Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME XLIV. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1852. NUMBER 175.

Conclusion of Debates, & Vote, on the Clergy Reserves
Resignation of Hon. John Young, Com. of Public Works. He cannot swallow the retrograde & stupid anti-"free-trade" Policy of his colleagues Hincks & Co., & their suicidal warfare against our Commerce with the United States.

WANTED.

WANTED—Three Experienced SALESMEN immediately. Apply to
MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY.
September 14. 169

WANTED—A SERVANT BOY and COOK—the Boy to be from 15 to 20 years of age, to work in a garden, and do what may be required of him about the house. Enquire at this Office.
September 7. 163

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN for a Dry Goods Store. Apply to L. MOSS & CO., 58 Notre Dame Street.
Sept. 3. 160

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN who has a knowledge of the GROCERY BUSINESS, speaks both French and English, and writes a good hand.
Apply at this Office.
August 18. 146

WANTED—A Young CANADIAN, to serve table and make himself generally useful.—Enquire at Mr. MASSON'S, Côte St. Antoine, Dorchester Street.
August 17. 145

WANTED for a Wholesale Dry Goods Establishment in this City, an EXPERIENCED SALESMAN—one speaking the French and English would preferred. Address X. Y., at the office of this paper.
Montreal, July 26. 126

To Tanners, Furniture Makers, Machinists, &c.

AT the UPTON STATION, on the Richmond Railroad, 2½ hours from Montreal, an opportunity offers for establishing the above lines of Business. There is a good Water Power at the spot where the Railroad crosses the White River, with a plentiful supply of water all the year round.
For particulars, apply to CAPT. SKENE, Upton Station.
There is a good Saw-Mill 400 yards from the place where the Railroad crosses. Inspection is invited. None need apply, unless prepared with good security for the fulfilment of terms that may be agreed on.
May 24. 72

To Blacksmiths.

AN opportunity offers for establishing a Business at the UPTON STATION of the Richmond Railway. There is as much work as one shop could do, and none yet established, and a village is growing up at the place.
For particulars, apply to CAPT. SKENE, Upton Station.
None need apply unless prepared to establish the Business entirely at their own charge. Enquiry is invited.
May 24. 72

CALIFORNIA!

WHEREAS great irregularity is continually occurring in the dispatch of vessels for the California ports, thus causing great inconvenience to shippers and passengers who are unable to learn by advertisement the *exact time of their departure*; all persons therefore who intend sending goods or taking passage will do well to call upon or address

C. MINOT KENDALL.
Commission Merchant and General Shipping Agent,
No. 13 Long Wharf, Boston;
who has a list of all the various *Packets* loading at Boston and New York, and can give direct information concerning the same.
☞ Goods will be received and forwarded by the *first and fastest vessels*; and Insurance procured for the same if required, at the best offices. The large amount of freight which he is continually receiving enables him to ship the same at reduced prices.
March 4. 6m T—28

Boston Orthopedic Institution.

THIS INSTITUTION has been in successful operation about Fifteen Years. The Treatment of CLUB FEET, CROOKED LIMBS, ANKYLOSES or STIFF JOINTS, HIP DISEASE, WRY NECK, CURVATURE and other Affections of the Spine, and Spinal Nerve, with or without Paralysis, STRABISMUS or Squint Eye, and other similar complaints, comprises the objects for which this Institution was founded.

SURGEONS:
JOHN B. BROWN, M. D.,
BUCKMINSTER BROWN, M. D.,
Office:—8 Joy Street, Boston, U. S., near State House.

CONSULTING SURGEONS:
JOHN WARREN, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Anatomy in Harvard University; GEO. HAYWARD, M.D., Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in Harvard University; S. D. TOWNSEND, M.D., and J. MASON WARREN, M.D., Surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.
Refer to GEO. FROTHINGHAM, Esq., or Rev. Mr. CORDNER, Montreal.
March 10, 1852. T ly—31

Kingsey Slate Works
EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

OFFICE — No. 18, St. Gabriel Street,
(Opposite the Herald Office,)
WHERE SAMPLES OF THE SLATE CAN BE SEEN.

J. SCOBELL begs to inform Architects, Builders, and the Public generally, that he has COMMENCED QUARRYING, and is ready to supply any quantity of ROOFING SLATE, equal in colour and quality to any imported, of the following sizes, viz:—
Doubles, 14 x 6 | Chimney Hearths, 4f. x 2f. 3
Ladies, 16 x 8 | Coping for Party
Countesses, 22 x 11 | Walls, 1½ inch
Duchesses, 26 x 15 | thick..........3f. x 1f. 3
J. Scobell engages to COVER ROOFS, and guarantee the Slate, at ONE-FOURTH LESS COST than the general price paid for tin covering.
August 12. 3 m—141

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened that New Store, No. 27 McGill Street, nearly opposite St. Maurice Street, where they have a large and well selected Stock of FRESH GROCERIES, consisting in part of:—
100 Pipes, Hhds, ¼ Casks and Octaves
750 Cases and Baskets of the finest Wines
350 Packages of Teas, comprising every variety, including the favorite Houqua Mixtures
150 Sacks Finest Roasted and Green Coffees
25 Hhds and Tierces Sugars
—ALSO—
Fresh Fruits, Spices, Pickles, Sauces, Chocolates, Oils, Fish, Salt, Flour; and in short, every article usually found in establishments of the kind.
—AND,—
A fine assorted Stock for Country Merchants.
W. PATTON & Co.
Remember No. 27 McGill Street, nearly opposite St. Maurice Street.
Feb. 10. 18

FOR SALE

At the Genuine Tea and Coffee Warehouse, No 30 Notre Dame Street,
A FRESH SUPPLY of GROCERIES—consisting of Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Twankay, Oolong Souchong, Orange Pekoe, Souchong, Gunpowder, Imperial, Loaf Sugar, Crushed do, Muscovado, assorted Sauces, Spices, &c., with his usual and well selected assortment of WINES and LIQUORS of the choicest brands, Superior MOCHA and JAVA COFFEE, prepared COCOA and BROMA.
—ALSO,—
Just received per "Aurelia" via Halifax, Fresh Pickled LOBSTERS, which he will dispose of at low Prices.
LOUIS BERTHELOT,
No. 30 Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Water Works.
Aug. 12. 141

To Furriers and Dealers in Furs.

H. S. BOHL begs most respectfully to inform Furriers and Merchants dealing in Manufactured Furs, that he has REMOVED to No. 4, Jacques Cartier Square, where he intends carrying on the Manufacturing Business in all its branches—DRESSING, DYEING and MAKING-UP—and hopes by unremitting attention and punctuality, together with his long experience, to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.
May 3. tt—45

THE undersigned offers for Sale, at his Stores No. 128 St. Paul Street, besides a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES:
350 Double and Single STOVES, assorted sizes, Quebec manufacture
500 casks Cut and Wrought NAILS, ass'd sizes
50 crates Wine and Beer BOTTLES
50 casks Venetian Red
500 boxes WINDOW GLASS, assorted sizes
L. MARCHAND.
August 13. 2m 157

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

FOR SALE.

SMETHWICK GLASS—
Window Glass, extra thick, large sizes, suitable for Shop fronts
Colored Glass—Ruby, Purple, Yellow, Blue and Green
Ornamental Glass, various patterns
—ALSO—
Rough Plate Glass, for Hot-houses
For Sale by PHILIP HOLLAND.
August 19. 147

STARCH—
100 boxes St. Hilaire Corn Starch
50 do do Crystal do
D. BUSTEED,
No. 23, St. Peter Street.
August 20. 148

PLATT'S CHEESE—
Just Received, a few Barrels PLATT'S CHEESE.
D. BUSTEED.
August 20. 148

FOR Sale by the Subscriber—
5 tons Locke & Co.'s Genuine White Paint
25 casks Epsom Salts
THOS. WILLIAMS,
10 St. Sacrament Street.
Aug. 10. 139

FOR SALE—
50 barrels HERRINGS, just received
JANES & OLIVER.
July 28. 127

FOR SALE—BLASTING, FG, FA, FF, FFF & Canister GUNPOWDER.
GEORGE DEMPSTER.
No. 3 St. Sacrament St.
Aug. 10. 139

FOR SALE—
Mess, Prime Mess, Prime and Cargo Pork
Extra and Superfine Flour
Liverpool Salt in barrels and bags
Fine Stoved Salt in bags
Twankay Tea
Raisins in boxes
WATSON & WILLIAMS,
August 21. 149

LANDING, AND IN STORE—
DeKuyper's Geneva
Cognac Brandy, vintages '47, '48, '49, and '50
Madeira Wine
London and Liverpool White Bastard Sugar, &c. &c. &c.
ROBERT HALLOWELL.
Sept. 7. du—163

BUTTER—100 kegs Prime U.C.
OATMEAL—50 barrels Fresh Ground
For Sale by
JAMES TORRANCE.
Sept. 7. 163

JUST Received, and for Sale by the Subscriber:
250 Sides Sole Leather
25 Cases Matches, in round wooden boxes
JOHN LONG,
224, St. Paul Street.
August 26. 153

THE Subscribers have Just Received, and offer for Sale:—
250 hhds } Bright Muscovado Sugar
25 tierces }
130 puns Muscovado Clayed Molasses
50 bags Fine Green Coffee
10 puns Jamaica Rum, 34 per cent, O P
250 pckgs Twankay } Tea
120 do Young Hyson }
150 do Tobacco, 5's, 8's, 16's
390 bbls } No 1 Split Herrings, very superior,
95 hf do } just landed ex Hope, from Canso
420 bbls No 1 Unsplit Herrings
Bbls Cod Oil, Havana Cigars, bags Pimento
Cases Cassia, hhds Loaf Sugar
Starch, Soap
Coils Manilla and Tarred Cordage
Mott's and Ferguson's Chocolate, Broma, &c
Casks London Porter, qts and pints, Truman, Hanbury & Co
An Assortment of Paints, different Colors
18 boxes genuine Bermuda Arrowroot
J. & J. MITCHELL.
Sept. 1. 158

In Store and to Arrive.

MUSCOVADO and Refined Sugars
White Bastards do finest
Currants, Raisins
Madras Indigo, Pimento.
Bleached Ginger, Nutmegs
Rice, Belmont Sperm Candles
Gallipoli Oil, Boiled and Raw Linceed Oil
Hennessy's Brown and Pale Brandies
DeKuyper's Gin, London Porter
Bordeaux Vinegar, trible clarified
1000 Boxes Liverpool Soap
150 Quintals Table Codfish
50 Barrels Cod Oil
300 Sacks Stoved Salt
DAVID TORRANCE.
July 20. 121

Anchors and Chain Cables.

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

NEW HARDWARE.
JOHN HENRY EVANS,
197, St. Paul Street,

HAS RECEIVED (in addition to his Stock on hand) by several late arrivals, a large and complete assortment, for Fall Trade, of SHEFFIELD and BIRMINGHAM SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE, to which he would invite the attention of Purchasers.
IRON, STEEL, CANADA PLATES, TIN, SHEET, HOOP, and BAND IRON, BOILER PLATE, POTASH KETTLES, STOVES and CASTINGS, assorted, NAILS, SHOT, POWDER, FUZE, CHAINS, AXES, SPADES, SHOVELS, SAD IRONS, GLASS, PUTTY, INDIA RUBBER ENGINE PACKING, &c. &c.

Mechanics' Tools.
Every Article in this Line at the Lowest Market Prices.
Hardware used in the furnishing of buildings in every variety, for Sale very low.
Sept. 4. 161

CHURCH BELLS.

THE Subscriber will take orders for Church, Steamboat, or School-house BELLS, made by HENRY N. HOOPER & Co., of Boston.
Samples can be seen by application to
J. HENRY EVANS.
Sept. 6. 162

WEIGHING MACHINES.

THE Subscriber has on hand a large supply of PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES of all sizes, warranted to weigh correctly—made by JOHN MCWATTERS, Montreal. They will be sold to the Hardware Trade at a large discount off usual prices.
J. HENRY EVANS.
Sept. 6. 162

GREAT BARGAINS
NOW TO BE HAD AT THE
NEW GROCERY STORE,
104, *Notre Dame Street,*

OF every article usually kept in a Wholesale or Retail Grocery Establishment, including CHAMPAGNE, WINES, FRENCH LIQUEURS, &c., of choice brands.
N. B.—All Orders punctually attended to, packed with care, and delivered, free of charge, to any part of the city.
A well-assorted STOCK for the COUNTRY TRADE.
WM. ARMSTRONG & CO.,
104 Notre Dame Street.
July 28. 128

CANADA STOVES.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale, at the lowest market prices, the following BOX STOVES, made in Montreal, warranted equal to St. Maurice or Three Rivers in patterns and sizes—
300 36-inch Double Stoves
300 30 do do do
50 27 do do do
100 36 do Single do
250 30 do do do
75 27 do do do
50 24 do do do
50 21 do do do
ANDERSON, EVANS & CO.
August 4. 134

Earthenware and Glassware.

LANDING and IN STORE—
500 Crates and Hogsheads
A regular assortment of Goods, for Town and Country Trade, for Sale at Low Prices.
ROBT. ANDERSON,
171, St. Paul Street.
September 6. 162

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
1000 boxes LIVERPOOL SOAP, superior quality
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & CO.
September 2. 160

Laths.

BLIND and PLASTER LATHS
FENCE BOARDS, 5, 3, 1
For Sale by
COLIN CAMPBELL,
Brewster's Basin.
July 10. 118

MOODY'S
Improved Thrashing Machine.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having greatly augmented his manufacture of THRASHING MACHINES, FANNING MILLS, and STRAW and ROOT-CUTTING MACHINES, which he has had in operation since 1844, and for which he has had awarded to him the first prize given at the Provincial Exhibition, begs to give notice that he can provide any of these instruments at the shortest notice, with a perfect guarantee against whosoever attempts to undervalue them by *pretended letters patent*. He does not wish to boast of the qualities of his Thrashing Mills, but to put an end to the bombastical rodomontades of certain machine makers, he sees no other means than to make them the following offer:—
"Matthew Moody, of Terrebonne, will be ready to compete for the prize to be awarded for this character of Machines, at the next Agricultural Exhibition for the District of Montreal; and for the encouragement of those who pretend to be superior, to compete with him, he will test his Mill, before competent judges to be named by the parties, against any other Mill made in Canada, and the amount of forfeit shall be £75, the value of his Mill, or the Mill itself, if the work done does not exceed that of any other."
The refusal to accept this challenge, will be considered as an acknowledgment of the superiority of the Moody Mills, and the judgment, if the trial takes place, shall be published at the cost of the losing competitors, for the benefit of the agricultural interest of the country. Whosoever will accept this challenge, will be expected to notify his acceptance, 15 days before the Exhibition, to C. P. LADD, Montreal, HENRY KIMPLEY, St. Andrews, or to the undersigned.
MATTHEW MOODY.
References:—J. O. Alfred Turgeon, one of the Directors of the Agricultural Society of Lower Canada, Terrebonne; Edouard Masson, President of the Agricultural Society of the County of Terrebonne, Terrebonne; the Hon. J. Pangman, St. Henry de Mascouche; John Fraser, one of the Vice Presidents of the Agricultural Society of Lower Canada, St. Marc; Col. Gugy, Montreal; Alphius Kimpton, ex-President of the Agricultural Society of the County of Terrebonne, Ste. Thérèse; the Hon. R. U. Harwood, Vaudreuil; M. Johnson, senior, St. André; M. Turcot, Rivière des Prairies; Jos. Ouimet, Ste. Rose; M. Lafontaine, St. Lin; John Alexander, St. Henry de Mascouche; Louis Lavoie, St. Martin.
September 14, 1852. 3m DT C—169

NOTICE
To Matthew Moody of Terrebonne.

SIR,—Your Challenge to Thrash, published in the *Herald* of the 14th instant, is accepted, and the money deposited in the City Bank, where you are requested to deposit yours; and, if agreeable to you, I will make the amount Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds. The Machines to run eight hours.
JOSEPH PARADIS.
Montreal, 15th Sept., 1852. 3mDT C—170

Letters Patent.

Time & Labor Saved are Money Earned!!
B. P. PAIGE & CO.,
Sole Patentees.

THE Subscribers having had secured to themselves the exclusive right to Manufacture and vend to others to use, in the Territory of Upper and Lower Canada,
Severance's Patent Improved Horse-Power and Thrashing Machine,
One of the most Valuable Machines ever invented for saving labor and time, respectfully inform the Public that having greatly enlarged their Extensive Establishment on Wellington Street, now extending through from Prince to George Street, which will give them ample room and accommodations, they trust, to enable them hereafter to supply the whole Farming Community of Canada, with a machine that will thrash and clean more grain in a day with less expense and more neatness than any other Thrashing Machine in use, and requiring but Two Horses.
We beg leave to say to our Customers and Friends, that we are again prepared to furnish those in want of Thrashing Machines, with an article superior even to those heretofore manufactured by us. Our long experience in making, and the very liberal patronage we have enjoyed in the sale of our Machines, has, together with a constant determination to produce an article that will never fail to excel all others, caused us to watch carefully all the improvements that could be made from time to time, until now we feel confident in saying that for Durability, Neatness of Work, and Amount of it they can do, our Thrashing Machines are unequalled by any in use, and while the grain is thrashed clean, and none of it broken or wasted, it is at the same time perfectly cleaned, fit for the mill, or any market.
One of the above named Machines, will give a man, with proper diligence and attention, an income of from five to eight hundred dollars a year, as appears by many certificates and letters in our possession from gentlemen of the highest respectability, who have purchased and used Thrashing Machines made by us.
All communications by mail addressed to us, or our Agent, W. JOHNSON, will be attended to promptly, and information concerning the Machines cheerfully given.—The public are respectfully invited to come and examine for themselves. Machines shipped to any Port in Canada, and every one to be as good as recommended.
Whereas, Letters Patent were obtained, bearing date March 5, 1849, on the said Machine, the public are cautioned against purchasing, using and manufacturing any imitation article, as all infringements will be dealt with according to the law of the land. All the Genuine Machines will be accompanied by a Deed, signed by B. P. PAIGE, the owner of the right, giving the purchaser the right to use or transfer the same.
B. P. PAIGE & CO.
Montreal, June 25, 1852. C 6m f—100

100 Piano Fortes.
T. GILBERT & CO.'S
NEW YORK WARE-ROOMS,
333 BROADWAY,
Corner of Anthony Street, and opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre,

WHERE the largest assortment of Pianos *with* and *without* the celebrated Improved Æolean, may be found—all of which have the Metallic Frame, and are warranted to stand any climate, and give entire satisfaction, and will be sold at great bargains. By an experience of eight years, resulting in many important improvements, *the Æolean has been brought to a perfection attained by no others.* Nearly 2,000 Æoleans have been applied, and the demand is rapidly increasing. Elegant Boudoir or Cottage Pianos convenient for small rooms. T. G. & Co's Pianos *are admitted to be superior to all others, owing to their firmness and long standing in tune.* Prices *same as at the Manufactory.* Dealers supplied at liberal discounts. E. H. Wade's and the entire Boston catalogue of Music and Instruction Books furnished at this Store at *wholesale.*
HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.
Constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of second hand Pianos in Rosewood and Mahogany cases, varying in prices from $30 to $150. Second hand Æolean Pianos from $200 to $275—Grand Pianos from $300 to $700. Prince & Co.'s Melodeons from $35 to $90. Carharts $55 to $90.—Guitars from $10 to $75, &c., &c.
September 7. 3m tts—163

DRY GOODS FOR CASH.
J. HOXIE, JR.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH,
10 Pine Street, near Broadway, N. York,

OFFERS for Sale, a full assortment of BLACK, COLOURED and BROCADE SILKS; MERRIMACK PRINTS; BROWN and BLEACHED MUSLINS; WOOLLEN and COTTON FLANNELS; MUSLIN DELAINES and GINGHAMS; RICH FANCY DRESS GOODS of every description. Also—A general assortment of DRY GOODS, *mostly from Auction, at Auction Prices*, and fully *TEN PER CENT* lower than they can be bought on the usual credit.
Aug. 5. 3m tts—135

House and Sign Painting
AND
PAPER HANGING,
No. 85, Craig Street.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he continues his business as PAINTER & PAPER HANGER, in his old stand, CRAIG STREET. He would particularly call attention to his new
China Gloss Paint,
which is laid on so as to represent ENAMEL. The Subscriber hopes that, with careful attention to business, and MODERATE CHARGES, to receive a portion of public patronage.
JOHN GILMOUR,
85 Craig Street.
June 23. 98

RAMSAY & McARTHUR,
PAINT AND GLASS STORES,
58 AND 60, McGILL STREET.

GROUND and DRY PAINTS
PATENT DRYERS
VARNISHES
CHINA GLOSS
OHIO FIRE-PROOF PAINT
Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Gold Leaf and Bronzes
Artists' Tools and Colors
Glass, Putty, &c. &c.
July 27. 127

LEGAL SALES

SALE
By Authority of Justice.

THE following PROPERTY will be Sold on SUNDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH SEPTEMBER, instant, at the DOOR of the PARISH CHURCH of ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, at the issue of Morning Divine Service, viz:—
A LOT OF LAND, situate in the Parish of St. Vincent de Paul, containing about one half arpent in superficies, more or less, without any warranty of precise measurement; bounded in front by the King's highway, in rear by one Lamarche, on one side by the road leading to Terrebonne, and on the other side by Jean M. Fortier, or his representatives, with a Two Story Stone House, Stable, Shed, and other Buildings thereon erected.
The above Lot is situated in the centre of the Village, and is the best stand for a Shop, Hotel, or Boarding-house.
The conditions, which are easy, will be made known at the time of the Sale. They may be known before that time, by applying to the undersigned.
H. E. FORBES, N.P.,
Corner of St. Lawrence Hill and Fortification Lane.
Montreal, 8th Sept., 1852. r tf—165

By Authority of Justice.

WILL BE SOLD to the highest bidder, at the DOOR of the PARISH CHURCH of MONTREAL, on SUNDAY, the 26th SEPTEMBER instant, after Divine Service in the Morning, A BUILDING LOT, situated in the St. Lawrence Suburbs, near the Market, of forty-one feet in front, by ninety-eight feet, in depth, bounded in front by St. Dominique Street, in rear by the representative Fortier, on one side by Pierre Charlebois, and on the other side by the representatives Fisher, with a good stone foundation and two good stone chimneys erected thereon.
This Building Lot belonging to the community of goods between the late MR. BENJAMIN BRIEN DIT DUROCHERS, in his lifetime Master Cooper, of Montreal, and DAME JULIE RAYMOND FABRE, his Spouse.
For Conditions of Sale, apply to the Undersigned.
J. E. O. LABADIE, N.P.
September 10. r mwf—168

SALE
By Authority of Justice.

WILL BE SOLD, to the highest bidder, at the DOOR of the PARISH CHURCH of ST. ESPRIT, on SUNDAY, the THIRD of OCTOBER next, after Divine Service in the Morning:—
A FARM, situated in the said Parish of Saint Esprit, belonging to the community of goods heretofore existing between Pierre Vezinna and the late Marie Nantelle, his wife, consisting of one arpent and a half in front, by about fifty-five arpents in depth, more or less, bounded in front by the River St. Esprit, in rear by Benjamin Lemire, on one side by Bazile Gregoire, and on the other side by the said Pierre Vezina, with a House, Barn and other Buildings.
For conditions of Sale, apply to the undersigned Notary.
BARTH. VEZINA,
Not. Pub.
St. Esprit, Sept. 14, 1852. rwf—170

Stationery for the Fall Trade.
WEIR & DUNN,
Importers and Manufacturers of STATIONERY,
Great St. James Street, Montreal,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED Invoices of an Extensive Stock of CHEAP WRITING PAPERS, PRINTING PAPERS, GREY AND BROWN PAPERS, PRESSINGS, MILL BOARDS, &c., shipped from Glasgow, per "Albion," "Ottawa," and other first Fall Ships, which they will be enabled to supply to the Trade and Country Merchants, on or about the 1st September next, at prices hitherto unequalled for cheapness.
ON HAND:—A large Stock of Plain and Fancy STATIONERY, LEATHERS, and BINDERS STOCK of all kinds.
A few Reams of Whatman's, Moinier's, and Ansell's LAID ROYALS, MEDIUMS, DEMYS and CAPS, to be sold a bargain.
August 21, 1852. 149

BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTORY.
WEIR & DUNN,
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

HAVE added to their PAPER and STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENT, that of
Book-Binding and Paper-Ruling,
and are now enabled to supply Merchants and Public Offices with BLANK-BOOKS of superior quality, RULED and BOUND to order, at same prices as Stock Account Books.
STATIONERY of all kinds at RETAIL.
Great St. James Street, }
Montreal, August 23rd, 1852. } 150

The Galvanized Iron Company
OF LONDON.

THE Subscribers, AGENTS for the above Company, are expecting by the next Mail Steamer from Liverpool, the following Samples of their Manufactures, to which they solicit the attention of Architects and Builders:—
GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
Do METAL TILES,
Do do GUTTERS,
Do do PIPES,
Do do WATER SPOUT HEADS,
BRACKETS, WALL HOOPS, CLOUT NAILS, &c. &c. &c.
And, by one of the first London Ships, will receive a Consignment of the above goods.
A. CUVILLIER & CO.
August 18. 146

American Goods.

FOR SALE by the package, direct from the manufacturers—
Hadley Falls Sheetings, 4-4 and 6-4
Book and Longfold Shirtings
Blue Drills
Felt Beaver Cloths, Fine Goods
Satinets, Cadet, Mixed Grey, Clouded, Drab, Green and Black
Verona Cords, fancy and very favorite article
Doeskin and Union Cassimeres
Black and White Wadding and Batting
Flannels, Carpets, &c. &c.
—ALSO,—
A few cases India Rubber Shoes, full sizes, assorted and best quality—to be Sold low, by
MILLAR, GLASSFORD & CO.,
5 St. Sacrament Street.
August 27. 154

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.

The only Safes with Wilder's Patent and Rich's Patent combined.

Great Fire at Edgefield Court House, S.C.
Edgefield Court House, S.C., 2nd Aug., 1852.
Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, successors to Rich & Co., 146 Water Street, New York:
Gentlemen,—It is with pleasure we have to inform you that at the great fire which consumed our store, and three others, also the gaol, we preserved all our books and papers in one of your Salamander Safes, purchased from your Agent in Charleston, Mr. L. M. Hatch. The stores were built of pitch pine, and the heat was truly terrific The crowd present ridiculed the idea of anything standing such a fire, yet we never lost confidence in the safe. Upon opening it next day, in the presence of those who witnessed the fire, the greatest astonishment prevailed when they saw everything inside the Safe perfect, and without a stain, except what arose from the steam of the Salamander.
We shall call upon you next month to select another Safe, and remain yours, respectfully,
WILLIAMS & CHRISTIE.
The above letter shows that in a real hot fire, RICH'S SALAMANDERS (Wilder's Patent) are the only Safes to be depended upon.
Manufactured by STEARNS & MARVIN, owners of the exclusive right of *Wilder's Patent* for the States of New Jersey, Maryland, District of Columbia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Tenessee, Ohio and Indiana; and joint proprietors, with *Herring*, for New York, Texas and California—and sold by
JAMES HUTTON,
St. Helen Street, Montreal,
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Provincial Parliament.

(Reported for the Montreal Herald.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, 17th Sept., 1852.

The Debate had commenced before the Reporter entered, and—

Mr. CLAPHAM was speaking: he remarked that he was in favor of the principle of the ministerial resolutions, but he objected to the language contained in the third, and the fourth, he thought superfluous.

Mr. DIXON would support the first of the resolutions of the hon. member for Kent, and would affirm the principle that the Government as a Government ought to avow their opinions upon the question of the Clergy Reserves, and state what they desired to do with these endowments. The hon. member explained at some length the meaning of the Government as he understood it, with a view of shewing that it was incumbent on the ministry to avow their principles. The settlement of them was looked upon as a final one, and that was made under responsible Government. He read from a despatch of Lord John Russell, in which that settlement was treated as a final one, and in which the principle was affirmed that the responsibility of the Government could not be separated from the ministry under responsible Government. On that despatch the union act was based, and it was the foundation of our present system of Government. The hon. member remarked on the despatch, but was not distinctly audible in consequence of noise under the reporter's box. Coming to the third resolution, he contended that it was unstatesmanlike, and ridiculous. It held out a threat of rebellion, which was, however, puny; and might remind them of the frog in the fable which tried to imitate the ox. The illustration given by the hon. member for Toronto yesterday evening of the heterogeneous combination of the ministry was exact. It was formed without any principle other than a desire to hold office. He read from a newspaper a letter of Malcolm Cameron, dated March 25, 1851, and addressed to Mr. McDonald of Perth. This letter strongly expressed Mr. Cameron's views in favor of a bill, and his condemnation of proceeding by resolution; and also attacking very severely the Government of that day for proceeding by resolution, and even going to the extent of imputing corrupt motives, and a desire not to have the question settled, but to keep it open for the purpose of agitation. [The reading of this letter created loud laughter.] Did the hon. member mean to say, that that letter did not express his views now? He [Mr. D.] believed that the present settlement must be maintained, if peace was to be so; rather than that settlement must be disturbed for the attainment of this end. He combatted the impression that had been so industriously circulated respecting the alleged tyranny of the Church of England, and contended that no church was more tolerant, or whose institutions were better adapted to civil liberty. He sat down with stating that he would vote for the first resolution of the hon. member for Kent.

Mr. STUART, after alluding to the different resolutions before the House, stated that he doubted not the government regretted the intemperate language which they had made use of in their resolutions. They would have obtained a much larger vote in that house if different language had been used. He affirmed the principle, the Canadian Parliament ought to have the right to deal with this question. After referring to appropriation of the reserves, he came to the Provincial act of 1839, and read the last clause, which he stated was a direct conveyance to the Imperial Government of power to legislate upon the appropriaton of these endowments. The settlement of the Imperial Act of 1840 was regarded as a final one by the Imperial Parliament, and a large portion of the people of this country; and it was evident from an expression in a despatch of the Governor General, that he also regarded that settlement as final, he having stated that he regretted the question had been opened again. He (Mr. S.) did not think that it became this house in such circumstances, to threaten the Imperial Government with collision, should they refuse to repeal their act. He condemned the principle of threatenings, and stated that he had seen quite enough of evil resulting from it.—Whatever might be the intentions of the government with respect to threatening, (and they had stated, that they had no hostile intentions,) the language of the resolutions remained a threat.—Except for that language he would have supported the resolutions. He did not believe this the time to express any opinion upon Church and State, the final disposition of the Clergy Reserves not having yet arrived.

Dr. ROLPH at the beginning, and at other times in the course of his speech, was not distinctly audible in the reporter's gallery. He remarked upon the despatches of Sir J. S. Pakington and declared them to be an outrage upon the public opinion of this Province. As the matter stood Canada had three courses—first, they might legislate by bill—second, by an address stating what they intended to do with the Reserves, while asking the power to legislate—and third, by an address simply demanding the power to legislate. This last course had been adopted by the Government, and he believed it was the wisest, as it would be the most likely to be successful. If we said at once that we desired to secularize the Reserves, our request might be rejected on that ground alone: if we did not say so, we had reason to expect the support of Earl Grey in the House of Lords. He asserted that Canada possessed the right to legislate upon the Reserves, and in support of this view he read from several despatches contained in a recent work of Mr. Lindsay, on the Clergy Reserves, published at the North American office, which he took occasion to say was ably written. He believed that it would be wrong for Canada to do anything which would admit the principle that England had any right to interfere in a Canadian domestic question; (hear, hear,) and to ask her to sanction our views upon the Clergy Reserves, would be to do so. He would only consent to ask for the power to legislate. If the Imperial Government had ratified instead of disallowing the Canadian act of 1839, there might have been some plea for such language as he had heard used on this question, and saw in the despatch of Sir J. S. Pakington. The Imperial Government disallowed the Canadian act on the ground that it was unconstitutional. He read from a despatch of Lord John Russell, to Mr. C. P. Thompson, in 1839, in which Lord John stated, referring to the Clergy Reserves:—"To this bill the royal assent could not have lawfully been given until it had laid for thirty days before Parliament. It was not until the 15th of August that I received from the Lieut. Governor the document necessary to fulfil the constitutional act of 1791. It was therefore impossible that the bill should be finally enacted by the Queen in Council until the commencement of the Parliamentary session of 1840. But had this difficulty not arisen there were other motives which would effectually have prevented the acceptance of this measure by Her Majesty. Parliament delegates to the local legislature the right of appropriating the Clergy Reserves and the effect of the bill is to re-transfer this duty from the local legislature to parliament, with a particular restriction. 'I am advised by the law officers of the crown that this is an unconstitutional proceeding. It is certainly an unusual and inconvenient one. Her Majesty cannot assume that parliament will accept this delegated office, and if it should not be so accepted the confirmation of the bill would be productive of serious prejudice and of no substantial advantage. It would postpone indefinitely the settlement of a question which it much concerns the welfare of this province to bring to a close; besides I cannot admit that there exist in this country greater facilities than in Upper Canada for the adjustment of this controversy; on the contrary the provincial legislature will bring to the decision of it an extent of accurate information, as to the wants and general opinions of society in that country, in which parliament is unavoidably deficient. For all these reasons Her Majesty will decline giving Her assent to this bill."—The hon. member after reading the above extract, went on to contend, that after the disallowance of the Canadian act, the power which that act delegated reverted to the Canadian legislature; and that it was an arbitrary and unconstitutional interference with Canadian rights for the imperial parliament to pass an act of its own to control a Canadian domestic question. He called special attention to the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, that the Canadian act of 1839 was unconstitutional, on account of its attempting to make a retransfer of a delegated right. He read from a despatch of Lord Glenelg in support of this view; and among other extracts the following:—"I think therefore, that to withdraw from the Canadian to the Imperial Legislature the question respecting the Clergy Reserves would be an infringement of the cardinal principle of colonial government, which forbids parliamentary interference except in submission to an evident and well established and necessity." He characterized the imperial act of 1840 as a most obnoxious one; and argued that for the reason stated in the despatch which he had read, it ought to be repealed. (Mr. Smith said Lord John Russell introduced it.) Yes, and he (Dr. R.) was sorry to say, and to his disgrace, after the language which he had used in the despatch which he had just read. No legislation can be paramount to truth, and he remembered the exclamation of John Locke—"That is a strange right that in the exercise becomes a wrong." Another philosopher has said "that a legal right sometimes becomes by its exercise a moral wrong, and the wrong might be so great as to override the law." But a much better authorized teacher had in words that had become a maxim among Christians asked whether it was better to serve God or man. The Imperial government might no doubt ordain many things—that we should speak English—or should go into the Legislative Council on all fours. But we were here two millions of people—two millions of christians, with the bible, that charter of freedom, in our hands and able with that guide to set at nought this right to do wrong, to talk as we pleased, and to walk upright like other men. Now it was a well acknowledged right that the mother country should not tax the colonies, without their consent, and if a tax were imposed on every bushel of exported wheat, even if it were so raised for the regulation of trade, Canada would at least require that the amount should be spent for the government of the country. But what was the difference between the taking of one seventh on the value of all the lands in the province, and appropriating one-seventh of all the lands themselves without the consent of the people, and for other purposes than those of government. He contended that these Reserve lands could not legally be thus appropriated. In opposition to the hon. member for South York, he held that the Reserves were the property of the country; and this had been the opinion of Lord Glenelg, as appeared from his despatches to the Governor of U. Canada. The lands belonged to the country under the constitutional charter, and caring nothing for conservative "hear, hears," he would make his appeal to an enlightened country, he did not doubt, with success. But he did not stand merely upon this constitutional right, for he went back to the greater authorities of Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights; and he had an authority which laid it down that when Englishmen left their native land to settle a plantation, they carried with them just so much of British law as was to be found in those Charters and in the Common law; so that the first thing they did when they arrived on new territory was to agree upon the laws by which they would be governed. The Corcyrians, when taunted with being only a colony, replied—"it is true we are attached to the Parent State; but when we left Corinth we left as freemen to enjoy the same rights as we had at home." It was so with British Colonists, and he was proud to see that spirit infused into these resolutions. Colonists had a right in the same spirit to ask for the repeal of the 3d and 4th Vic., and this on a great many grounds, which he proceeded to give. It had been said by some, especially the hon member for Kent, that we should pass a bill and go on our knees to ask to have it passed; but the hon. Attorney General had well asked in reply what would be done if the Imperial Government did not pass that bill? The hon. member for Kent had stammered at first, when called on for his reply; but at last he said that in that case he would agitate England, Ireland and Scotland.—Yes, agitate England, Ireland and Scotland, in favour of religious liberty in Canada! Fancy the hon. member, with a bundle of *Globes* under his arm, agitating the three Kingdoms on such a ground as this. Here the hon. member gave an amusing account of the way Mr. Brown's agitation would be received respectively in the three Kingdoms, contending that nothing could be more opposed to common sense than to hope by agitation in England to put an end to the State support of the Church, when it was well known that the dissenters could not obtain their own rights, and when from Ireland to India the Government kept up some favored church, so that military duty was required to be performed by British soldiers, under pain of the lash, in honor of the Idol Juggernaut. Was it to England then that any man could go, with the hope of successfully agitating such a subject as this? In every country of Europe the Government had attempted to establish for itself a kind of theocracy, by which they gain the sanction of Heaven to aid them in the government of the earth. It was this system which had contributed more than anything else to drive European emigrants to our shores. He united with all other Canadians to bring these emigrants to our shores. Let Canada be really the home of the emigrant. Let him satisfy his hunger by cultivating her magnificent fields, or aiding in her noble improvements; but let it not be forgotten that they had other wants, and let them find here refuge alike from civil and religious tyranny—from the legislation of the European continent—from the legislation of Great Britain—even from our own legislation, if that legislation were unjust. He again turned to the principle that there could be no just taxation without the consent of the people taxed, and held that to take away this key stone of the arch would be to destroy the arch itself. It might be said by those in favor of these reserves that they only asked for a little supremacy, but let it be remembered that the axe only asked for enough wood to make itself a handle; but that having obtained that, it was able to prostrate the tallest forests. The people of England, and especially of Scotland, were resolutely determined to keep the right of legislation on ecclesiastical matters within their own limits. In Canada nothing more was asked for than the same right.—The same rights and the same privileges were required for the Canadian as for the larger Parliament of Great Britain—the moth wanted air as much as the man—and "the poor beetle that we tread upon feels just as keen a pang as what a giant does." Canadians in like manner would lament the obsequies of their liberties with as much keenness as the greatest nation which the earth had known. It had been said that Canadians wanted nationality—we had St. Andrew's, Societies, Saint George's Societies, and St. Patrick's Societies; but no Society which recalled to us our Canadian nationality. In the neighboring States they had a national jubilee which united all the citizens together. Here we ought to have a similar jubilee to celebrate the proclamation of our Great Charter by Governor Simcoe, when he said, "I have brought you a Constitution—not an experimental Constitution; but one that has been tried and acted on—the very image and transcript of that Great Britain." Canadians were once children and hardly walked; then they began to run; lastly they undertook to climb. To-day they possessed steamboats and ships as noble as those which floated on the Thames, Clyde, Shannon, and shortly we should have railroads still more magnificent than those of England. Canada came of age when she entered the Crystal Palace and by his side stood the distinguished agriculturalist who had gained the colonial prize for agriculture in a colonial empire. All this progress Canada was ready to make in connection with the British empire; but in proportion as the advance was mighty, in that proportion she had a right to demand liberty to legislate upon all local subjects. Sir John Pakington in the House of Lords had complained that he was overwhelmed with business. He could well believe it, when part of his duty was to look over the ecclesiastical concerns of Canada. He would call upon England to relieve us from this dictation, because Englishmen once had a Parliament which found it necessary to resist the despotism of the crown—upon Scotland, because Scotchmen must remember that they once had Lords of the articles who were their Downing street—upon Irishmen, because they could not help remembering that till incorporated with the British Parliament, their legislation was overridden by distant authority. As a Canadian he boldly asked for this liberty—as an Englishman he would be proud to give it.

Mr J. A. MCDONALD said that the hon. member who had just sat down had favored the House with a mass of verbiage; but without one single acorn of sense. He now called the attention of the hon. gentleman to a part of the subject, which he had sedulously avoided—he meant the resolution of Mr. Brown which pointed out what was to be done with this property when the control of it was obtained. Why not tell the people of England, as one honest man would tell another what they meant to do with the property? The reason was that they knew a motion to secularize the Reserves would not be passed in that House, and in order that they might keep their places they still continued to maintain the affair in a position, which enabled them to keep it before the country. Now the hon. member declared that the Act of Victoria was unconstitutional, and yet he scoffed at the idea of passing an act of our own Parliament against it. Now if this Imperial act were, as be said, unconstitutional, how could there be any objection to pass an act in opposition to it? If the imperial act was unconstitutional, that act was void, and could never be enforced with the hon. members opposite at the head of the Government, and Canadian Judges on the bench sworn to observe the laws. The hon. member by proving, if he had proved, the Imperial act unconstitutional had cut away all the ground on which he stood to oppose legislation by bill. Now he took it that the early settlement by Geo. III was one that the British authorities of that day had a just right to make. The hon. gentleman indeed said that the lands belonged to the people of Canada; but how vain and futile an opinion was this! Was the whole of this vast country from the St. Lawrence to Hudson Bay the property of the few people, who first settled it? Were the four or five men who first settled in New Zealand the proprietors of the entire Island? Or were they not the proprietors of just so much land as they had grants for, and no more? From this point he went on to answer the arguments of the hon. member against the constitutionality of the act of 1840, especially that one arising out of the agitation that this grant was in the nature of taxation. This he said was a perfect failure, for if one grant was taxation, so must every other grant of land be too. The assertion that these lands were not vested right he treated as equally futile, for the grant by statute was the best assurance by which any man could hold his property. He re-asserted that the opposition caused by the 3rd and 4th Vic. was not felt till called up by way of a counter-irritant after the windows of the Parliament House were broken. Then turning to the resolution which spoke of collision he said that however some gentlemen had prudently explained the word, the President of the Council with his usual frankness had given it its true intention; for the hon. member had boldly declared that he would fight for it. But what was very remarkable was that this fighting was to be done in favor of something, which was heartily opposed by some of these hon. gentlemen themselves, at a very recent period. The hon. Solicitor General (East) had, in the words read the other night, loudly declared that he was against the secularization of the Reserves; but he had changed his opinion. He had scarce got a place, when he did so, and though of course that had nothing to do with it, it was a remarkable coincidence, and reminded him of the words of the poet:—

"What makes all doubtful doctrine clear,
'Tis just six hundred pounds a year,
And what will make that false one more
Which was most clearly true before,
Why just another hundred more."

Here Mr. McDonald ridiculed the voluntary principle, which he said if it meant anything meant that every man should support his own religious teacher by his own means; but if so, the Indians and heathen ought to support their own missionaries, and those worthy people in the Kingston Penitentiary ought to be allowed to pay for their clergymen out of their own resources. He for his part was in favor of endowment, and of all the churches having an equal share and if there was not now enough unappropriated land in these reserves to endow all alike, he would take enough crown lands to do so. He then began to read from a letter of Mr. Cameron in 1850, in which that gentleman said he looked on the then ministry "with disgust" for not settling the Reserves by bill, which might have been passed, and "which would have received the Royal assent." He supposed the hon. member must now feel the like disgust for himself; and if not, the Reformers of Leeds and elsewhere would soon begin to be disgusted. But of all changes in opinion he most regretted that of the hon. Provincial Secretary, and and with sorrow felt now that the entire ministry were leagued together to destroy the character of this property. And who were the people who incited them to destroy it? Why just those who were for attacking every ecclesiastical institution throughout the Province.

Mr. HINCKS asked what the hon. member did with the Jesuits estates?

Mr. MCDONALD would maintain every institution founded on law or the spirit of law. As he understood it, the Jesuit estates had become reinvested in the crown, because the order which owned them had ceased to exist.

Mr. CHAUVEAU, alluding to the taunts which had been addressed to him on account of former votes, asked whether hon. gentlemen opposite had not also changed their minds; and as to the farther taunt that that the ministry were not ready to declare their opinion as to what would be done for the future, he said that as the hon. member for Montmorenci had not declared what he would do, he could not blame any one else. With regard to one of his speeches, he said he had been intemperate, and asking whether he would be forever opposed to the secularization of the Reserves and he said distinctly no; but that he would be ready to yield to the opinion of the people of Upper Canada. As to another speech, it was made when the subject was new to the members from Lower Canada; and he had voted last year for an address such as he was going to vote for that night. But the question was not merely as to this matter of the Reserves, as distinct from the general policy of the country. The true question was whether the whole Reform party should be broken up on this difficulty—whether the Lower Canadians should go and servilely beg for the aid of gentlemen opposite who had taunted him that night, had long governed by a paltry majority of two, and that majority attained by corruption; and who had threatened rebellion at a time, when in the greatest difficulty the Reformers of U. C. had nobly stood by their allies of Lower Canada? Mr. Chauveau then defended the resolutions with arguments similar to those already used on that side of the question. He went from that to a speech made by the hon. member for Monmorenci in Upper Canada, in 1849, in which that hon. member had declared that he had found the necessity of being a party man, instead of a "loose fish," remarking that he had since become a "loose fish" again! The hon. member, however, had not stated what he would himself do with the Reserves, and he supposed his address was known in case of any new combinations. As he was said to be about to join the tory party, Mr. Chauveau read a piece of poetry with which Mr. Cauchon had formerly adorned his speech, in which the tories were treated very scurvily. He afterwards spoke of the religious institutions of Lower Canada, where he said children of all faiths were instructed, without one parent having ever removed a child on account of his faith being interfered with. The religious unanimity, however, of L. Canada proceeded from the fact, that there had never been men in it who could write and scribble in newspapers such articles as had been read in that House (by Mr. McKenzie) the preceding night. In allusion to a remark of Mr. Gamble quoting the story of the Puritans, "Resolved that the earth belongs to the Saints,"—"Resolved that we are the Saints." He said that the latter resolution had been much amended. First it was resolved that the Saints were the church of England; then that they were the churches of England and Scotland; then those of England, Scotland, Rome and the Methodists were the Saints. Now one farther amendment was asked for, to make all the people of Canada the Saints. It was no great matter after all. The Catholic institutions were in no respect like these Reserves, and Lower Canadians need not be alarmed for them; since he recollected that the same thing had been said with respect to to King's College, which after all was changed from the first destination of its funds by conservative hands.

Mr. CAUCHON began by recalling the fact that the man, who always was the first to stand up for the government in that House was the hon. member for St. Maurice, a gentleman whose mouth the government for their own sakes ought to stop. He here referred to the facts that Mr. Turcotte had once said that the man who accepted an office from the government was seven degrees below, not zero, but something he could not name; yet he afterwards took office; and then upon another occasion he had declared that if the lumber trade did not pay he would take to politics. Again, that he had accepted office under the Conservatives; and had since accepted another office of £75 a year, which it was true, was small; but then every man had his own price. Since that it appeared that he had got £300, and he presumed that it was this, which had induced him to be so earnest in the support of the government. If to-day, he said, £375 were placed on one side of the House, and £400 on the other, he would not venture to say to which side that gentleman would turn. Now he dared any one to stand up and say that he had ever got anything for his opinions, and it was known that he sacrificed a lucrative office for his opinions. He therefore did complain that a man, who in this respect at least, could boast of standing high, should whenever he got up be exposed to insult from such a person as the honorable member opposite. Opposing the use of the word "collision" in the resolutions he said that the word being now too strong, it was represented that the collision was to be only a paper collision—not like a steamboat collision, when one to-day ran the other down; but merely friction of a piece of paper. Then turning to Mr Christie, whom he called the "ghie" of the administration, he said that he did not consider that tie a principle, for that a little wetting would dissolve it immediately. He again gave his views of the socialism of the Clear-Grits friends of the ministry, which be found in their own press. He then explained that he was a party man to the extent of sacrificing minor considerations; but he left his party, when he found that it was opposed to his view of great principles. He farther accused Mr. Chauveau of being angry because he was not made Solicitor General in 1848; of having a dream that the Administration would not stand; of voting for representation based on population in opposition to the government; and of speaking against the secularization of the Clergy Reserves at a time when he could not fail to have understood them. He had always voted to bring back the Reserves, and would do so still; but he would not vote to say that he would come into collision with England if she did not please us.

Mr MERRITT had heard this question discussed since 1833 but never before had he seen so much personal ill feeling manifested as during the last three days. He was in favor of having the reserves applied for promoting religion, but the manner would be by supporting education. Give education, and religion will follow. He would ask for the power to legislate upon this question. The Jesuits' estates were appropriated for education, and the Clergy Rererves would be appropriated for the same thing, and then there would be no jealousy.

Mr. TURCOTTE spoke in French, and attacked Mr. Cauchon. He accused him of being actuated by motives of disappointment in his opposition to the ministry. He had refused the assistant Secretaryship and £600 a year, in the hope of getting a portfolio and a larger salary. He had made use of a little manœuvres to induce the belief in Upper Canada that he was going to lead a party of the Canadians which would overturn the ministry. The man who had been guilty of the paltry intrigues of the hon. member for Montmorenci,—intrigues which amounted to political dereliction of character, was not the person to make accusations against him(Mr. T.) He denied the accusations of corruption made by Mr. Cauchon.

Mr. EGAN spoke in a low voice but was understood to say that he objected to the strong phraseology of the resolutions of the ministry. He wanted to know the intentions of the ministry respecting the rights of the incumbents, and put a question to the ministry to learn their intentions.

Mr. MORIN said he could not pronounce upon the details of a measure not before them, but of course justice would be done to all parties.

Mr. HINCKS said a few words to the same effect.

Mr. CAMERON said he had never been in favour of respecting the rights of the incumbents.

Mr. EGAN made some general remarks upon the subject before the House, and concluded by saying he would move that the word "collision" be struck out of the resolutions of the ministry.

Mr. VIGER was entirely inaudible.

Mr. MCDONALD of Cornwall, generally supported the resolution of the ministry and contended at some length that the Clergy Reserves had been in the last degree injurious to the best interests of the province. He did not believe that the language of the resolutions was too strong, and he would object to having the language modified.

Mr. ROBINSON made some remarks and concluded by saying that he would vote for the first resolutions of the hon. member for Kent.

Mr. BROWN rose to speak.

Mr. HINCKS objected to the hon. member's speaking on a point of order.

After some conversation Mr. Brown said the rule of the House should be observed.

Mr. WRIGHT (West York) argued that the settlement of 1840 had been regarded as final by the people of Upper Canada, and he spoke from an extended knowledge of the people. The late agitation had been got up for serving the selfish ends of a few politicians, and not because of any feeling on the country, against the present disposition of the reserves. He was not in favour of diverting them from the purposes of religion.

Mr. SHAW made a few remarks against the resolutions of the ministry; but said that he would not offer the government any factious opposition upon any measure they might propose.

Mr. BROWN'S first resolution was put and lost.

YEAS.—Messrs. Badgley, Boulton, Brown, Burnham, Christie of Gaspé, Crawford, Dixon, Fergusson, Gamble, LeBoutillier, Macdonald of Kingston, Malloch, McDougall, Papineau, Ridout, Robinson, Seymour, Shaw, Smith of Frontenac, Stevenson, Wilson, and Wright of West Riding York.—22.

NAYS.—Messrs. Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of Wentworth, Clapham, Attorney General Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Egan, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Langton, LaTerrière, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, McDonald of Cornwall, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Mattice, McLachlin, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Paige, Patrick, Poulette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, Sanborn, Short, Sicotte, Stuart, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, Viger, White, Wright of East Riding York, and Young.—54.

Second resolution put and lost, yeas 5, nays 71.
Third resolution, yeas 3, nays 73.
Fourth resolution same division.

Mr. HINCKS in replying stated that this debate had been characterized with more personal attack and crimination than any previous debate which he remembered, and that he much regretted it, as it was important that there should have been a deliberate discussion and expression of opinions on this important subject. For the information of gentlemen from Lower Canada he read from the journals of the House the history of the legislation upon this subject in Upper Canada, and shewed that for a long series of years the House of Assembly had repeatedly demanded the secularization of the Clergy Reserves. He contended that the agitation had never ceased, and that it was admitted even by the conservatives that the present settlement could not stand. He believed it would be impossible to arrive at any settlement short of secularization that could prevent agitation. The hon. member for Kingston had characterized the resolutions as being both "insolent and impotent," and much had been said against the unfortunate word "collision." He did not attach to the word collision the importance which hon. gentlemen had done; and he could solemnly assert, that he had never intended to use it in such sense. He stated that he would have no objection to take that word out. (Laughter and ironical cheers from the opposition, and Mr. Smith suggested that the Inspector General had better substitute "delusion.") Mr. H. continued to remark upon the word "collision", and contended that he should not be doing his duty to himself, his friends, or his colleagues if he persisted in maintaining it. He went on to reply generally to the debate, and concluded by stating that the course which they had adopted was the best and most likely to be successful—and that was the opinion of a distinguished member of the imperial parliament, whose opinion was entitled to weight.

Mr. ROSE replied at length. In the course of his remarks stated that as the ministry avowed it was their intention to secularize the Clergy Reserves, all who voted for the ministerial resolutions must necessarily support that principle, and and by their votes would pledge themselves to it. (Cries of yes and no.)

The first of Mr. Hincks' resolutions put and carried.

YEAS.—Messrs. Brown, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Chauveau, Christie of Wentworth, Clapham, Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Egan, Ferguson, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Langton, Laterriere, Laurin, Leblanc, Lemieux, McDonald de Cornwall, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Mattice, McLaughlin, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Paige, Papineau, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Richards, Rolph, Rose, Sanborn, Short, Sicotte, Taché, Terrill, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, White, Wright of East Riding York, and Young.—55.

NAYS.—Messrs. Badgley, Boulton, Burnham, Christie of Gaspé, Crawford, Dixon, Gamble, LeBoutillier, McDonald of Kingston, Malloch, Macdougall, Ridout, Robinson, Seymour, Shaw, Smith of Frontenac, Stevenson, Stuart, Viger, Wilson, and Wright of West Riding York.—21.

A long discussion arose before the resolution was put.

House adjourned at two o'clock, A. M.

PLANTAGENET WATER.

☞ MAKE HASTE—MAKE HASTE.—Now is the time to get your winter supplies of Plantagenet Water. Orders are pouring in from the States, and the rule at the establishment is "first come, first served." Those parties, therefore, who neglect to get their supplies now, may have to wait for a long time, and perhaps then find themselves *a little too late.* There is a regular rush from the States. Those who began to take the water last fall have come back with a crowd of their friends, and the difficulty bye and bye will be to satisfy the overwhelming demand. *This is the best time of the year to get Plantagenet Water.* It will keep any time, and get the better for keeping. A few gallons are worth all the medicine in the world, and the better it is known, the higher it is appreciated. Lay in your supplies, then, or it may probably be too late. Mind, it is going off in hogsheads to the States. The following are places where it can be procured:—Plantagenet Water Depot, 4 Place d'Armes, Montreal; W C Schneider, Esq., Carrillon; Alex. St. Denis, Point Fortune; Mr. Laflamme, Lachine; also at Bytown and Quebec, and all parts of the United States.
Sold at No. 4 Place d'Armes, Montreal.
August 17. 140

LOW MOOR
IRON COMPANY,
YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND.
REPRESENTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS BY
WM. BAILEY LANG,
9 LIBERTY SQUARE, BOSTON.

Spring Importations.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from Britain, ex "Ottawa," "Caledonia," "Actæon", "Great Britain," "City of Hamilton," &c., &c., their usual assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS.
—Also, from the American Markets,—
A Large and well-assorted STOCK of BROWN SHEETINGS, "Atlantic," "Appleton", and "Amaskeag," brands.
Cotton Yarn
Bleached Shirtings
Shirting Stripes
Ticks
Kentucky Jeans
Fancy Cassimeres
Satinets, &c., &c.
All of which will be offered on reasonable terms
GILMOUR & CO.,
9 St. Sacrament Street.
May 10. 60

PIANO TUNING.

PIANOS TUNED on the shortest notice by
F. OLIVER,
No. 29 St. Louis Street.
July 15. 117

THE MONTREAL HERALD
And Daily Commercial Gazette

Is Published Daily, during the six business months of the year, viz: from 1st of May to the 31st of October; and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, during the Winter months, when the Navigation is closed.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Herald, £1 10s., payable half-yearly, in advance.
Weekly Herald, in Clubs of Seven, Five Shillings per annum; Single Subscribers, Five Shillings for Ten Months.
No Letter taken out of the Post Office, unless it is pre-paid.

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Six lines and under, 1st insertion, 2s 6d, and 7½d for each subsequent insertion.
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Over ten lines 4d per line for the 1st insertion, and 1d per line for each subsequent insertion.

YEARLY RATES.

One Square not to exceed 25 lines £12 10s, with the privilege of changing it occasionally.
Half Square not to exceed 12 lines £6 15s, with the same privileges.
Professional and other Cards not exceeding, seven lines, £3 per annum.
No Advertisement to be considered by the year unless it is previously agreed upon between the parties.
The privilege of Yearly Advertisers will be confined to their regular business, and all other Advertisements such as Auction Sales, Houses to Let, Dissolution of Partnerships, Legal Notices, Ships, &c., will be charged extra.
Notices of Deaths, containing an invitation to attend the Funeral, to be charged 2s. 6d.
All Notices of Births and Marriages, 1s. 3d. each.
Regular Advertisers, and all others sending communications, or requiring Notices designed to call attention to Lectures, Soirees, Concerts, or any public entertainments, all Notices of Private Associations—every Notice designed to call attention to private enterprise, calculated or intended to promote individual interest, can only be inserted in the Editorial columns, with the understanding that it is to be paid for.
N.B.—All Orders for the insertion or discontinuance of Advertisements, must be in writing, a Book being kept in the Office for parties, calling personally, in which to enter their orders—verbal orders cannot be recognized.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1852.

☞ **For Parliamentary Debates, See First Page.**

Notice to Yearly Advertisers.

We beg to intimate to such of our yearly advertisers, who have been in the habit of exceeding the limits of their agreements, that, in future, we will make an extra charge for all such excess.—We find many of our yearly customers, who pay for a square of twenty-five lines, occupying double that space, and changing their advertisements every other day. This we cannot afford. We would refer our yearly advertisers, and others, who may wish to advertise by the year, to the terms, &c., over our editorial head.

We learn from Quebec that the Hon. John Young has resigned his seat in the Cabinet. The ground of his resignation is said to be his dissent from the quasi protective commercial policy adopted by his colleagues.

The *Rochester Advertiser* says:—"Mr. Hincks of the Canadian Parliament, thinks the best way to obtain reciprocity in the trade with the States, is to close their canals against our vessels. This would make the Buffalonians laugh, whatever face our neighbors at Oswego might put on."

The comparatively slow rate of increase in the tolls on our St. Lawrence Canals, speaks volumes as to the course of the Western trade. It is every year passing more and more into the hands of our neighbors. Oswego, Ogdensburgh, and other ports, are acquiring the trade we ought to enjoy. The policy of the Government, we hope, will be to counteract this tendency, and by encouraging foreign vessels to pass down our St. Lawrence Canals, to bring the trade to our doors. The most effectual means, it appears to us, would be to levy on all American vessels passing downwards through the Welland Canal, the full tolls of the whole line of Canals to Montreal. By this means the Welland Canal would cease to be a subsidiary feeder to the Oswego Canal and the Ogdensburgh Railway, and become a veritable conductor to our Ships, our Canals, and our Railroads.—*Montreal Pilot.*

This "weak invention" would scarcely restore the gravity of the Buffalonians. It is not by shutting, or impeding the navigation of, the Welland Canal, to our American neighbors, that we can hope to attract the western trade, from Oswego and Ogdensburgh, into our channels; but by cheapening and improving those channels.—The *Pilot's dodge* might injure Oswego and Ogdensburgh and benefit Buffalo, while it reduced, by one-half, our present receipts from the Welland Canal—nay, it might even provoke Jonathan into building a rival Canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario, within his own territory—but it would not induce one vessel to "pass down our St. Lawrence Canals," which would not equally have done so before resorting to so foolish and illiberal an attempt at coercion. We might, with as much reason and probability of profit, as well insist upon every subscriber to the *Herald* paying for a daily advertisement in our columns, whether he required it or not.

We had lately occasion to point out the plausible sophistry, by which our contemporary, the *Montreal Witness*, sought to turn the tables upon *real* liberty of conscience, and advocate the *sham* principle of prohibiting, by law, *to all*, what a conscientious *few*, rightly or wrongly, religiously objected to and refrained from. The following just and reasonable remarks we find in a late excellent article, on "The Sabbatarian movement," in the *Toronto Leader*:—

In addition to a direct invasion of the personal liberty of the subject we are threatened with the arresting of all correspondence by the stoppage of the mails and the closing of the post offices on Sundays. In this case the Sabbatarian argument is more plausible, but it will not for a moment stand the test of criticism. It is said, and said truly, that we have no right to compel any man against his conscientious dictates of duty to perform Sunday labor in the Postal Department. We not only accept this position: we are prepared to defend it; but we deny the consequences sought to be drawn from it. In this country of *free labor* no man is placed under compulsion in the disposal of his labor. There can be no compulsion except where labor is reduced to a condition of slavery. Here every man's labor is free. In the Postal department we accept none but volunteers. They know the conditions on which they enter that branch of the public service; and no one asks a conscientious Sabbatarian to violate his convictions of duty by accepting a post which his peculiar creed forbids him to fill. As Quakers are exempted from those obligations of military duty which are imposed on the rest of the community, so we never press against their will Sabbatarians into the postal service. We shall not malign them by supposing them base enough to offer as volunteers. Seeing that we never compel them to enter this service, and that their conscientious convictions of duty never permit them to beg an opportunity of giving a practical lie to their professions, it follows that there cannot be, at any time, a single Sabbatarian in the entire Postal Department, from the stage-driver upwards. If they be wrong in their views of Sunday and its requirements, they are not responsible to the Sabbatarians nor to any human tribunal for their opinions and conduct.

Upper Canada Provincial Agricultural Show.—The Hon. Malcolm Cameron, Minister of Agriculture, arrived in Montreal on Sunday morning, *en route*, we understand, for the great Agricultural Show, to be held, at Toronto, if our memory is correct, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next. We cannot speak with certainty as to the days of the Exhibition, for the usual courtesy of an invitation has not been extended to the *Herald* this year; and although we have just spent some time in searching the following Upper Canada papers, we have failed to discover any editorial notice or advertisement of the Show:—*Kingston News*, 18th Sept., *Toronto Globe*, 18th, *Colonist*, 17th and 18th, *Patriot*, 17th, and *Hamilton Spectator*, 17th Sept.

Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad.—We yesterday paid a visit to the new works opposite the city, belonging to this road, and were glad to notice that they were so near completion. The pier from the land on the other side of the river is nearly complete, and the rails are laid down for a considerable distance over it, from the island known as Moffatt's Island. The wood work of the pier, extending 2000 feet further into the river, is nearly finished, and the whole work will be ready in a short time. The ferry boat only took eight minutes to cross from the new pier to the wharf. A saving of one hour in crossing, and twenty minutes in returning, will be effected by this last improvement of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company. The new piers extend 4000 feet into the St. Lawrence, and are built in a substantial manner. The President, B. Brewster, Esq., and several Directors, were inspecting the works while we were there.

Montreal Horticultural Society.

On Thursday last, the Annual Exhibition of the Society was held in the grounds of Mr. Guilbault, in Sherbrooke Street, where the different articles were shewn to great advantage, by the judicious arrangements made for their reception. A spacious tent, of nearly 100 feet in length, with four tables, gave ample room for showing the flowers and fruit; and the grass walks in the vicinity were appropriated for displaying the vegetables—the attractions of the shew were diversified by promenading through the grounds, visiting the collection of animals, poultry, &c. The whole scene was enlivened by the untiring efforts of Mr. Oliver and his band of the 20th, who played a choice selection of pieces throughout the afternoon. A large number of the junior visitors amused themselves with the very complete gymnastic apparatus erected by Mr. Guilbault, which afforded much amusement.

The show itself indicated a marked improvement in almost every specimen presented since the last. The dahlias of Messrs. Cockburn & Brown would compete favorably with any collection. The splendid pine apple, in a perfect state of ripeness, which occupied a prominent place at the entrance, was from the pinery of H. Atkinson, Esq., of Quebec. This is the first, we believe, ever exhibited in Canada. The Hon. J. Molson exhibited an India rubber tree of 28 feet in height; also, a wax plant, covering trellis work of 15 feet height. The Hon J. Leslie presented a collection of 20 varieties of feuschias.

The collection of annuals, comprising 30 varieties of salpiglossis, valso, phlox, verbenas, asters, &c., was from the Hon. J. Young. Dahlias, in fine perfection, were from the same individual.

For the prizes for grapes, there were a large number of competitiors. Those from H. Atkinson, Esq., Quebec, were considered the finest specimens, and received the first prize. Fine bunches were shewn by Messrs. Lunn, Muir, Torrance, Morris and others.

Several fine floral designs were exhibited by Mr. John Archbold, junr., and by Mr. Lawrence, gardener to D. L. McPherson. Apples, though fine, were not so numerous as last year. Pears and plums were in great profusion. Those from the Rev. Mr. Villeneuve were considered the best. The cultivation of peaches, we should consider, had much increased, judging from the fine specimens shewn. Those from Mr. Jones, of Brockville, were very fine, and deservedly received the first prize. Mr. Torrance and Mr. Lunn exhibited several baskets of peaches grown under glass, which would compare favorably with any we have ever seen. Mrs. Mills' gardener, Mr. Ferguson, received a prize for a box of very superior honey, as did also Mr. Ferres, of Sorel. The latter gentleman, as usual, exhibited a great variety of flowers and vegetables, showing he was no tyro in horticultural pursuits. In the vegetable department, great improvement was manifest, both in the new varieties and quality of those presented for competition. Mr. Clarke exhibited 3 Canada squashes, weighing, respectively, 120lb, 121lb and 112lb, each.

Indian corn, in great variety, was shewn by Mr. Thayer; as were also varieties of squashes. Mr. Gwilliaum Chatelle presented very good specimens of melons, pumpkins, cabbages, &c. Mr. Lawrence, of Brockville, exhibited savoys, for which he received a prize; as also for beets, carrots and parsnips. The collection of vegetables of Mr. Davidson were worthy of every commendation. Mr. Weeks, gardener to J. Rose, Esq., received a prize for tomatoes. Mr. Sheriff Boston presented celery, turnips and carrots, which were considered very good. The prize for best cauliflowers was awarded to Mr. Deschamps, who appears to be always very successful in the cultivation of this vegetable.

Mr. Shepherd, seedsman to the Agricultural Society, exhibited a collection of 80 varieties of garden and flower seeds, which had been saved with great care, and appeared as perfect as any seed we have seen imported; indeed, we see no reason for resorting to other markets for seeds, if such fine specimens as those presented by Mr. Shepherd can be raised here.

The sad calamity which destroyed a portion of our city by fire, included in its ravages several highly cultivated gardens belonging to members. This, no doubt, prevented as much competition as usual; but still we were glad to observe a marked improvement in all the horticultural products exhibited, and the Society has every reason to congratulate itself on the success which has attended this, its Sixth Annual Exhibition.

We have been favored with the following list:

Judges—The Rev. M. Villeneuve, Mr. Jas. Cooper and the Gardener of P. Holland, Esq.

For Bouquets, Wreaths, &c.
1st prize—Mr. J. Holden, gardener to John Torrance, Esq
2nd prize—Mr. W. Faris of Sorel.
3rd do —Mr. C. Hugall, gardener to W. Lunn, Esq.

For Side Table Fan Bouquets.
1st prize—Mr. J. Archibold, gardner to the Hon. J. Young.

For Floral Design.
1st prize—Mr. J. Archibold, jun,
2nd do —Mr. Thomas Lawrence, gardener to D. L. M'Pherson, Esq.
3rd do —Mr. J. Ferguson, gardener to Mrs. Mills.

For Honey.
1st prize—Mr. J. Ferguson, gardener to Mrs. Mills.
Gratuity to Mr. W. Faris, Sorel.

For Cockscombs.
1st prize—Mr. W. Davidson.
2nd do —Mr. Charles Williams.

For Stocks.
1st prize—Mr. Peter Turner, gardener to the Hon. J. Leslie.

For Salpiglossis.
1st prize—Mr. Archibold.

For Hollyhocks.
1st prize—Mr. C. Hugall.
2nd prize—Mr. J. Archibold.
3rd prize—Mr. Peter Turner.

For Petunias.
1st prize—Mr. C. Hugall.
2nd prize—Mr. H. Clark of Three Rivers.
3rd prize—Mr. Peter Turner.

For Pansies [best dozen.]
1st prize—Mr. H. Clark.

Pansies [best collection.]
1st prize—Mr. H. Clark.

For Asters [best thirty.]
1st prize—Mr. J. Archibold.
2nd prize—Mr. Peter Turner.

Asters [best collection]
1st prize—Mr. J. Archibold.
2nd prize—Mr. Peter Turner.

For Phlox Perennial.
1st prize—Messrs. Cockburn & Brown, Cote des Neiges Nursery.
2nd prize—Mr. J. Archibold.

For Phlox Annual.
1st prize—Mr. Peter Turner.
2nd prize—Mr. J. Archibold.

For Balsams.
2nd prize—Mr. Peter Turner.

For Verbenas.
1st prize—Mr. Peter Turner.

For the best dozen.
1st prize—Messrs. Cockburn and Brown.

For Dahlias (best 18.)
1st prize—Messrs. Cockburn & Brown.
2nd prize—Mr. W. Faris.
3rd prize—Mr. H. Clarke.
4th prize—Mr. J. Archibold.
And a Gratuity to Mr. J. Gorman, gardner to Mr. Sheriff Boston.

For Dahlias (best 12.)
1st prize—Messrs. Cockburn & Brown.
2nd prize—Mr. W. Faris.
3rd prize—Mr. H. Clarke.

For Dahlias (best 6.)
1st prize Messrs. Cockburn & Brown.
2nd prize—Mr. H. Clarke.
And a gratuity to Mr. W. Faris.

For Dahlias (best 2.)
1st prize—Messrs Cockburn & Brown.
2nd prize—Mr. W. Faris.

For the best collection of Harbaceous Plants.
1st prize—Mr. Peter Turner.

Gratuities were likewise awarded to Mr. Lawrence Quin, gardener to the Hon. J. Molson. for an India Rubber plant and aloes; and to Mr. R. Morris, Chili pines, (Araucaria Imbricata.)

Judges—Hon. Mr. Justice McCord, Mr. S. J. Lyman, and Mr. G. Shepherd.

For Plums.
1st prize—Mr. E. Marchant, Gardener to the Hon. W. Badgley.
2nd prize—Mr. C. Hugall.
3rd prize—Mr. J. Nicholson, Gardener to the Rev. M. Villeneuve.

For the two best flavoured Plums
The prize to J. Thayer, Esq.

For Peaches (open culture.)
1st prize—Mr. S. Jones, of Brockville.
2nd prize—Mr. J. Nicholson.
3rd prize—Mr. J. Holden,

For Peaches (under glass.)
1st prize—Mr. C. Hugall.

For Apples.
1st prize—Mr. C. Hugall.
2nd prize..Mr. J. Archibold.
3rd prize..Mr. J. Ferguson.

For the best dozen.
1st prize..Mr. C. Hugall.
2nd prize..Mr. J. Nicholson.

For Pears (best collection.)
1st prize..Mr. J. Nicholson.
2nd prize..Mr. J. Archibold.
3rd prize..Mr. S. Jones, of Brockville.

For Nectarines (best collection.)
The prize to Mr. C. Hugall.

For Grapes (under glass.)
1st prize—Mr. C. Hugall.

For the two heaviest bunches (open culture.)
1st prize—Mr. Christian Beck.
2nd prize—Mr. L. Quin, gardener to Mrs. Molson.

For the two heaviest bunches of Black Grapes (under glass).
1st prize..Mr. P. Low, gardener to H. Atkinson, Esq., of Quebec.
2nd prize..Mr. C. Hugall.

For the two heaviest bunches White (under glass.)
1st prize..Mr. C. Hugall.
2nd prize..E. Muir, Esq.

For the best basket of various Fruit.
The prize of Mr. C. Hugall.

For Melons.
1st prize..Mr. J. Nicholson.
2nd prize..Mr. J. Ferguson.
3rd prize..J. Thayer, Esq.

For Water Melons.
1st prize..J. Thayer, Esq.
2nd prize..Mr. J. Archibold.
A Gratuity to P. Lowe, gardener to H. Atkinson, Esq., of Quebec, for a Pine Apple, being the first ever exhibited.
A gratuity was also awarded to Messrs. Marchant and T. Lawrence for currants.

Judges—Messrs. C. Hugall, J. Holder, and Mr. Whyttock.

For Cabbages
1st prize..Mr. J. Archbold.
2nd prize..Mr. J. Gleeson.

For Savoys.
1st prize..Mr. J. Lawrence, Brockville.
2nd prize..Mr. J. Nicholson.

For Red Cabbage.
1st prize..Mr. J. Gleeson.
2nd prize..Mr. J. Nicholson.

For Cauliflowers.
1st prize..Mr. J. Deschamps.
2nd prize..Mr. J. Clark.
3rd prize..Mr. W. Davidson.

For Brocoli.
A gratuity to Mr. P. Turner.

For Celery.
1st prize..Mr. J. Ferguson.
2nd prize..Mr. J. Clark.

For Turnips.
1st prize..Mr. J. Archibold.
2nd prize..Mr. E. Marchant.

For Beets
1st prize..Mr. J. Archibold.
2nd prize..Mr. P. Turner.

For Tomatoes.
1st prize..Mr. G. Weeks, gardener to J. Rose, Esqr.
2nd prize..Mr. T. Gleeson.

For Carrots.
1st prize .Mr. W. Davidson.
2nd prize..Mr. W. Faris, of Sorel.

For Parsnips.
1st prize..Mr. W. Faris, of Sorel.
2nd prize..Mr. W. Davidson.

For Onions.
1st prize..Mr. J. Archibold.
2nd prize..Mr. J. Gleeson.

For Egg Pants.
1st prize..Mr. J. Archibold.

For Salsafy.
1st prize..Mr. T. Lawrence
2nd priz..Mr. J. Ferguson.

For Squashes
1st prize. .Mr. G. Chatelle.
2nd prize. J. Thayer, Esq.

For Pumpkins.
1st prize. .Mr. J. Clark.
2nd prize. .Mr. T. Gleeson.

For Vegetable Marrow.
1st prize. .Mr. H. Clark.
2nd prize. .Mr. P. Turner.

HUGH ALLAN, President.
G. H. SMITH, Secretary.

Ogdensburgh Railroad.—In one of its recent financial articles, the Boston *Post* remarks that the Ogdensburgh Railroad is doing a fine business, and that its earnings in the autumn promise to be very large. The most favorable feature, says the *Post*, is the handsome increase of receipts from passengers and local freight. Seven months have passed since January, and there is no doubt that in the year 1853 the Ogdensburgh road will earn enough to pay its expenses, the interest on all its bonds and floating debt. Should its earnings for the next nine months indeed show a corresponding increase above the same months of 1851, as has been exhibited in May, June and July of the present year, it will pay its expenses, interest, and *a dividend besides.*

For Australia.—It will be seen, by the advertisement, that the "Ascutua," 1,000 tons burthen, advertised to leave New York, for Port Philip and Sydney, on the 20th instant, will not sail until the 25th.

We have to thank Henry Thomas, Esq., for a copy of the *London Times* of the 8th inst., the day on which the U. S. Steamer "Pacific"—in which Mr. T. was a passenger—left Liverpool.

We are requested to state that the Train by the Montreal and New York Railroad will, in future, leave at a quarter-past six, A. M., instead of six o'clock.

Important from Yucatan.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 10th inst says—"We have received some private information from Yucatan, stating that a movement is on foot in that state, to apply to the United States for protection and annexation. Some of the leading men in the country are engaged in the movement."

Thomas Bosworth, the English printer of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," has written to the authoress of the work, saying—

"I do not think it right to avail myself of the present defective state of the copyright laws, and to reprint the works of an author, though belonging to another country, (which in my opinion does not alter the principle of the thing at all,) without making him or her a fair remuneration. I beg, therefore, to offer you a 'royalty' of three pence on every copy sold, which I shall have much pleasure in transmitting to you in any way you may request."

Scotch Emigration.—We learn from the London correspondence of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, that from the Highlands of Scotland, where the destitution of the Celtic race had attained a point of chronic famine, no less than 1200 persons have been shipped since June, by the instrumentality of a society formed in London for the purpose. In this case, the repugnance of the people to leave their homes was overcome by arranging that the emigration should take place, not only in entire families, but almost in entire villages. Thus, the numbers have included both sexes and all ages, from the grandfather and grandmother down to the newly-born infant. A clergyman, in whom the parties had been accustomed to place confidence, accompanied each ship, and the whole experiment was conducted more in the German fashion than has been attempted on any other occasion.

LOWER CANADA.

On Wednesday evening His Worship the Mayor,—in the presence of the following gentlemen,—the Hon. Mr. Drummond, Col. Grubb, 66th Regt., Col. Moore, 54th Regt., Hon. G. Pemberton, Hon. R. E. Caron, Hon. Col. Taché, Wm. Gunn, Alexander Bell, Henry LeMesurier, W. Herring, Edw. Burstall, U. J. Tessier, M. P. P., and W. Crawford, M. P. P., Esquires, Col. the Hon. R. Bruce, Col. Thorndyke, R. A., and the officers of the Artillery and Engineers, and several other respectable citizens—waited upon the commandant of the garrison, Colonel Gordon Higgins, at the Royal Artillery Mess House, and presented that gallant officer with a Piece of Plate, accompanied by a complimentary address, expressive of their regret at the termination of his period of service in Canada, and the approaching departure of himself and his estimable lady from Quebec.—The Colonel made a suitable reply to the address expressing that they should always regard as one of the happiest period of their lives, the five years spent here, and returning them his heartfelt thanks for the flattering testimonial of their esteem.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Captain Sleigh has published in the Halifax papers a contradiction to the report of his supposed pecuniary loss from the *Albatross* enterprise. Capt. S. says the expenses of that steamer did not exceed $3,000 per month, and as he did not run her quite two months, the cost did not exceed $6,000, the greatest proportion of which was received in freight and passage money. We are right glad to learn, from a source in every way so reliable, that the gallant proprietor has got out of the affair with so little comparative loss; and we question if there is a man in the colonies who would not have rejoiced at the successful issue of the undertaking.—*Ib.*

UPPER CANADA.

Fire.—Yesterday morning between two o'clock and four our Town suffered the severest fire that it has ever experienced. Six houses on the north side of Wellington street, between Vittoria and Bay streets, with other buildings attached, have been destroyed.—The store of Messrs. Grant and Brothers, Hardware Merchants, Geo. H. Preston, general dealer, with several shops east of these, and the building occupied by the Crown Timber Office are destroyed, and also the large stone dwelling next west of Grant's hardware store, owned by Captain Baker.—The fire originated, it appears, in a back kitchen on the premises of Mr. Preston, and when first discovered could have been subdued had there been a good engine and a supply of water convenient. As it was, the flames spread with fearful rapidity, and but for the unusual calmness while the fire was raging, it is impossible to say where the destruction would have ended. Owing to the praiseworthy exertions of the Upper Town Fire Company, with the small engine they had, and what water was brought by a few carts, Mr. Stewart's residence adjoining the Crown Timber Office was saved, and with the engine from the Barracks and the Lower Town engine, which came before the fire was over, Mr. Robinson's store and residence adjoining Capt. Baker's property on west side were also saved. The books and papers belonging to the Crown Timber Office are all saved. The loss of property is estimated at £3000, of which it is believed £2000 is covered with insured.

The necessity of being better provided with engines and water, and efficient organization for working at fires in this town, was painfully apparent. For want of these, the least hundreds had to look on, unable to render the least assistance, and had the wind rose even to an ordinary light breeze, a great part of the town would have been at the mercy of the flames. We are aware that two first-class engines are being built for the town, but of what value will they be without water?—Let there be no time lost in providing a supply of water as well as engines.

The absolute necessity of making provision to prevent a calamity so awful as that to which the town is hourly liable from fire, must be obvious, and it is to be hoped the Corporation will not neglect to provide for obtaining a supply of water from convenient points.—*Bytown Citizen.*

UNITED STATES.

Dinner to Mr. Baring.—At the Revere House, last evening, a dinner was given to the Hon. Thomas Baring, the distinguished representative of the banking-house of Baring, Brothers & Co., London, at which a number of our principal citizens were present. Mayor Seaver presided, and discharged the duties of his position in a very acceptable manner. He gave a cordial welcome to the honored representative of the mercantile class of England, to which Mr. Baring responded in the most appropriate style. His speech was replete with sentiments of the most friendly character to this country. He passed a warm eulogium upon New England, and the high character of the city and citizens of Boston.

Hon. Edward Everett responded to Mr. Baring's compliments upon the United States in a most eloquent manner.

We learn that a meeting was held yesterday, at which it was decided to tender a complimentary dinner to Mr. Baring, on behalf of the merchants and mercantile houses of Boston, on Wednesday of next week.

This movement is made by a large number of our leading and public-spirited merchants, and the occasion will doubtless be one every way worthy of so distinguished a guest.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Reindeer Sufferers.—Saugerties, Sept. 15.—Three more of the sufferers by the Reindeer explosion—Mrs. Williamson, Miss Lockwood and Hugh Lowry—have died. The life of Miss Quigley is despaired of.

The Henry Clay Disaster.—New York, Sept. 15.—The Grand Jury of the District Court have found true bills for manslaughter against Thos. Collyer, one of the owners; John F. Tallman, Captain; John Jermain, Edwin Hubbard, Jas. L. Jessup, Jas. Elmondorf and Chas. Merrit of the Henry Clay.

Four Girls run over—Two of them Killed.—Reading, Pa., Sept. 14.—This evening, four girls, aged about 18, were run over by an engine, and two of them were instantly killed. The others were severely injured. They had just left the cotton mill where they were employed, and were walking upon the track. An engine was coming down upon the track on which they were, and they crossed to the other track, not perceiving another engine coming in the opposite direction.

World's Fair Edifice.—The plan adopted for the New York World's Fair building is a Greek Cross, with a Dome over the intersection. Each diameter of the Cross is 365 feet long, and 149 feet broad, and the Dome is 130 feet high.

The plan was furnished by Messrs. Carstenson & Gildemeister. Mr. Gildemeister is an architect here of reputation; Mr. Carstenson is the architect and designer of the Tivoli and Casino of Copenhagen, which are extensive buildings and grounds for the recreation and amusement of the people of that city.

There are in the building 111,000 square feet of space on the ground floor, and 62,000 square feet in the galleries. The structure is estimated to cost $195,000. The building is to be entirely of iron and glass, and is already advertised to open on the second day of May, 1853. The laying of the foundation will be commenced to-day. The other plans are very beautiful and ingenious, but the Directors are confident they have selected the best. The committee who recommended the plan adopted consisted of C. E. Detmold, superintending engineer and architect; Horatio Allen, consulting engineer; and Edmund Hurry, consulting architect.—*N. Y. Journal of Com.*

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Omitted in the receipts by the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad—Jos. Beaudry, 7 cases and 32 bales merchandize.

From Alexander Borrowman's Circular.

Quebec, September 17, 1852.

The deficiency in arrivals to date this year, is as compared with last year, 141 ships, 72840 tons built and loaded this year as compared with last, at same date, about 12,000 tons, making us short of last year, about 75,000 tons, with little prospect of making the deficiency any less during the rest of the season.

Freights, few vessels have been offered during the last fortnight for charter, and have been taken for Liverpool, and one for St. Ives, at 36s.

White Pine, still continues to arrive, and with what is measured to 9th, as under noted, and what has yet to be measured and to arrive, the total quantity measured at this port will exceed twenty-five million. The purchases by Americans at Sorel exceed two million, making the manufacture of last winter fully as large as in 1846.—Since issue of 3rd, several rafts of large average have been placed at from 5½d @ 6½d measured off. For timber of smaller average, few enquiries are made, and a great deal of inferior in quality and size remains unsold. In shipping order holders ask for an average of 50 @ 60 feet 4½d @ 5½d; for 65 feet average about 6d, larger average commanding an increased price according to quality.

Red Pine only enquired for as wanted for shipment, and brings 8¼d@9½d for 40 feet average in shipping order.

Elm, of similar size, and in shipping order, is held at 9d@9½d.

Tamarac is held as last quoted, 6d@8d for square: a small parcel flatted lately brought 7d @7½d.

Oak in very limited demand, with stock accumulating; last sales effected at 13d@14d, according to quality.

Staves sell readily by the crib at £38 10s@ £40 for assorted Standard; for shipping parcels and particular sizes £40@£45 is demanded.—Culls bring £27 10s and upwards. W. I. W. O. moving off at £12 10s@£13, and scarce. No Red Oak in market.

Deals maintain last quotations of £13 for first quality bright, other qualities in the usual proportions. Two rafts of floated have been lately sold, one at £12 10s 2-3rds for seconds, the other at a somewhat higher rate. Spruce not in much demand, but last quotations for 12 x 9 x 3 may be repeated, viz: £7@£7 10s for 1st, £5 10s@£6 for 2nds, and about £4 for 3rd quality: longer lengths are at present very scarce.

Exchange—The bank rate continues, 10½ for 60 day bills payable in London, private at 90 days bringing 9¼@9½ ⅌ cent premium.

Salt—The last cargoes have been placed at 8¾d in bulk.

Flour, during the last fortnight, has declined to 20s 9d for No. 1 superfine; the little No 2 in market is held at 19s 9d.

Pork, with only a retail demand, is held at 112s 6d for mess, 87s 6d for prime mess, and 85s for prime.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—SEPTEMBER 17.

Bark Christine, Evensen, 5th Aug. Belfast, order, ballast
—— Alert, Brennan, 31st July, Dublin, LeMesurier & Co, do, 131 pas
Brig Prince George, Young, 13th Aug, Alloa, Dean & Co, coals and bottles

18.

Ship Argo, Mitchell, 11th Aug, Port Glasgow, Gilmour & Co, coals
Bark Solway, Shadwick, 3d do, Gloucester, Gillespies & Co, railroad iron
—— Jos Cunard, Williams, 7th do, Newport, order, do

CLEARED—SEPTEMBER 17.

Ship Orleans, Henderson, Lizerpool, W Price
—— Laurel, Knarston, London, do
—— Thomas, Calhown, Sharpness Point, LeMesurier, Tilstone & Co
Bark General, Wiltshire, Liverpool, Sharples & Co
—— Lillias, Cousins, London, Benson & Co
Brig John Brown, Gascoigne, Yarmouth, Levey & Co
—— Catarina, Wilde, Cherbourg, LeMesurier & Co
Brigt Brothers, Lachance, St Johns, Nfld, Noad & Co
Schr Swift, Leblanc, Richibucto, Symes & Co

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The pilot who took down the ship Primrose returned here yesterday, and reports about twenty inward bound vessels at hand.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Weather.	
1852	7 A. M.	3 P. M.	7 A. M.	3 P. M.	7 A. M.	3 P. M.
Sept 11	65 x	76 x	29,63	29,55	Cloudy.	Cloudy.
12	64 "	73 "	29,18	29,02	Rain.	Rain.
13	49 "	61 "	29,37	29,44	Cloudy.	Fair.
14	48 "	62 "	29,68	29,66	Fair.	Fair.
15	52 "	64 "	29,78	29,80	Fair.	Fair.
16	47 "	63 "	29,97	29,99	Fair.	Fair.
17	45 "	61 "	30,13	30,09	Fair.	Fair.

Mean Temp. 59.3 °x.—Barometer 29,66 inches.

MARRIED.

At the Cathedral, Quebec, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., by the Rev. Official Geo. Mackie, D.D., John Mainwaring Lindsay, Esq., Commissariat Staff, to Miss Jeannette Munro, third daughter of Asst. Comy. Genl. Coxworthy.

LOST.

A SCOTCH TERRIER, answers to the name of "SCAMP", with a short tail, long hair, leather collar, with the name of Capt. Rich, 71st Regt., upon it. A suitable reward will be handed to any party giving information, or returning the same to the Donegana Hotel.
Sept. 21. m—175

To Veterinary Surgeons & Horse-Shoers.

THE OWNER of a LARGE ESTABLISHMENT in this City, wishes to RENT his Premises, with or without Stock-in-Trade, on reasonable terms. It is well worth the attention of those wishing to embark in such a business.
Apply at the Herald Office.
Sept. 21. 175

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reported for the Montreal Herald.)

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
Quebec, Sept. 20, P. M.

To-day the Ministry gave notice of the introduction of a Representation Bill, and a Registration Bill.

The Hon. John Young rose and stated in his place, that he had resigned his office of Executive Councillor, and Commissioner of Public Works, and that he had been permitted by His Excellency to make explanations. He briefly referred to the circumstances of his joining the Ministry, and stated that no difficulty had existed between him and his late colleagues, on any other subject, than the commercial policy of the country. He read the following letter:—

Quebec, 18th Sept., 1852.

Sir,—A memorandum of the Inspector General on the future commercial policy of the country, and the adoption of that policy by the Government, places me in the unavoidable position of considering how far I can, under the circumstances, retain my relation to the Governor General as one of his advisers. I understand that it is the intention of the Government to pursue towards the United States a retaliatory policy which is to be carried out—firstly, by charging a higher toll on American than on Canadian vessels and their cargoes, in passing through the Welland Canal. Secondly, by levying a higher rate of duties on sugar, molasses, salt, tea, cotton and woollen goods, and on iron, hardware, leather, glass and paper manufactures, than the same articles will be chargeable with, if imported by the Gulf of the St. Lawrence. This policy delays for an indefinite period, the making free the navigation of the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal, to American vessels. It also involves the like delay in the commencement of a Canal to connect the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, by charging a higher rate of tolls to Amercan than to Canadian vessels and cargoes. The American trade will be forced from Oswego and Ogdensburgh to Buffalo, and the Canal and Railroad connected with it. Whatever might be the advantages of reciprocity in trade with the United States, far greater advantages would result to Canadian Commerce, by opening the St. Lawrence, by abolishing agricultural duties, arranging for a reciprocal trade with the British West Indies, and constructing a Canal to connect the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, than could result from any retaliating policy against the United States. Such a retaliatory policy cannot fail to be understood by the American people, and the establishment of an aggressive commercial policy between the two countries, and while it may be productive of other immediate and remote evils, will in my opinion be subversive of the vast increase of trade which would follow the policy I have recommended. I entered the Goverement as an avowed friend of Free Trade. My views have been the result of some years of action and reflection, and were well known to my colleagues on entering the Ministry. To abandon Free Trade in order to carry out a retaliatory policy which I am satisfied will in the end be most injurious, is a sacrifice of principle I am not prepared to make, and a sacrifice which had I supposed it would have been required from me, would without hesitation, have prevented my having become a member of the Government.—Under these circumstances, I have the honor to request you to tender my resignation to His Excellency the Governor General of my office of Executive Councillor, and also that of Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient serv't.,
(Signed) John Young.
To the Hon. A. N. Morin.

New York, September 20.

Havana.—Letters report the arrests as over 1000 persons, many of whom are in a most abject and wretched condition. Among them is an old woman, aged 82, and her two granddaughters, aged 16 and 19. They were carried to prison, with their hands tied behind them, on a charge of having secreted their father. The Captain General is represented as growing more unpopular every day. Wealthy citizens were arrested on suspicion, and stripped of their property by confiscation. The Captain General sent a spy by the Crescent City, to watch movements in this country.

A collision occurred on Saturday evening on the East River, between the steamer —— and a yawl from the brig Albion. One man was drowned.

Kate Hayes has entered into an arrangement with P. T. Barnum, to give concerts in Havana, Mexico, and California. They sail for Havana in November.

Boston, Sept. 20.

The Gloucester Telegraph reports that the schooner Florida was condemned on the 17th to be sold on the 20th.

NEW YORK MARKETS,
September 20th—6, P.M.

Ashes in fair demand at $4,62 @ $4,68 for Pots; Pearls firm at $5,56. Sales 300 brls.

Flour—Low grades heavy, but firm. Export demand moderate. Canadian, $4,37 @ $4,50. Sales of domestic at $4,25 for state.

Wheat in moderate demand. Sales of Prime White Michigan at 95c, and of White Canadian at 96c.

Pork—A good retail demand, but prices unchanged.

Sterling Exchange rather dull, and decidedly of a downward tendency. On Saturday, £90,000, Boston on London, were sold at 110¼, and fluttering between 110¼ @ 110½.

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN & CO.

BEG to notify the Public, that they are NOW RECEIVING their FALL SUPPLY, consisting of every variety of

Fancy and Staple Goods,

amongst which will be found many Novelties.
Two or Three First-rate SALESMEN WANTED.
September 21. 175

New Books.

JOHN ARMOUR has just RECEIVED from New York the following NEW BOOKS:—
Evenings at Donaldson Manor; or, The Christian Guest, by Maria J McIntosh, 2s 6d
Daily Commentary, by 180 Clergymen of the Church of Scotland, 15s
The Scots Worthies, by John Howie, 7s 6d
Spiers' & Surenne's French Pronouncing Dictionary, 25s
The Clergyman's Companion, by Rev H Hobart, 2s 6d
The Girl's Own Book, 3s 9d
Boys Own Book, 4s
Footsteps to Natural History, 2s 6d
Uncle Harvey's Tales, 3s 6d
Tales of the Country, 2s 6d
Good in Everything, by Mrs. Barwell
For Sale at 9, Great St. James Street.
September 21. 175

Blackwood's Magazine for September.

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale by
JOHN ARMOUR,
9 Great St. James Street.
Sept. 21. 175

New Books.

B. DAWSON has just received by Express—
The Personal Adventures of "Our Own Correspondent" in Italy, by Michael B Honan
The School for Fathers, an Old English Story, by T Gwynne
No 27 of the Field Book of the American Revolution
No 7 of Bleak House, by Charles Dickens
Anna Hammer, a Tale of Contemporary German Life
The Guerilla Chief, or the Romance of War
Parts 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans
Godey's Lady's Book for October
Graham's Magazine for do
For Sale at No. 2, Place d'Armes.
September 21. 175

BLACK PEPPER—225 bags Double Sifted, for Sale by
STEPHENS & MILLS.
Sept. 21. 175

CASSIA—500 mats Cassia for Sale by
STEPHENS & MILLS.
Sept. 21. 175

PIMENTO—100 bags for Sale by
STEPHENS & MILLS.
Sept. 21. 175

CLOVES—25 bales Cloves for Sale by
STEPHENS & MILLS.
Sept. 21. 175

Cash Advances

MADE ON SHIPMENTS of CANADIAN PRODUCE to GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.
CAMPBELL & WILLIAMSON.
Sept. 20. 174

FOR SALE—25 kegs Superior "Township" BUTTER.
CAMPBELL & WILLIAMSON.
Sept. 20. u—174

FOR SALE—2 pairs French BURR MILL STONES, 4½ feet diameter—warranted.
CAMPBELL & WILLIAMSON.
Sept. 20. 174

FOR SALE—10 barrels Car Wheel OIL
8 do Machinery do
CAMPBELL & WILLIAMSON.
Sept. 20. 174

Coals Afloat.

120 CHALDRONS Superior NEWCASTLE NUT COALS, just arrived per Schooner "Burlington," and for sale by the Subscribers, in lots to suit purchasers.
LEMESURIER, ROUTH & CO.
July 16. 118

COALS—Superior large GRATE COALS for Sale from barge, in lots to suit purchasers.
PHILIP HOLLAND.
August 5. 135

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

TO BUILDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, until NOON, on MONDAY next, the 27th instant, for the execution of the whole or part of the following ARTIFICERS WORKS required in rebuilding the Voltigeurs Fire Engine Station, in German Street, viz:—
BRICKLAYER'S WORK.
CARPENTER'S and JOINER'S WORK.
Allowance to be made for the materials now remaining on the ground. Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the undersigned.
By order,
J. P. SEXTON,
City Clerk.
City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 20th Sept., 1852. 175

Blackwood for September.

B. DAWSON has just received by Express—Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for Sept.
For Sale at No. 2, Place d'Armes.
September 20. 174

Fall and Winter Goods,

WHOLESALE.

1,000 BAY STATE LONG SHAWLS, 25 @ 50 per cent under Mill prices
500 Scotch Wool Longs, on consignment
1000 do do Squares, do
at prices on a par with Bay States.
50 pcs Heavy and Fine Scotch Tweeds, well assorted
500 do Newest and most Fashionable Stuff Goods
50 do Rich Tweel'd Printed Cassimeres
400 bales American Wadding
50 do Batting
—Daily expected per "Caledonia"—
A large Consignment of Turkey Red Goods.
WALTER MACFARLANE,
212 St. Paul Street.
Sept. 20. 174

TURNER & ROGERSON,

Wholesale Grocers,
AUCTIONEERS AND
General Commission Merchants,
YONGE STREET,
TORONTO, C.W.
H. L. Turner, Joseph Rogerson.
April 29. 1y—52

Eligible Investment.

FOR SALE—Those STORES and PREMISES in St. Nicholas Street, now occupied by Robert McNaught, Esq. Terms easy.
Apply to Messrs. ROSE & MONK, Advocates.
Sept. 20. r mwf—174

JUST RECEIVED—
100 boxes Table Fish
250 barrels No. 1 Herrings
20 do Salmon
40 do Mackerel
50 do Pale Seal Oil
25 do Cod do
For Sale by
JOHN WHYTE.
September 16. 171

Storage in Bond

AT the Bonded Warehouse, CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, St. Peter Street.
M. CUVILLIER.
September 18. 173

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the late MRS. MARY ANGELICA MONK, will please furnish the same forthwith; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make payment, with as little delay as possible, to the undersigned Executor.
WILLIAM WORKMAN.
September 18. 1m—173

Rooms to Let.

TWO BED ROOMS and one PARLOUR TO LET, at No. 162 Notre Dame Street, Furnished or unfurnished.
Sept. 16. 171

NOTICE.

MRS. ROBINSON & DAUGHTERS, No. 162 Notre Dame Street, have received two cases of DARK GREY BONNETS, suitable for the Fall, at very low prices for Cash.
Sept. 16. 171

WANTED for a General Store in Canada West—A YOUNG MAN who has a thorough knowledge of the GROCERY BUSINESS, and qualified to take charge of that department. To a competent person a liberal salary will be given. None other need apply. Satisfactory references will be required.
Address B., at this Office.
Sept. 18. m—173

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. Satisfactory references, as to ability, required. Good wages paid. Apply at 38 McGill Street.
September 18. m—173

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY wishes to obtain a Situation as GOVERNESS. Apply at this Office.
September 17. 172

TYRE, COLQUHOUN & CO.

HAVE REMOVED to the Stores in St. Joseph Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Dougall, Redpath & Co., and next door to Messrs. W. & J Smith & Co.
August 11. 140

PHYSICIANS AND LADIES! since our discovery of treating Prolapsus and other Uterine weaknesses Motorpathically, we have treated thousands of cases without failure. Many of these had been confined for years, and were brought on beds, hundred of miles, to the Institution.—The cure is speedy, efficient and without pain or inconvenience. No supports are necessary to cure.

Physicians are sending us the majority of our patients. So sure are we of success in every case, that we are willing to agree, conditionally, not to receive any remuneration in case of failure. Motorpathy gives vitality and force to the functional powers, and is the only agent that will obviate sterility, and prevent abortion. It restores the constitution from the abuses of dissipation—and is equally efficient in partial insanity, incipient consumption, and spinal diseases. We have a Mammoth Institution, healthy, airy, and convenient, surrounded by Gardens and pleasure grounds—with an extensive Water Cure attached.
Address, HALSTED'S Motorpathic Institute, Rochester, N. Y. 3m—174

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

TO BE LET.

CANTEEN AT ST. JOHNS BARRACK.

SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate, addressed to the respective Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance, will be received at this Office until MONDAY, the 20th instant, at Noon, for RE-LETTING the BARRACK CANTEEN at ST. JOHNS, Canada East, for a period of Three Years, from 1st October, 1852. Rate for every ten men, per month, to be stated in sterling.—Rent for use of the dwelling fixed at £10, sterling, per annum.

Two approved Sureties will be required for the due performance, and compliance with the Canteen Regulations.

Sale of Ardent Spirits strictly prohibited. All other articles, usually in demand by the Troops, to be of the very best quality, and at the general retail prices.

Form of Tender to be had on application at this office, from 10 till four o'clock (Sundays excepted).
Office of Ordnance,
Montreal, 10th Sept, 1852. TS—167

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the respective Officers, of H. M. Ordnance at MONTREAL, will be received until FRIDAY, the FIRST day of OCTOBER, 1852, at NOON, for LEASING that TRACT and PARCEL of LAND situate at LONGUEUIL, designated Lot No. 2, on the Plan of the Ordnance Land at Longueuil, comprising Forty-Four Arpents, more or less, with all Houses, Premises and Appurtenances thereto belonging, and situate in said Lot No. 2, being also the Property of H. M. Ordnance.

Period of Lease Three Years and a half, from the 1st November next, determinable at any time by either party giving three months' notice.

Further particulars as to the conditions of Lease can be had on application at this Office. Rent to be paid Half Yearly.

Two good and sufficient Sureties will be required in case of acceptance.

All Taxes and Obligations of Vicinage to be Paid by Lessee, and the Buildings and Fences to be kept in Order by him, except Repairs to Roof.

No sub-letting permitted.
Office of Ordnance,
Montreal, Sept. 4, 1852. tf—163

FOR SALE—
100 casks Washing Soda
26 casks Soda Ash
ANDERSON, EVANS & CO.
August 28. 1m ts—155

A FEW boxes Mott's CHOCOLATE ex "Aurelie," from Halifax. For Sale by
NOAD, YOUNG & CO.
August 19. 147

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 Bark "NIAGARA", R. D. Munro, Master, will be ready to Load for the above Port in a few days. For Freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES R. ORR & CO.
Agents.
Sept. 15. 170

FOR GLASGOW.

THE A. 1. Regular Trader SHIP "CAMBRIA", Captain John Harrison, is now loading, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES R. ORR & CO.
Sept. 8. 164

FOR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. Brig "HARRIET HOPE" will accept a Charter for LIVERPOOL or the CLYDE. Apply to Capt. Burt, on board, or to
RYAN, BROTHERS & CO.
Cuvillier's Buildings.
Sept. 3. 160

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE "HARRIET HOPE" is arrived and ENTERED at the Custom House.—Consignees are requested to pass their Entries.
RYAN, BROTHERS & CO.,
Cuvillier's Buildings.
August 30. 156

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 fine Clipper Bark "ELIZABETH WALKER", Captain Robinson, 259 tons register. This vessel is only eighteen months old, and is a first-rate conveyance for flour, grain, or ashes. Will accept a Charter for Clyde, Liverpool, or London.
Apply to the Captain on board, or to
EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & CO.
Sept. 9. b ts—165

FOR GLASGOW.

THE A 1 Ship ALBION, Captain John Barclay, will be ready to take in on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to
EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & CO.
Sept. 7. b ts—163

Hooker & Holton's Through Line.

For Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton.

THE Steamer LORD ELGIN, Burwell Master, will leave the Subscribers' Wharf, for the above Ports, THIS EVENING, at SIX o'clock.
For Freight, apply to
HOOKER & HOLTON.
September 21. 175

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE.

For Toronto and Hamilton Direct.

THE Steamer SCOTLAND, Patterson, Master, will leave the Subscribers' Wharf, for the above ports, on WEDNESDAY, at six o'clock, P.M.
For Freight, apply to
MACPHERSON, CRANE & CO.
Sept. 20. 174

STEAMER FOR LAKE ERIE.

For Port Stanley, Amherstburgh, Sandwich, and Detroit calling at all Ports on the Welland Canal.

THE Subscribers will despatch a First Class STEAMER to the above Ports in the early part of next week,
For Freight, apply to
HOOKER & HOLTON.
September 18. 173

AUSTRALIA!!

"CLIPPER LINE."

For Port Philip and Sydney Direct.

The splendid A 1 Clipper Ship
ASCUTNA,
1,000 tons burthen,
PEPPER, Commander,
WILL BE DESPATCHED on the 25th SEPTEMBER, from NEW YORK, for the above Ports. This Ship, following the *Helena, Magnolia* and *William Frothingham*, all first-class vessels, will be fitted up in the same magnificent style, and will sail punctually.

The success of this Line has been unprecedented, and parties desirous of engaging passage in these Ships, must make early application, as but a limited number will be taken.

An experienced Surgeon goes in this Ship.
For Passage or Freight, apply (post-paid) to
ELLIOTT ARKELL & CO.,
Australian Packet Office,
146 Pearl Street, New York
Or to MACPHERSON, CRANE & CO.,
Montreal.
☞ A first-class Ship will succeed the "Ascutna" on the 15th October.
August 25. 152

FOR AUSTRALIA.

PORT PHILIP & SYDNEY DIRECT.

The splendid A. 1. entirely new Clipper Ship
TORRENT,
1400 Tons Burthen; ——— Commander,
WILL be despatched on the 20th OCTOBER, from NEW YORK, for the above ports. This beautiful Ship, built during the last year, and guaranteed A. 1. at Lloyd's and in Wall Street, is the only first-class Ship now up for the Gold Regions. Her accommodations in Saloon Cabin are spacious and elegant, and fitted up in a superior manner; her Second Cabin between Decks, is well ventilated, and arranged with a view to the comfort of families and others emigrating to the New Eldorado.

Parties intending to emigrate are earnestly requested to inspect the arrangements of this Ship before engaging passage elsewhere.

An experienced Surgeon goes in this Ship.
For Passage or Freight, apply (post-paid) to
ELLIOT, ARKELL & CO.
Australian Packet Office,
146 Pearl Street, New York.
Or to MACPHERSON, CRANE & Co.
A first-class Ship will succeed the "Torrent" next month.
Sept. 21. 175

For Halifax, Nova Scotia.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP
SIR JOHN HARVEY,
BUILT expressly for this Line, and furnished in elegant style for the accommodation of passengers, will leave the end of Long Wharf, Boston, for Halifax, every SATURDAY, at FIVE P. M., and leave Halifax every TUESDAY, at FIVE P. M., for Boston.

Shippers are particularly requested to send Bills of Landing with their goods in all cases, and no freight taken after 3 o'clock, on the day of leaving. For Further information, apply to
CLARK, JONES & CO.,
Fort Hill Wharf, Boston.
B. WEIR & CO., Halifax.
Or, to the Captain on Board.
☞ Cabin Passage, $10; Second Cabin do $5.
August 7. 137

THEATRE ROYAL,

COTE STREET, NEAR CRAIG STREET.

Lessees—Messrs. Corbyn & Buckland.

AGENTS in Montreal:
J. W. HERBERT & CO.
Notre Dame Street.
Sept. 8. 164

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—
Blasting, Priming, Musket, Towerproof } POWDER, in ½ and ¼ bbls
LeMESURIER, ROUTH & CO.
September 3. 160

Cod Liver Oil.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from the Fisheries, a few Barrels of very fine COD LIVER OIL. remarkably sweet—prepared with the greatest care, expressly for medicinal use.
ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.,
Chemists, &c.,
Next the Court House.
September 15. 170

Prize Trunk Factory,

154, *Notre Dame Street.*

THE Subscriber has just completed a large and varied stock of LEATHER Travelling TRUNKS, Ladies' BONNET BOXES, Gentlemen's HAT BOXES, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &c. &c., which he will sell at low prices.

The public are invited to call and examine the stock on hand.
ROBT. DEAN,
136 154, Notre Dame Street.

BUFFALO ROBES.

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—233 BALES of BUFFALO ROBES, being the Annual Importation of the Hudson's Bay Company.
E. & V. HUDON.
Sept. 13. 168

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Sea-faring men will find themselves specially benefited by purchasing and using Bogle's celebrated Amole, or Vegetable Shaving Compound, invented and sold by him at 277 Washington Street, Boston. It possesses all the properties they could desire. It is portable, easily and speedily used,—alike with hot or cold water,—promotes the greatest facility in shaving, and, above all, imparts to the skin a strength and smoothness that changes of temperature and exposure cannot affect. No voyager should leave the shore unsupplied.

To be had of Wm. Lyman & Co., Wholesale Agents for C. E.; and sold by A. Savage & Co., Alex. Urquhart, and S. J. Lyman & Co., Druggists, Montreal. In Quebec, of Joseph Bowles and Dr. Musson, Druggists. ts C 174

☞ The Original and only Genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—The success which has attended this medicine for several years past has overcome the prejudices of all respectable men, and the article has taken a stand among the first-class of discoveries and blessings of the age; and when resorted to in season, eradicates the disease for which it is recommended.
(From the Boston Evening Traveller.)

It is perhaps but an act of justice to the proprietors of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for us to say that our personal experience in the use of this article has impressed us most favorably. One of the proprietors of the Traveller was entirely cured of a severe cough of four months continuance, by the use of this Balsam; and several of our friends and acquaintance, who have tried the article, have found it of great service in relieving them of severe coughs and shortness of breathing, with which they had been afflicted.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. Price one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars.

Agents:—Wm. Lyman & Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co.; S. Jones Lyman & Co.; Alfred Savage & Co. tsC—174

ASHTON'S PRINTS.

THE Undersigned continue to be the Sole Agents of Robert Ashton, for the sale of his goods in Canada, and are now receiving at their Warehouse in Montreal (old Exchange News Room, St. Joseph St,) 15,000 ps. of those well known fabrics, comprising
Ashton's 7-8 & 9-8 2 & 3 color'd Plates.
" 7-8 & 9-8 dark Covers and Pads.
" 7-8 & 5-4 rich Chocalate and other Chintz's.
" 7-8 & 9-8 Black and Whites.
" 5-4 Black and Doves.
" 9-8 Regattas.

The undersigned deem it right to inform the public that the prints they sell are not those of Thomas Antrobus & Co., late John and Robert Ashton,—but of Robert Ashton of Newton Bank, whose name is not only on every ticket but stamped on every piece of goods they sell, and is, where it is known, a guarantee of the durability of the cloth and the permanence of the colors.
W. WHITEFORD & Co.
Montreal, 18th Sept. dd—173

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents for Manufacturers, offer the following, by the Case or Piece, viz:—
Blankets, Flannels, Red and White Kerseys &c.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Beavers, Whitneys, Pilots and Kerseys.
Pelisse Cloths, Galas, and Loinskins, Velvets and Moleskins.
Shirtings of the following makes—
Broomcroft, water finish.
Acomb, water twist and pure finish.
Hazelside grass bleach.
Egerton, long cloth.
Dundee Sheetings, Baggings, &c.
Brown Hollands and Irish Linens.
Cobourgs Merinos, Orleans and Alpacas.
W. WHITEFORD & Co.
Montreal, 18th Sept. dd—173

STOVES---STOVES.

Cheaper than Three Rivers Stoves, and as Good.

THE MONTREAL
FANCY DOUBLE STOVES,
Of the Prize Pattern,
Are made only at the Montreal Foundry and City Works, William Street, St. Ann Suburbs.

THEY are the handsomest Pattern, the most convenient style, and consume less wood than other double Stoves. The Iron is of the most durable description and not likely to crack.

—ALSO,—

On hand, and for Sale cheap, *for Cash*, FANCY BOX, Hall, Nursery, Room, and a new pattern Cooking Stove "ECONOMIST."

Purchasers of Stoves will find it to their advantage to call at the Montreal Foundry and City Works.
Single Stoves............20s. to 50s
Double do .... $8 to $16
Cooking do .... $10 to $40
WILLIAM RODDEN.
Sept. 18. 173

Staple Dry Goods.

THE Subscriber is receiving by the Fall Vessels, now arriving, an assortment of STAPLE ENGLISH and SCOTCH DRY GOODS, which he offers at a low advance, by the piece or package.
JOHN DOUGALL,
183 St. Paul Street,
Near St. François Xavier Street.
Sept. 16. Db Cu—171

Religious and Useful Books.

THE Subscriber has received from New York and Boston, and is receiving from London, Edinburgh and Glasgow, a very extensive assortment of RELIGIOUS and USEFUL BOOKS, which he offers by retail at low prices, with a trade discount to Merchants and Booksellers.

For School, Congregational, Minister's, or Township Libraries, a discount will also be made.

An assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, MAPS and STATIONERY, constantly on hand.
JOHN DOUGALL,
183 St. Paul Street,
Near St. François Xavier Street.
Sept. 16. Db Cu—171

NEW FALL GOODS.

BENJAMIN BROTHERS

BEG to call the attention of buyers of DRY GOODS visiting Montreal, that they are
NOW RECEIVING,
Upwards of 200 Cases and Bales
OF
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
consisting of EVERY NOVELTY adapted to the coming Season.

—ALSO—

20 cases of Manufactured FURS and SKINS.
226 St. Paul Street,
Sept. 14, 1852. 169

WHOLESALE FURRIERS.

LOUIS J. LYONS & CO.

ARE NOW RECEIVING several Cases of SKINS, from the LONDON and GERMAN MARKETS, consisting of—
Seals, Stone and Baum Martins, Minks, Real Astracans, Persian Black and Grey Lambs, Dyed Muskrats, Sheared and Pulled Coneys, Black Jeannets, and Astracan Robes.
—ALSO,—
25 cases of MADE-UP FURS, in Stone Martin, Mink, Squirrel, Muskrat, British Sable and Squirrel Tails
—ALSO,—
3 cases of TRIMMINGS, consisting of Peaks, Silk Linings, Victorine Buttons, Fur Tails, &c. &c.

The whole of the above will be Sold at a small advance, and on Liberal Terms.
Montreal, September 15, 1852. 170

THE MECHANICS' HOTEL,

NO. 117 CEDAR STREET,
NEW YORK,

IS NOW OPEN TO RECEIVE BOARDERS. The above Hotel is convenient to all the Steamboat Landings, and close to the departure of all the Australia, Liverpool and London Ships.

Board per day, 75 cents; do. per week, $3,50. Warm and Cold Baths free.
ANDREW WATT,
(Late from Scotland,)
Proprietor.
Sept. 18. 1m ts—173

Montreal Building Society.

TENDERS will be received, from Members, for the SALE OF SHARES OF THE STOCK OF THIS SOCIETY. Applicants are requested to state the lowest rate of premium they will accept above the par value.
By order of the Board,
JAMES COURT,
Sec.-Treas.
Sept. 9. r ts—165

Removal.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their Customers, and the Public generally, that they have REMOVED their CARPENTERS' ESTABLISHMENT to No. 154 Craig Street, opposite Messrs. Hutchison & Morrison's Stone Yard, where all Orders will be punctually attended to.
GILL & REID.
September 18. 1m ts—173

ACHILLE GALLARATI,

PROFESSER of FRENCH, ITALIAN, and SPANISH, is prepared to attend Schools, or Private Pupils at their Residences. He will also receive Pupils singly or in a class, at his residence, No. 9 Bonaventure Street. *Terms moderate.*
August 17. du ts 145

BOILER PLATES (best)
COIL CHAIN
TIN PLATES (Charcoal)
SHEET LEAD
For Sale by
THOMAS PECK & CO.
No. 153 St. Paul Street.
July 17. 119