Codfish, Herrings, &c.	

ALEX. MOLSON & CO.

January 7. 3

FRESH FRUIT—

FIGS—500 drums Fine Smyrna

RAISINS—600 boxes and hf bxs Muscatel

For Sale by JAMES TORRANCE.

January 21. 9

OATMEAL—150 barrels

POT BARLEY—50 do

For Sale by JAMES TORRANCE.

January 21. 9

FOR SALE—

PRESCOTT HIGH WINES, 50 O. P.

MACPHERSON, CRANE & CO.

September 26. 179

COFFEE! COFFEE!

THE Subscriber has Just Received an Assortment of the CHOICEST DESCRIPTION of COFFEE, which will be FRESH ROASTED and GROUND DAILY, expressly for FAMILY USE. Families using COFFEE can depend upon obtaining from him a superior article at a moderate price.

E. E. SHELTON, No. 172, Notre Dame Street.

December 20, 1853. 236

FOR SALE.

GENTS, LOOK-HERE!
JOHN O. BROWN,
No. 141, NOTRE DAME STREET,

HAS Just Received an additional Supply of GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHERY, consisting of:—

Silk and Satin Cravats		
Silk and Satin Ties		
Silk and Satin Scarfs		
Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs		
Linen Collars and Bosoms		
Linen and Cotton Shirts, Regatta do		
Checked and Colored Flannel do		
Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers		
Merino	do	do
Cotton	do	do
Lamb's Wool, Merino, Shetland and Cotton Socks and Stockings		
Buck Skin, Worsted, I Rubber and Cotton Braces		
Kid, Buck Skin, Dog, Cotton and Silk Gloves		
Cashmere and Merino Cravats		
Plaid and Woollen Mufflers		
Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinetts		
Beaver, Witney and Doeskins		
Tweeds, Checks and Shepherd's Plaids		
Silk, Moir Antique and other Vestings		
Snow Shoes and Curling Boots		
500 Orange Sashes		

—AND—

MASONIC APRONS and REGALIA, of the best MATERIALS, and at low prices, always on hand.

JOHN O. BROWN.

January 10. 4

SMALL PROFITS,
QUICK RETURNS,
READY MONEY,
AND
NO ABATEMENT,
AT
MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY'S.
202 NOTRE DAME STREET.

GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
WINTER GOODS.

50 CASES Black and Coloured Cobourgs, Circassians, Orleans, Alpacas and Lustres—good Cobourgs and Lustres, 6d to 7½d per yard, Moire Antique and Damasks, from 4s 6d to 6s 3d a dress

2000 Pieces Printed Delaines and Cashmeres, latest styles—Delaine Dresses, 3s 6d to 6s 3d

300 Embroidered Merino, Cobourg and Circassian Dresses, from a dollar upwards

1500 Pieces Printed Calico, at ridiculously low prices, narrow widths, 2½d to 3d; wide widths, 3½d to 4½d; Printed Dresses, 19d, 2s 3d, and 2s 6d

300 Pieces Black and Coloured Silks, commencing at 2s 2d per yard

500 Mantles, new shapes, direct from Paris, London, and New York, Good warm Winter Mantles, 3s 10d to 4s 4½d.

2000 All-Wool Scarfs Shawls—Heavy Winter Scarfs, 6s 3d to 10s.

1000 Winter Shawls, All-Wool, 2s 3d to 3s 9d

400 pcs Flannels and Serges of every make, from 10d upwards

10 bales Blankets, assorted makes, from 5s a pair

15 cases and bales Cloths and Heavy Winter Coatings

15 cases Linen Goods, assorted—Irish Linens, pure Flax, from 10d per yard, Linen Handkerchiefs, 2½d to 3½d each

6 cases French and English Embroideries and Lace Goods—Needle Work Collars 2½d to 5d, Habit Shirts 4½d to 7½d

Several Cases Millinery Goods, comprising every novelty—Drawn Velvet Bonnets 2s 6d and 3s, Drawn Silks and Plush do 3s 9d.

Bonnet Ribbons 2½d to 7½d; French Cambric or Grass Cloth Handkerchiefs 10d to 13½d; do. with Rich Needle Work 2s 3d; Imitation do. Fancy Borders 7½d to 8½d; Ladies' Silk Neck Ties 4½d to 7½d; Ladies' and Misses Wool Boas 3d to 6d; Ladies' Fleecy Wool Ear Caps 3d; Ladies' Wool Sleeves 2½d; Crochet Collars 1d to 1½d; Mourning Collars with Black Embroidering 4½d; Boy's Wool Cravats 2d; Gloves in every variety, from 1d to 6d a pair; Real French Kid Gloves, 10½d to 15d; Children's Socks, 2d to 3d; White Cotton Shirting, 2½d per yard; Linen Towels, 2½d to 4½d each; Clark's Penny Spools for a Copper; Bonnet Shapes 1d to 2½d; Evening Dresses, in every desirable texture, from 2s 10½d per dress; Full Sized Shawls for 10½d each at

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY, 202 Notre Dame Street.

Wholesale Ware Rooms Up Stairs.

January 7. 3

BALLS, PARTIES, &c.

☞ *LADIES and GENTLEMEN participating in the Festivities of the Season, will find at J. PARKIN'S an unusually Choice Display of LACE, EMBROIDERED, and TAMBOUR MUSLIN DRESSES, LACE, JACQUETTES, SPENCERS, CAPES, BERTHES, SLEEVES, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. &c.*

ALSO,

NECK TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS, WHITE KID GLOVES, &c., &c., in the most Fashionable Style extant.

116, Notre Dame St.

January 24. 10

BUFFALO ROBES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT.—For Sale by WM. THOMPSON & SONS, 205, Notre Dame Street.

December 29. 240

THE Subscribers have now ON HAND, a Large and Select Assortment of

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs,

Manufactured in the latest styles, and in a manner of workmanship that will bear comparison with any in the country, consisting of FUR CAPS, GAUNTLETS, GLOVES, VICTORINES, BOAS, MUFFS, &c., &c., of the different kinds of Fur used and admired in Canada.

WM. THOMPSON & SONS, 205, Notre Dame Street.

December 29. 240

Mocasins, Snow Shoes, Neaps,
AND
TOBOGGANS.

THE Subscriber has just received his usual large and varied supply of the above, from the celebrated maker, PAUL OF LORETTE, which will be sold at Lorette Prices.

JOHN HENDERSON.

November 24. 225

RICHARD BIRKS,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
IMPORTER OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
29, M'GILL STREET,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the encouragement he has received since his commencement in business, respectfully soliciting a continuance of their patronage; and also begs to inform them, that he is now receiving a new and select Stock of Genuine

Drugs and Medical Chemicals,

Warranted of the purest description. A full supply of every article required in his line of business kept constantly on hand.

Orders from a distance and Family Prescriptions carefully and promptly prepared at reasonable charges.

Just received a new supply of LUBENS, MICHELS, RUNNELS, and SWAN'S Perfumery, in great variety.

Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Soap, &c., &c., &c.

June 28. 102

THE Subscribers have received, ex "Andes" via Boston, 1000 Pieces ASHTON'S BEST PRINTS, which they offer to the Trade low.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.

October 13. 194

TIN PLATES—Just received and for Sale by the Subscriber—

500 boxes IC, 350 boxes IX } Charcoal Tin Plates

JOSEPH N. HALL, 105 St. Paul Street.

August 27. 183

POETRY.

THE FIRST CANNON SHOT.

BY CHARLES MACKAY, LL. D.

Hark! over Europe sounding,
The first, the signal gun;
The fire has burst, the blow is struck,
A fatal deed is done!
From north to south it echoes,
From the east to west afar,
The insulted nations join their hands,
And gather to the war.

From restless slumbers waking,
The thunder in her ear,
Unhappy Poland starts to life,
And grasps her broken spear.
Old Rome grows young to hear it;
There's mischief in her glance;
And Hungary mounts her battle steed,
And waves her fiery lance.

Not long shall last the combat,
Though Russia laugh to scorn;
The wrongful cause, if up to-day,
Is down to-morrow morn.
When France unites with England,
Beware defeat and shame.
Ye ... of right who force the fight,
... the needless flame.

Hark! over Europe sounding,
The first, the signal gun;
But when the last loud cannon peal
Shall tell of victory won,
Be sure, ye proud aggressors,
Your hour shall not last long;
They may not, can not, shall not win,
Who battle in the wrong.

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

THE WAGES STRIKE IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

There was some negotiation last week between the workmen and a number of the employers at Preston, without immediate result. The funds of the locked-outs were flourishing—£3,705 was received, or £761 more than in the preceding week. This week there has been a falling-off

Mr. Hollins rang his factory-bell on Monday morning, but no workmen answered it: the delegates had notified by placard that Mr. Hollins was not going to pay a price tantamount to the "ten per cent" advance demanded; when asked last week, if he would pay the same price as Messrs. Napier and Goodair, or the wages he gave before the lock-out, he answered both questions in the negative. Mr. Hollins has issued a reply. He shows by a tabular statement, that in 1847 he paid an average of 3s 9d a loom per week (looms being mostly worked in pairs:) in October last had increased to 6s 1d, though the hours of labor had been shortened by the law. Therefore, he would now gladly pay only 10 per cent above the prices of 1847. He is not a member of the Masters' Association; he will not interfere with the men's union—when they better understand their own interest they will voluntarily abandon it. He does not state the precise rate he will pay, but he pledges himself that a weaver will be able to earn 11s a week off a pair of looms, and he will give constant employ.

The movement of the Lancashire manufacturers to allow the Preston masters 5 per cent on the amount of the wages they pay is spreading. The Manchester Masters' Association have notified their adhesion.

The strike at Wigan seems to be giving way to a compromise. Messrs. Eckersley and Sons, the largest manufacturers in the district, have withdrawn from the Masters' Association, that they may be at liberty to employ their hands upon terms mutually agreed on. Strippers and grinders are to have 1s a week advance; rovers, slubbers, and tenters, 6d a week—half the amount originally demanded. Other employers have granted the same rates, and their hands have resumed work. On Saturday, 3000 workpeople had returned to the mills—about half the manufacturing population. More have come in this week, under an "impression" that they will soon get what they demanded; but their sufferings from want were so great that they were glad to be again earning money. The strike has lasted fifteen weeks, and they received little support from other places. At Hindley the mills are still closed.

A Darwen "delegate" has absconded with £160, which had been subscribed for the Preston operatives.

AN INTERVIEW WITH OMER PASHA.

The first thing that struck me on seeing him was the singular ingenuity displayed by the artists, who have undertaken to render his features familiar to the European public, in making their portraits so very unlike the original. All of them that have come under my notice would serve just as well for memorials of the Emperor of China, or the Czar Nicholas, as of Omer Pasha. But independently of the false impression which they had left on my mind, I must confess that I found it somewhat difficult to realize the idea that I was actually in the presence of the redoubtable chief, whose name has been on every tongue for the last six months. Take away the huge moustachios, which half-conceal his mouth, and the gray beard beneath it, and you might at first glance fancy yourself talking to a "fine old English gentleman," who had never performed any more warlike exploit than running down a fox. There is a kindly, good-humoured gleam in his eye, an honest candour, which puts you at your ease, because you feel that he is so; not merely a rude soldiery frankness, but an approach to *bonhommie*, without the smallest want of dignity. On a longer acquaintance you discover that the outlines of his face bear the impression of herculean energy, and even of audacity, and there is a massiveness about the wrinkles even that nothing save a fierce struggle with time could have produced. If there be any truth in phrenology, one would say that his whole intellect was lodged in his forehead. In moments of excitement, when his eyes flash under the cover of his large eyebrows, as they sometimes do even in ordinary conversation, his appearance reminds one more of a roused lion than any man's I ever saw. His manner is that of a polished gentleman—his conversations, even upon topics which one would suppose possessed but little interest for him, bear evidence of great acumen and varied information. I was surprised to observe his accurate knowledge of English home politics, though when speaking on the subject with an Englishman, he shows some diffidence in pronouncing an opinion, and generally throws his remarks into an interrogatory form. Regarding her foreign relations, he, as might be expected, speaks with more boldness, and expresses his confident belief that any hesitation she shows in grappling with Russia now is but postponing the struggle to a period when she will find herself less prepared for it, and will perhaps have to meet it alone, for he does not entertain a doubt that two powers representing principles so opposite to each other can subsist side by side without a collision, which must end in a combat *à l'outrance*. Beyond skirmishes he does not anticipate the resumption of extensive hostilities before spring, as the severity of the winter and the bad state of the soil render bivouacking impossible—unless, indeed, the Russians should attempt to pass the Danube on the ice, a feat which is not to be looked for from tacticians whose want of enterprise is so notorious.—*Correspondent of the London Daily News.*

THE EMPEROR AND THE COURIER.

The officer sent to St. Petersburg with the despatches announcing the victory at Sinope spared no exertion to accomplish his journey, and on arriving at the capital was, according to Russian custom, immediately ushered into the presence of the Emperor, to whom he delivered his dispatches, saying, "I bring your Majesty intelligence of the successful issue of a considerable action." The Emperor took him with him into his cabinet, and seated himself to peruse their contents. When he addressed himself to the welcome courier to express his delight, he found that the officer, worn out with fatigue, had fallen asleep, nor was he to be aroused by any ordinary means. With that appreciation of human nature peculiar to the Ozar, he called out roughly, "So and so! your horses are ready;" and the zealous courier at once started up to his supposed duty. The Emperor then inquired of him what rank he had? "Kapitan." "I promote you on the spot to be Podpolkownick. Embrace me;" and when the astonished officer had availed himself of this rare distinction, the Czar kissed him on the cheek.

TURKISH COSSACKS.

A letter from Constantinople gives the following:—A century of Cossacks from the borders of the White Sea arrived here on the 30th Dec. These are descendants of the Cossacks who, under the command of Stenko Razine and Jhna Nekrassa, fought against the Russians in the time of the Empress Catherine I., for the maintenance of their religion as old believers, and for their independence. They were at first overmatched by the Russians, and retired to the Kurban, whence they afterwards sallied forth against Russia, under the flag of the Khans of Crimea After the fall of the Tartar Empire they withdrew to Anassa, and took military service under the government of that province. At a later period they took refuge in Turkey, where they found hospitality, liberty, privileges, and protection, for their ancient faith. In all the wars of Turkey against Russia, and against the Greek insurgents, the Kuban Cossacks fought in the Ottoman ranks with courage and devotion. These Cossacks are now armed and equipped at their own charge, and have brought with them to Constantinople their ancient flags. Among them are Yessimoffs, Orloffs, Vlassoffs, Yefremoffs, Boutouks, Hohols, and other noble families of the Cossacks of the Don. They are all "old believers" in the fullest sense of the term, and preserves to this day the manners, customs, language, and costume of their ancestors.

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May 4. 54

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 6.

2nd Regt Drag Gds.—Lt O F C Bridgeman to be Adjt, v Clements, who resigns the Adjutancy only. 7th Ft.—Staff-Surg of the Second Class A P Lockwood to be Surg, v Mitchell, promoted on the Staff. 9th Ft.—W C Elliott, Gent, to be Ens, by pur, v Bell, who retires. 10th Ft.—Capt G Hamilton, from the 75th Ft, to be Capt, v Chancellor, who retires. 18th Ft.—Lt C E Preston, from the 26th Ft, to be Paymaster, v Kennedy apptd Paymaster of a Recruiting District.—27th Ft.—Lt W H Twemlow, from the 34th Ft, to be Lt, v O'Loghlin, who exchanges. 30th Ft.—Ens L Macpherson to be Lt, by pur, v Hepburn, who retires; J S C Harcourt, Gent, to be Ens, by pur, v Macpherson. 34th Ft.—Lt J W B O'Loghlin, from the 27th Ft, to be Lt, v Twemlow, who exchanges. 40th Ft.—Lt F H Atherly to be Capt, by pur, v Rundle, who retires; Ens T M B Gardyne to be Lt, by pur, v Atherly; J F Bryant, Gent, to be Ens, by pur, v Gardyne. 41st Ft.—Lt W Johnston to be Adjt, v Barnard, promoted. 52nd Ft.—Ens A Henley to be Lt, by pur, v Gervis, who retires; W Atkinson, Gent, to be Ens, by pur, v Henley. 53rd Ft.—Ens W R Byrne to be Lt, without pur, v Grubbe, deceased. 75th Ft.—Capt A Chancellor, from the 10th Ft, to be Capt, v Hamilton, who exchanges. 2nd West India Regt.—Maj S J Hill to be Lt-Col, without pur, v Meade, who retires upon full pay; Capt T Miller to be Maj, without pur, v Hill; Lt J Harpur to be Capt, without pur, v Miller; Ens E J Laughlin to be Lt, without pur, v Harpur; C F Holt, Gent, to be Ens, without pur, v Laughlin.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Staff-Surg of the First Class C Whyte to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, v Shanks, deceased; Surg J Mitchell, M D, from the 7th Ft, to be Staff-Surg of the First Class, v Whyte, promoted; Assist Staff-Surg P S Laing to be Staff-Surg of the Second Class, v Lockwood, apptd to the 7th Ft; F M Smith, Gent, to be Assist-Surg to the Forces, v Laing, promoted on the Staff; T M Bleckley, Gent, to be Assist-Surg to the Forces, v Lightbody promoted; W H Brice, Gent, to be Assist-Surg to the Forces, v Roosmalecocq, deceased.

BREVET.—Capt G F Duckett, of the 3rd W I Regt, to be Maj in the Army.

MEMORANDUM.—The date of the commission of Lt J Burke, of the 22nd Ft, to bear date 22nd February, 1853, in lieu of 15th March, 1853.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 13.

3d Regt of Lt-Drags; Lt Orme to be Capt b-p, v Barnes, who ret; Capt Sitwell, from 85th Foot, to be Capt, v Orme, who exc. 7th Lt Drags; Lt Garforth, from 68th Ft, to be Lt, v Garforth, who exc. Scots Fusilier Gds; Ens and Lt the Hon A Fraser, to be Lt and Capt b-p, v Fortescue, who ret; C Tottenham, Gent, to be Ens and Lt b-p, v Fraser. 13th Regt Ft; Capt Robinson from h-p unatt, to be Capt, v Hon E Forester, who exc; Lt Kerr to be Capt b-p, v Robertson, who ret; Ens Vardon to be Lt b-p, v Kerr; P Gilbert, Gent, to be Ens b-p, v Vardon. 21st Ft; First Lt the Hon W Boyle to be Capt b-p, v Watson, who ret; Sec Lt King to be First Lt b-p, v Boyle; E Haddock, Gent, to be Sec Lt b p, v King. 35th Ft; Serj-Major McLoughlin to be Qtm, v Cole, who retires upon h-p. 41st Ft; Ens Taylor to be Lt b-p, v Barnard pro; W Lambert, Gent, to be Ens b-p, v Taylor. 42d Ft; Lt the Hon G Grant to be Capt b-p, v Wedderburn who ret; Ens Fraser to be Lt b p, v Grant; R Dunbar, Gent, to be Ens b-p, v Fraser. 43d Ft; Ens Lord Cecil to be Lt b-p, v Viscount Bury, who ret; J Elliott, Gent, to be Ens b-p, v Lord Cecil. 44th Ft; Lt Micklethwaite to be Capt b-p, v Glubb, who ret. Ens the Hon H Handcock to be Lt b-p, v Micklethwaite; G Acklom, Gent, to be Ens b-p, v Handcock. 68th Ft; First Lt Garforth, from 7th Lt Drags, to be Lt, v Garforth, who exc. 70th Ft; Ens Lyle to be Lt b-p, v Armstrong, who ret; C Menteath, Gent, to be Ens b-p, v Lyle. 77th Ft; Lt Scott from 1st Ft, to be Paymaster, v Galway, retired upon h-p. 82d Ft; Ens Biggs to be Lt b-p, v Luard, who ret; A Hensley, Gent, to be Ens b-p, v Biggs. 85th Ft; Capt Orme, from 3d Lt Drags, to be Capt, v Sitwell, who exc. 87th Ft; Assist-Surg Swift, MD, from 98th Ft, to be Surg, v Staunton, dec. 98th Ft; Assist-Surg Stewart, MD, from Staff, to be Assist-Surg, v Swift, pro in 87th Ft.

UNATTACHED.—Capt Hardy from 58th Ft, to be Maj without pur.

COMMISSARIAT.—Dep Com-Gen Wild, to Com-Gen. Assist Commissaries-Gen Fletcher and Mends, to be Dep Com-Gen. Dep Assist Commiss-Gen M'Mahon, Darling, Strickland, and Osborn, to be Assist Com-Gen. Com Clerks, West, McKinstey, Selby, Sutherland, Foster, Bailey, Irvine, Wrentmore, and Travers, to be Dep Assist Commissaries-General.

CHANGES AND APPOINTMENTS.—Sir John Cheape, K.C.B., has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty. Lieut-Col Cunynghame (half-pay 51st) has been appointed Aide-de Camp to General Viscount Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief, vice Capt. Charles Earl of March, unattached. Lieut. Lutman, 3d West India Regt, has relieved Lieut Chamberlayne, 1st W I Regt, as Fort Adjutant at the Bahamas. Lieut Orme, 3rd Light Dragoons, and Capt Bickerstaff, 6th Dragoon Gds, have been appointed Aides-de-Camp to Lieut-Gen Jackson, Commander of the Forces, Cape of Good Hope. Ensign Beasley, 3d W I Regt, has been appointed Garrison Quartermaster at Jamaica. Capt Gore, 71st Foot, has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary to Major-Gen. Gore, commanding the forces in Nova Scotia, v Capt Bourke, 34th. Capt Stuart, 76th, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Maj-Gen Gore. Capt Hankey, 69th has been appointed Major of Brigade at Barbadoes, vice Brevet-Major Robeson, 1st W I Regt. Lieut the Hon A. Bury, 69th has been appointed Fort-Adjutant at Trinidad, vice Lieut Joyce, 2d W I Regt. Capt Mancor is appointed Paymaster, of the Depôt of the 48th, v Lieut Kippen. Lieut Baker has succeeded Capt. Gubbins, as Paymaster of the Depôt 85th. Lieut Skiffner succeeds Lieut Clarke as Adjutant of the Depôt 54th. Lieut Daubeney is appointed Adjutant of the 66th Dublin. Lieut Smith, 71st lately relieved from the recruiting service in London, has been re-appointed to that duty at Clonmel, in succession to Lieut Mercer of the 89th, who embarks with his regiment for Gibraltar. A massive silver inkstand has been presented to Quartermaster Cole, 35th, on his retirement from the regiment. Liut. Preston, 26th, is appointed Paymaster of the 18th Regt.

The Contest in China.

We are indebted to a friend for copies of the North China Herald of Nov 19th. They contain extracts from the Imperial Gazette as late as Oct. 11, according to which the Imperialists are, as usual, every where victorious. The only point of interest is the account of an alleged victory over the rebels in Peh-chih-le. When the rebels entered the Province they were attacked by the Tartar horse and harrassed along the whole line of the route. In the retreat they were met by another imperial force, who attacked and defeated them with the loss of 10,000 men. The pursuit, the account says, was continued for ten miles, the ground being strewed with guns and clothing thrown away by the rebels in their flight—Only one hundred prisoners were taken, who were immediately beheaded. Two thousand of the rebels escaped, and the emperor has ordered a large force to go from Pekin in pursuit of them with a view to their utter extermination.

By a close examination, however, of the accounts in the Gazette, the editor of the North China Herald arrives at the conclusion that on 6th of October last the *rebels were between the Imperial forces and the capital.*

The Herald of Nov. 12th announces that the latest accounts in the Pekin Gazettes, evidently show that the rebels are making continued progress towards the capital, and that it is highly probable that before the first of November they had reached its walls. "The grand crisis, therefore," says the Herald, "appears to be approaching—a crisis which may involve the destinies of the largest empire in the world."

A French Minister Plenipotentiary had reached Shanghae, and a British Minister was soon expected there, to be ready to make international treaties at the proper moment, the grounds of which, the Herald says, should be—"open access to the country to every class of foreigners; the right to trade in every province, and the residence of Ambassadors at the capital."

The Herald of Nov. 5th contains an article to the effect that the recent conduct of the American authorities at Shanghae, gives a shadow of probability to the published statements, that while England is disposed to sympathize with the rebels, the American policy has been, and still is, to cast the mantle of protection over the present dynasty.—The Herald remarks as follows:

Can we any longer doubt, that the Policy of the American Authorities in China is *unfairly* to support a Dynasty which, previous to the late disturbances, openly avowed, that every Barbarian should be excluded from the "Flowery Land?" Strange infatuation! that the Representatives of a nation, which professes ever to be foremost in the march of improvement, and have themselves tasted the sweets of Civil and Religious Liberty—should by their acts proclaim they deny that Freedom to others which they themselves enjoy, and attempt to arrest the progress of a "purer Faith," which by emancipating the mind has already in some degree (through the Insurgents,) given promise that this vast Empire, would ere long receive "as Brothers," the Barbarians of the West.

But we cannot look upon the isolated acts of a Commissioner or Consul, as representing the Policy of an enlightened Republic.

A Land Agent in London, C. W., states that the application for farms in the neighborhood of that town is so great at the present time, that he cannot purchase farms fast enough to meet the demands of those who are seeking them. He further says that he has about ten or twelve applications for farms each day. Such will be the case in every part of Canada soon. Even in the townships that are now considered most remote—when the country will be opened up by Railroads, the demand for land will be as great, and land in such townships as valuable, as it is now in the neighbourhood of our cities.—*Toronto Colonist.*

Harbour Improvements—Public Meeting.

The public meeting called by the Mayor, pursuant to requisition, to take into consideration the subject of the Harbour Improvements, was held according to announcement on Friday, in the Bonsecours Market Concert Hall. From two to three thousand persons were present. The Mayor being absent from indisposition, Mr. Sheriff Beaton was called on to preside; and that gentleman having taken the chair proceeded to call attention to the object of the meeting. He had known the City when instead of splendid wharves, it had nothing but a muddy bank, and the wharves which now occupied the place of these banks having become too confined for the purpose of the commerce of the port, it was necessary to find some other place, where extended accommodation could be found. Messrs. Bellemare and Chamberlin were then appointed Secretaries.

The Hon. Wm. Badgley then moved the first resolution, saying that though he had been honored by having the first resolution confided to him, he must limit his observations on account of indisposition. The honour had doubtless been conferred on him, not merely on account of his personal standing, but because it was justly felt that as a representative of the City he must take a deep interest in all that concerned its prosperity. Many there present could remember the state of things described by the President; now 100,000 tons of sea-going shipping annually frequented the port, while on an average of the last three years the entire tonnage of all kinds, seagoing and inland, was about half a million of tons. It was well that in proposing plans for creating farther accommodation in the Harbour, the Commissioners had given an opportunity to the public to judge of their schemes. It was true, indeed, that they seemed to think only of consulting the Board of Trade; for in their communication to the Government, they had spoken only of consulting that body. But other interests besides those of the commercial men of the City were to be consulted, and the Commissioners seemed to forget that large numbers of the citizens not engaged in trade were deeply concerned in the situation of the port. No doubt the interests of trade were of the highest importance, but in public improvements every owner of real estate—nay, every mechanic and laborer had something at stake, (Loud cheers) and however much credit should be given to the Commissioners for consulting the Board of Trade, the meeting should be more thankful that citizens generally had an opportunity of giving expression to their views, and taking steps to protect their interests from injury. The Commissioners proposed to construct expensive works for the improvement of the harbour at one extremity of the town. In fact, to carry the city out of town. Now it did seem to him, that wherever the means of accommodation could be found, on a site convenient of access to the present business portions of the city, they should rather adopt a scheme for making such means and such a site available, than carry the new works away from the place where individuals had invested large sums of money, on the faith of existing improvements. The upper part of the contemplated works at Point St. Charles, would be 3 miles from the place where they were assembled, and 4 miles from the eastern part of the city. It might be very well for residents and proprietors at the west end to have the business of the port moved up there, but they were bound to consult the interests to those at the eastern end as well, and in fact the interests of the whole body of rate payers, (cheers,) whose interests would be best promoted by keeping the business where it was at present. The shores of the river with the wharves now built from the mouth of the Lachine Canal, down to the barracks, could easily be made accessible for ships drawing 20 feet of water, and such a depth would be required, for on looking into the report of the Commissioners, it would be seen that they had very properly anticipated the advent of vessels of a larger capacity than those now frequenting our ports. They required immediate accommodation for vessels of 800 to 1000 tons burthen, and would shortly require a place for ships still larger in case their labour, which have been lying at any one time in our port, did not exceed 45, nor could they much exceed that for a long time to come. Now that number had been accommodated at the wharves already constructed from the island wharf upwards to the entrance lock of the canal, and if the number of vessels arriving should increase somewhat, they had only to dredge out and deepen some of the basins below, and send the wood boats farther down, and all the accommodation necessary, would be provided at a comparatively trifling expense. Then, why spend half a million, to move the harbour from its present site? There was a popular delusion that cities naturally moved westward, but it was a delusion. (Cheers.) The Atlantic cities moved westward, building gradually back from the coast;—and emigration went westward, to the corn-fields of the western country—more especially in Canada, where the eastern districts were more northerly than the western; but trade flowed from the west, and we sent it onward to the east; and in whatever direction nature offered the most facilities and the best surface for the extension of a city, thither the necessities and wants of commerce would compel it to go. It was the trade of the great western country, driven eastward to its markets that was making Montreal what it was destined to become one of the greatest cities in the western world. (Cheers.) If any farther accommodation than that obtainable in front of the city should at any time hereafter be required, it could be furnished by an extension along the river bank downwards, where every facility existed and at little comparative outlay. But there was still further another suggestion on the subject which would be presently submitted to the meeting, and that was by digging a canal through the city by the way of Craig Street. This was no new scheme. When this city was first intended to be established on this island, it was directed to be located below the rapid water, but when it became afterwards planted here, as at Point St. Charles. Louis XIV, ordered a canal to be cut to connect the waters above the Lachine Rapids with those below the Current St. Mary, passing in rear of the city. Again, when the canal was traced under the superintendence of Mr. Adams, that line was surveyed and favorably reported upon, and it was originally designed to make that the prominent line, with a branch opening into harbour and running through a gulley which still exists under St. Anne's Market. He would here mention a singular fact in connection with that survey:—The Hon. Mr. Richardson was one of the Harbour Commissioners, a man of strong political prejudices, but a noble hearted and enterprising citizen, advised that the canal should break off at the present second lock, and be continued through the vicinity of Craig Street to the foot of the current; but as he owned some property near Hochelaga Bay, it was insinuated that he was governed in his choice of site by motives of personal interest. Thereupon he declared that such an imputation should not rest upon him, the canal should not be carried by that route and the present route was adopted unfortunately, for the interests of the city and the benefit of the trade of the country, for it had been hoped to see it yet constructed, but lost to the citizens for all the years that have since gone by. Such a canal had not only commercial advantage, but was a sanitary measure. It would carry off the filth now accumulated in the mouths of the sewers instead of the nasty choked up tunnel drain which at present underlies Craig Street. He would not detain them longer, but would give way to those who might speak more effectually upon the subject.

He then moved That this meeting is of opinion that the plan of constructing Docks at Point St. Charles for the purpose of extending the shipping accommodation of this Port, as proposed by the Harbour Commissioners would if realised, entail an enormous expenditure of public money, and consequent burthen on the trade of the city without yielding any equivalent advantages, since the immediate and obvious result would be to force the greater portion of the import and export trade from its present central marts, to a remote and comparatively uninhabited portion of the city; to the great inconvenience of the trade and the citizens generally, and to the manifest injury and prejudice of those who have, on the faith of existing improvements, invested capital in the erection of stores and other places of business contiguous to the present wharves.

A. M. Delisle, Esq., seconded the resolution, addressing the meeting in French. A twelvemonth ago, he said, the citizens of Montreal had been menaced by a blow, which promised to divert their trade to the cities of the United States, since then those who had contemplated that agencies had been themselves annihilated. He had, at that time, stood before them to ward off the blow, and thank God, in consequence of the generous and hearty support he had received on that occasion, the intende evil had been turned to good. The Montreal and Bytown road was now under contract, and in spite of obstacles, which it still encountered, would continue to progress. In another year, those who contemplated this other blow at the prosperity of Montreal, would find themselves in the same position as the persons who formerly threatened her. The Harbor Commissioners had too long abused their powers. To gratify the ambition of one of them, that body had assumed the work of deepening Lake St. Peter, which the Government had begun, and had thus saddled the trade of the city with the expense of that work. For this, certainly, the citizens owed them no thanks. They now wished to construct docks between the shore and Nuns' Island. A plan which would inevitably flood the city, since, even at present, without artificial obstructions, the water overflowed some portions of it. The sapient engineer would persuade them, that the water would go off fairly and obediently towards the Lapraire shore, round the head of the island. He saw it stated in a letter from the secretary,[Mr. Glass, recently published, that after consulting the interests of the trade of the city, as represented by the Board of Trade, and getting its approval of their scheme, the Commissioners proposed to go on with the work. They forgot that all the rate-payers had a still deeper interest in the matter, and could claim a voice in anything relating to the construction of the harbor, (applause.) Just to give an idea of the arguments on which this project was based, he would state that the Commissioners gravely asserted that it would be more convenient for sea-going vessels to go up to the locks at Point St. Charles to discharge their cargo than to stop below, and engineers were found to endorse the opinion. They proposed to destroy the present locks at the mouth of the canal, and establish new ones. They did not indeed forget to say that £100,000 would construct a canal through the heart of the city, but they proposed to pass that by and begin by an expenditure of £75,000 at Point St. Charles, to be followed by £250,000 more. The citizens should insist upon the construction of the Canal, which would put an end to this extravagant Point St. Charles scheme. But there was another scheme about, approved by the Council of the Board of Trade. It was to build wharves upon the shoals in front of the city. He hoped the Board of Trade itself would not sanction such an absurdity, which, like the other plan, would flood the city by raising the water. They could provide ample accommodation at the present wharves, and whenever it was decided to extend the harbor it must be by means of the Canal through Craig Street. The Council of the Board of Trade finished their report by saying that, if the Bytown Railway were built it might be well to do something at Hochelaga Bay. Why that "if?" The road was already under contract and being built, and it would be well if the works were completed at Hochelaga Bay at the same time with the Railway, and to effect this they would require to set about it immediately. It was said also that there was no use in deepening the channel between Verchieres and Lavaltrie for a ship channel to "*twenty feet at low water*" unless they "are enabled at the same time to carry out "the scheme above referred to for the improve"ment and enlarging of the Harbour." Did the Harbour Commissioners wish to deprive the trade of the Ship Channel unless their pet plan of Docks at Point St. Charles were adopted? Did they mean to render one contingent upon the other? Would they not give us this Ship Channel if we improved the present Harbour? He thought that that condition also would not long be adhered to. There was still another point in the report of the Commissioners' engineer to which he must allude. They were all aware that the City Corporation was now constructing great water works to bring the water in from Lachine. At the point where their open aqueduct ceased, and the machinery for forcing water through pipes to the reservoir above the city, was to be placed—a great deal more water, four or five times more—than was necessary for the supply of the city should be delivered, and it had been proposed to bring this water through Craig Street for the purpose of keeping the drains of the city clean; but he saw it announced in Mr. Keefer's last letter, that it was proposed to divert this from the City, and send it out to the famed spot, Point St. Charles, and leave the City drains in their old condition. (Cries of shame, shame.) They must see to this matter and have it checked in time. He hoped to see that water sent out also where it ought to go, by way of Huisseau Mignon. With respect to the canal, they were told that they must look out for their cellars along the line of the canal. They certainly required to look out for them now. But they had seen the cellars of the stores on the banks of the present canals which were much below the level of the water in the canal—were they ever flooded by leakage from it? No. This was a mere bug-bear. The canal must be carried through the city, and the sooner it was done the better. The property could be bought for a moderate sum now. By and bye it would all be covered by expensive building, and the cost of acquiring it would become enormous. Before sitting down he might refer again to some of the proceedings of the Harbour Commissioners. Taking their statement of the Revenue of the Harbour, the following result is shown :—

	1853.	Increase.
Income.....	£10,209	£15,500 50 per cent
Expenditure	7,621	11,650 52 per cent
Tonnage....	537,676	491,928 13 per cent

This shows that the increase in rates of wharfage, and not increase in tonnage. The increase of expenditure also, during the time referred to, would seem to require some explanation. It appears a most extravagant one, and to bear no proportion with the increase of income.—A letter had appeared in the *Herald* over the signature of "G.," which if frankly and honestly signed, would be found to be known to be that of the Secretary of the Commissioners. In that letter it was asserted that money could be got for 5 per cent to effect the required improvements. If so, how did it happen that on repeated occasions recently the Commissioners had given 7 and 8 per cent for money. Either they had been wasting money by paying extravagant rates, or their was no ground for saying that now when money was less easily procured. If the statement were intentionally false, as he hoped it was not, he could not find terms sufficiently strong to characterise the disgraceful conduct of a public officer who could thus lend himself to such a scheme to hoodwink and mislead the public (groans and cries of shame). He concluded by returning thanks. He sat down amidst loud applause.

Mr. Ira Gould next came forward, but was met with such loud cries of disapprobation, that it was impossible for him to proceed, especially when he stated that he owned a mill near Point St. Charles, and might therefore be supposed to be having bespoke a hearing for him, Mr. Gould stated that he had no desire to attempt to change the current of opinion which was evident at that meeting, but only to enter his protest by submitting some proposition in a amendment, which he read as follows, viz :—

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY MR. IRA GOULD.

1st. *Resolved*,—As the sense of this meeting—that the already increased and increasing trade of this city requires largely increased Harbour accommodation for sea-going vessels.

2nd. *Resolved*,—That it is recommended to the Harbour Commissioners in making such Harbour improvements reference should be had, not merely to the natural facilities afforded by the shores of the river opposite the city or elsewhere. But that these should be held subordinate with a reference to the localities at which the trade of the city will be subjected to the least possible expense and inconvenience.

3rd. *Resolved*,—That measures should be adopted forthwith for fowarding a channel between this city and Quebec at least twenty feet deep at lowest water.

4th. *Resolved*,—That this meeting regard the deepening of Lake St Peter, and clearing the channel as aforesaid, a is work in which the whole province is deeply interested—and therefore they see no reason why its whole expense should be made a charge upon the trade of Montreal.

Mr. Thos. McGinn moved the second resolution. He was indebted to the appearance of such an extraordinary document ever put forth to insult the common sense of community which had been issued the Harbour Commissioners—for that meeting; and he was happy to see so very large and such a respectable a meeting gathered together. The resolution which he held in his hand was one containing a proposition so self-evident that it had been intrusted to so humble an individual and one of such mean talents as himself to bring under the consideration of the meeting. It was the interest of the whole city, of Griffintown as well as Hochelaga Bay, of St. Paul Street as well as Craig Street that the canal through the heart of the city should be built. They heard much from engineers of the difficulties to be encountered; and one of them was that the gas and water pipes could not be laid across. Why an apprentice of 6 weeks could answer that:—nay two Alpine goats might teach them how to do so. When two of those intelligent creatures met on a ridge in their mountain heights—too narrow for them to pass side by side—one of them laid down while the other jumped over him; and so the gas and water pipes might be made to lie down while the canal jumped over them. But no, the Commissioners must bring the shipping up the Current to St. Mary and thence on to Point St. Charles. It would hardly be courteous to the steamers after they had spent 11 or 12 days in crossing the sea to send them by our city, to climb up the Lachine rapids, to be built at the Point. But he believed that scheme was dead, and that they need do but one thing more about it, and that would be to dig a grave in Craig Street and bury it there. Another project had been started, which was to wharf out the shoals opposite the present wharves. This would be productive of the most mischievous effects. The current already set away from the city towards the other side of the river. If wharves were constructed upon these shoals its force would increase in that direction, and the lumbermen who were now forced to work with all their might to get their rafts into the lower part of the harbour would not be able to reach this shore until they had drifted to Long Point. A somewhat similar objection existed against continuing the present kind of wharfs down to Hochelaga Bay. This would increase the force of the current very much. The Sarah Sands was about 5 hours in getting up from the Cross to its berth in the harbor, and she could never have got up at all had the current been any stronger, than it was. The proposed Canal through Craig St. would benefit every part of the City. It would carry the great ships and steamers up to Griffintown, and give an opportunity for shipbuilding. They had cellars too he believed in that part of the city, but had been unable for some time to get to the bottom of them; they needed a better system of drainage, and this they could not have without some such canals. Another important benefit might refer to Many of them would stand at the gaol gate (he did not want them to go in) as he often did on a summer's day, they would see 15 or 20 wood barges lying opposite unable for want of wind to stem the current, and not able to pay a steamer for towing them up. Thus they were sometimes kept for 4 or 5 days, and lost several trips in the course of the year. When they did reach the wharves, the carriage of their wood to Griffintown was no small item on its cost. Give them the canal and they would go up through the locks and pitch the wood into the back yards, nay if they had it sawed, into the very doors and windows of their very stoves. Then again vessels from Quebec, were delayed for some time at the foot of the current;—a steamer brought up three or four of them so far, and then had to go back and bring up one by one, thus causing an increased cost of towage as well as an unnecessary delay. Something must be done to improve the capacity of that part of the harbour, or they would see wheat growing where the Bishop's church had stood. It was said all cities went westward; so would ours if speculators could make it go that way; but a city would go very much where the people chose to have it. This Craig street canal as they had been informed, was no new project. In 1829, an act authorising its construction was passed by the Parliament of Lower Canada, and at different periods subsequently it had been several times revived. Not more than seven or eight years ago, surveys were made and plans drawn up, which were now in the City Surveyor's office. From these he had made some rough estimates. He did not pretend that they were absolutely accurate, but they were quite as nearly so, as most engineering estimates in the present day. He believed he could make them a gift of the site for the canal, and put over £10,000 in his pocket. He found the whole distance from Hochelaga Bay via Craig Street, to Ostell's Basin, 21,000 feet. This he divided into three sections, thus :—From Hochelaga Bay to Vigr Market, 10,550 feet; from Yiger Market to Hay Market, 3,500 feet; from Hay Market to Ostell's Basin, 7,000 feet. The following disbursements he considered necessary for the purchase of property along the line, viz :—

1st Section—10,500 feet long x 860 feet wide, 104 acres, at £300.....	£ 31,000
(On this section, as they were aware, very few buildings, and those of an inferior description existed; the fire, which had been looked upon as a misfortune, being so ordered as were other visitations for ultimate good.)	
2nd Section—200 feet wide x 3,500 feet length, west side of Craig Street,— purchase of buildings.....	£100,000
2nd Section—200 feet wide x 3,500 feet length, 23 acres at £3,000.....	£ 66,000
3rd Section—Purchase of buildings.....	£ 7,000
3rd Section—7,000 feet length x 360 feet wide, 78 acres at £700.....	£ 54,600
Total disbursements.....	£258,200
Assets to meet the above, by sale of building lots, deducting 1-10th for streets :—	
123 lots of 80x130 feet, each side of canal, 1st section at £500 each.....	£122,500
43 lots of 80x130 feet, west side of Craig street, 2nd section at £1,000 each..£ 43,000	
79 lots on each side, section 3rd, 80x130, at £700.....	£110,600
	£176,100
	258,200
Balance in favor of canal.....	£ 17,900

The cost of the work he estimated as follows :
Excavation 100 feet wide, 15 deep, and 21,000 long—1,166,550 yards at 10d..£ 48,000
One sett of lock gates complete, 400 feet long x 50 feet wide..... £ 25,000
£73,000

Now, if instead of employing engineering oil to get partial and one sided surveys and reports from pet engineers, they would put out tenders for plans and specifications offering £1,000 for the best, and £750 for the second, they could, no doubt, get satisfactory information on the subject, and the work would go forward. Mr. McG referred next to the turning of the tail race of the water works away into the river, when it was required for drainage, to the Point St. Charles.—That water or the canal was necessary for drainage, to wash away the filth now accumulating in the Craig Street tunnel,—another engineering freak for which Montreal would be notorious. It would be a great blessing if its sluggish waters had been left open to the air that the noxious exhalations from it might be wafted away by the winds instead of stealing up through all the sewers and house drains, and filling the houses. They must look to this matter in time. He concluded by saying that he rejoiced to see the western end of the city becoming a manufacturing town but they might give the eastern end similar opportunity for advancement. It would most rejoice him to see sea-going ships waving their broad pennants over the Champ de Mars, while others answered from the harbour in front, and Montreal was encircled in the arms of commerce, and railways bringing in the produce of the country to promote the growth of the city from east to west, and north and south, until it becomes what it is designed to become, one of the greatest cities of the Western continent, (great applause.)

A. A. Dorion, Esq., seconded the resolution addressing the meeting in a few appropriate remarks in French.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and unanimously passed as follows :—

Resolved,—"That the interests of the citizens and the necessities of the trade generally would be most efficiently promoted by the constructing of a Canal through the city, from some point on the Lachine Canal to Hochelaga Bay, or to some other point below the city. An improvement which is now most imperatively called for, and if immediately undertaken could be constructed at much smaller expense than if deferred to a later period, and which, if carried into effect, would afford an almost unlimited amount of shipping accommodation and to supersede, for years, the necessity of any serious outlay for the enlargement of the present Harbour, while it would effectually remove every difficulty in the execution of a most comprehensive and well digested system of drainage for the city, which is so much needed for the preservation of the public health. Further, that steps be taken to ascertain the probable cost of such a work and to obtain aid and co-operation in the execution of the improvement contemplated."

The third Resolution was proposed by William Workman, Esq., who, in submitting for their approval the resolution in his hand, said it was not his intention to detain the meeting at that late hour with any lengthened remarks, the more especially as in doing so he would, to a great extent, be going over the ground already well travelled by others. He would, therefore, confine his remarks to the resolution itself, and afterwards briefly refer to one or two points, which seemed to have escaped the notice of those who had addressed them before him. The resolution was one recommending the appointment of competent and impartial Engineers to survey and report on the Harbour from the Canal Basin to Hochelaga Bay, and on that portion of the city through which it was intended to run the contemplated canal. He humbly conceived that no objection could reasonably be raised against this resolution, and that it would meet their entire approval. It was very important to have an early, a correct and impartial verdict upon the various plans now before the public, in order that a proper decision might be arrived at, and prompt action taken to carry out that decision when once matured. With regard to three projects now before the public for increasing our harbour space, it would be premature and unjust either wholly to condemn, or entirely to endorse any one of them before these surveys were made, and all possible information obtained respecting them. As to his own opinions on the matter, he candidly confessed that on first reading the proposition of the Harbour Commissioners to carry the Shipping Trade past the City to Point St. Charles, he thought it a most extraordinary remedy for the difficulty complained of. Our city, from its natural position, and our citizens by their energy and enterprise had alike contributed to our increased Atlantic trade, and as a return for this, we must make a new Harbour far distant, from the city, be as it might to suit the interest of a few rich our present city of its choicest shipping trade, and our present City Merchants and Proprietors of their long vested rights in the excellent harbour opposite their places of business, and contiguous to their Real Estate, which they had purchased at greatly increased rates, from the very fact of the Harbour being where it is. He said he had thought this a singular return for our prosperity, and a poor reward for our spirited cantile energy, and he still thought so. And what were the mighty advantages held out by this sweeping project. The report on the subject furnished by the Harbour Commissioners, pointed them, that by the construction of these Point St. Charles Docks, about 15 to 20 acres of surface Harbour water would be gained, and on this increase they based the propriety of the great change they were urging upon us. Now, they would look at this they would find, that if the whole surface of the space they proposed to embank, was covered with sea craft, a close as the floor before them was packed with human beads (and that was close enough he thought), only about from 80 to 90 full-sized ships could find ding ground in it, and if they constructed the Docks and Wharves as they promised, so as to give a depth of water for shipping, (even on one side (for this was one of the great inducements), they could not, even if the Harbour was 20 acres long and but one acre broad (which would be the most extreme supposition of the size of the space they could make), find room for over 20 full-sized sea vessels to discharge at one time in it, taking 180 feet as a fair average length for each vessel. Where then, is the ground for supporting the great injustice they proposed to inflict on the whole city ?—There was no ground tor it.

But the Harbor Commissioners told them that the great increase in our Shipping trade demands immediate relief in the shape of harbor space. He himself believed that our Atlantic shipping trade would increase, but the great cry as to its past rapid increase he considered futile, if not absurd; it had not increased anything like in proportion to other branches of our trade. Take the last twelve years' arrivals from sea at this port, and they would find that the aggregate of the first six years was about equal to the last six of that period, as follows :

1842.....	172	1848.....	165
43.....	151	49.....	144
44.....	207	50.....	201
45.....	210	51.....	243
46.....	219	52.....	192
47.....	234	53.....	252
	1193		1194

Mr. Keefer, if he recollected aright, told them in his report on the practicability of a canal through Craig Street, that it would throw the business part of the city on inland. What kind of an island would this St. Charles project put their business on? why on an island at certain periods almost inaccessible. He happened to own some property at Point St. Charles, and was therefore interested in having improvements go in that direction, but he was persuaded that the difficulty in crossing the Canal Bridge would be a great infliction on the public. During the business season, his carts, even as it now is, when but a few proprietors pass the bridge, had often to wait for most inconvenient periods, when boats are passing the Canal Draw Bridge, before they can get across; and how would it be, if a whole city were struggling to cross. Even were there a dozen bridges, it would never answer; business would be constantly delayed. With regard to the project of wharfing the shoals opposite the city, he did hope it would be found practicable, for it would concentrate the shipping in its natural and proper locality, and justly affect all existing interests. It must, however, be decided by engineering skill and impartial investigation. On the last, and perhaps best proposition, that the construction of a Canal through the city, they had heard ample details from previous speakers, and he would therefore detain them no longer, but proceed to read the resolution, which he had the honor to submit for their approval.

Mr. A. A. Dorion, advocate, seconded the resolution in an excellent speech. It was then put to the meeting, and passed unanimously as follows :—

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this meeting it is also desirable that a careful survey both of the Harbor from the Canal Basin to Hochelaga Bay, and that portion of the city most eligible for the construction of such a Canal as mentioned in the foregoing resolutions, should be made without delay by competent Engineers, who shall be instructed to ascertain the amount of additional accommodations for shipping that can be obtained, and at what cost; and to suggest such plans for such a Canal and Harbor, and such extension as they may deem best adapted to the interest of the entire community; and that this meeting protests against the adoption of any partial scheme for the improvement of the Harbor, or the expenditure of any money until such survey shall have been obtained.

Mr. J. L. Beaudry moved the next resolution. Up to the present time the Harbor Commissioners had not been controlled in any wise by public opinion. It is time that they should be controlled. The board now consisted of but 3 people, a number altogether too small, and by recent legislation they were constituted a corporation, members of which could only be removed by death. Mr. B. here compared the constitution of the Harbor authorities here with those in other countries, especially with those which built and controlled the India docks in London, followed by a short history of some of their proceeding here. He ended by declaring that the Board as at present constituted had lost public confidence and required reconstruction.

Mr. Wm. Molson seconded the resolution. He (quite concurred in Mr. Beaudry's idea that three Commissioners were too few and that the present Board should be reorganised.

The resolution being put from the chair was carried unanimously and was as follows :—

Resolved,—That in the opinion of the meeting the present composition of the Harbour Commission is defective, and that it is desirable that it should be reconstructed, with an increase of its members.

Mr. Papin (City Councillor) moved the next resolution and addressed the meeting in French. He was happy to meet so large and respectable a meeting, and to see gathered around him men united as being at the head of the great enterprises undertaken for the benefit of the city. He concurred heartily with the several resolutions that had been passed and the one he held in his hand was merely a sequence to them. He then proceeded to review the several resolutions. It was unheard of that they should take the harbour for shipping away from the city, and plant it away up opposite a vacant field. They said the City must grow in that direction. Perhaps in a few years a City will have grown up there; it will then be time enough to build a harbour for it. With regard to the question of engineering facilities, he would not pretend to pronounce an opinion respecting them, but would leave it to competent engineers—not the engineers employed by two or three interested parties but by the people. He liked Mr. Beaudry's resolution because it recognised a principle for which he had been contending for some years,—the right of the people to control their Officers, a principle which he hoped to see adopted not only here, but throughout Canada ere long. He trusted in future which officers would not be nominated by the government, but elected by the people. They must not only meet and adopt resolutions expressing their opinions, but they must act, and to the end that united action might be secured, he looked after and proper measure s taken to secure success to their efforts, they must appoint a Committee to take the matter in hand. Such was the purport of the resolution which he had the honor of moving.

Mr. J. C. Baker, Advocate, seconded the resolution. If the speakers who had preceded him had failed to satisfy their minds with regard to the subjects brought forward in their several resolutions it would be presumption in him to attempt what they had not accomplished, but the manner in which these resolutions had been received left no doubt with regard to the matter, and as the present resolution related chiefly to the carrying out of the others, his task was not a difficult one. It would not be out of place in speaking to the present resolution to recur to the subject-matter of the others, but in that late hour he should do so very briefly. All parties agreed upon one point, viz :—that Harbour Extension of some was required, but with regard to its nature no certain there was not the same unanimity. Artificial docks at Point St. Charles had found favor in certain quarters, but this meeting, and apparently the general public, was opposed to this scheme, and proposed its stead that the improvement of the present harbour, extending it if need be below, and connecting the bay of Hochelaga with the waters above by means of a ship canal. It was vain to pretend that the present was a sectional movement, or the question one of local interest. If there were antagonistic interests it was between the present town in its rutirety and a new town which as yet existed only in the imaginations of certain Engineers, and probably also in those of holders of Real Estate at Point St. Charles. But the two schemes were directly opposed in their nature. The advocates of the one it was urged proposed to build an artificial harbour, as an independent Millionaire builds his artificial pond, where fancy may dictate, whilst the advocates of the other proposed to improve natural facilities, and to build their town where nature had built their harbour. It had been shown, he thought satisfactorily, that the present harbour could be improved so as to meet our necessities for years to come, but if we were disposed to provide an unlimited accommodation, the scheme of the canal which had been in contemplation since 1829 was the one to be adopted. Referred to for approval. The cost of a canal through the town was held up in terror, but this had been shown to be more of a bugbear than a reality. The work would be great, but parsimony was not always economy, nor a liberal and generous expenditure necessarily synonymous with extravagance. We must remember that we were preparing for the future.—Our merchants, who a few years ago entered with fear and trembling into speculations involving tens of thousands, were habitually engaged in transactions involving hundreds of thousands. One man in looking into the future saw Montreal the busy mart and metropolis of a mighty Independent Power, connected by a union of the several Provinces, and rivalling the Union upon the other side of line 45; another looked fondly upon her occupying an equally proud position, without any material change in the relations which had so long and happily existed between us and the mother country, while possibly a third saw her as one of the leading Commercial cities of the great American Republic.—But, whatever might be our future political position, there were at one time the natural and commercial importance of Montreal. With such a future before us, must our efforts be limited to paltry measures? But he was entering into the merits of the case more than he intended to do. (Cries of go on, go on.) There were other subjects to be spoken of. The resolution spoke of opposing the Point St. Charles scheme—and this could be done whether the one in question passed or not, nor would such opposition be a factious opposition. The present harbour could be made to supply our immediate wants, and Point St. Charles would be as right to us as now for half an hour in ten or twenty years as it was now. There was no danger of the ground being taken as there was in the case of a canal. Let us then, at least, leave the question open, as long as we do so without injury, both to ourselves and our successors to a course which might afterwards be regretted. The resolution proposed the appointment of a committee, but strong as that committee might be, the whole question did not be left to them. Public opinion must be influenced, and this was done not so much by speeches on platforms, or even by the labours of general committees, as by wide spread and continued exertion on the part of the citizens at large. They must take care that their enemies should not have reason to pretend that the present demonstration was a spasmodic effort, the result of a temporary excitement got up for the occasion. They must look from time to time at it the beginning of a long continued and well sustained exertion entered upon with a serious, well digested, and resolute purpose. He had much pleasure in seconding the motion.

The resolution also passed unanimously.

Resolved.—That a Committee be now appointed to give effect to the foregoing resolution, with authority to counteract and oppose by every means in their power any scheme inconsistent therewith, and to report to the extension of the Harbour, and that the following gentlemen do compose the said Committee, any nine of whom shall be a quorum, with power to add to their number.

Hon. Peter McGill, Hon. Geo. Moffatt, Hon. Wm. Badgley, Hon. James Leslie, and Messrs. J. G. McKenzie, A. M. Delisle, Wm. Workman, Wm. Molson, John Molson, Chas. Dunn, Jas. Logan, Thos. McGinn, J. L. Beaudry, Victor Hudon, F. Leclaire, Norbert Dumas, Tancred Bouthillier, Alfred Pinsonnault, B. H. Lemoine, Olivier Berthelot, Alfred LaRocque, Pierre Adolphe Dorion, Joseph Cassidy, Alexis Pierre Labelle, Peter Devins, John J. C. Abbott, John Torrance, Henry Mulholland, John Carter, Amable Prevost, E. R. Fabre, Donald Ross, Harrison Sylvester, Thomas Mussen, Chas. S. Rodier, Jacques Viger, C. S. Cherrier, John Frothingham, John Ostell, Benjamin Brewster, Narcisse Valois, T. B. Anderson, Joseph Shearer, Wolfred Nelson, Dr. Beaubien, Alex. Simpson, Hugh Allan, Wm. Edmonstone, Noah Shaw, Wm. Spiers, Patrick Brennan, Thos. McGrath, Louis Boyer, A. A. Dorion, Thos. Lonergan, Chas. Alexander, D. Andrews, Joseph Knapp, Wm. Dunn, Henry Starnes, J. D. Beaudry, Lambert Bleau, C. E. Belle, Joseph Beauchamp, Wm. Charles, J. A Berthelot, O. A. LeBlanc, R. Bellemarre, Hubert Paré, Jerry Amos, Jos. R. Rhodes, Jos. Whitlaw, Alex. McCambridge, C. S. Rodier, Junr., H. H. Whitney, Joseph Tiffin, Romuauld Trudeau, D. Kinnear, Wm. Bristow, C. J. Coursol, Edward Thompson, J. C. Baker.

Dr. Nelson then moved that Mr. Sheriff Boston should leave the chair and Mr. Molson take it.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the former gentleman for his able conduct in the chair and the meeting broke up.

Hints on Matrimony.—No woman will be likely to dispute with us when we assert that marriage is her destiny. A man may possibly fill up some sort of an existence without loving; but a woman with nothing to love, cherish, care for, and minister to, is an anomaly in the universe—an existence without an object. It is as unnatural that one person should live for himself or herself, as that a tree should bear no fruit. The solution given to the question of engineering facilities, he would not pretend to pronounce an opinion respecting them, but would leave it to competent engineers—not the engineers employed by two or three interested parties but by the people. He liked Mr. Beaudry's resolution because it recognised a principle for which he had been contending for some years,—the right of the people to control their Officers, a principle which he hoped to see adopted not only here, but throughout Canada ere long. He trusted in future which officers would not be nominated by the government, but elected by the people. They must not only meet and adopt resolutions expressing their opinions, but they must act, and to the end that united action might be secured, he looked after and proper measure s taken to secure success to their efforts, they must appoint a Committee to take the matter in hand. Such was the purport of the resolution which he had the honor of moving.

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