British Consul

THE MONTREAL COURIER.

PRICE TWO-PENCE.] MORNING EDITION—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1850. [VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 59.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ECONOMY has become imperative upon every class in this Country. To meet the Public necessities of the Times, the Proprietor of the

"MONTREAL COURIER"

Beg to offer the following Terms of Subscription, for the attentive consideration of the People of Canada:—

Subscription to the "DAILY COURIER," per annum.....9s.
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Containing Twenty-Four Columns of Reading Matter, will be Published every Saturday, in time for the Country Mails, on the following Terms:—

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ITS USUAL CONTENTS WILL BE:—Leading Articles upon the Political and Social Topics of the Day; Reviews of New Books; Accurate Reports of the Markets, together with Wholesale Prices Current; Full Reports of the Proceedings of Parliament, and of all Meetings of general interest, Religious, Political, Agricultural, or Scientific; abundant Extracts from the Contemporary Press; early Provincial Intelligence; with all the General Matter usually supplied in the Newspapers of the Day.

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The first number of THE WEEKLY COURIER will appear on Saturday, the 2nd proximo.

All Orders to be addressed to FERDINAND SMITH, *Courier Office*, Montreal.

January, 1850.

MONTREAL AND BYTOWN EXPRESS LINE.

A COVERED STAGE, in connection with HARRIS'S EXPRESS, will leave Montreal every MONDAY MORNING, and Bytown every THURSDAY MORNING, for the conveyance of Passengers and Parcels, between the two places.

THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.

Passengers remaining over night at BRIGG'S Hotel, Caledonia Springs.

Office—LAVINE'S Ottawa Hotel, McGill Street; Montreal.

January 23, 1850. 49

1850. 1850.

NEW AND IMPORTANT

STAGE & RAILROAD ARRANGEMENT

BETWEEN

MONTREAL, BOSTON & NEW YORK

VERMONT CENTRAL

AND

CANADA RAILROAD LINE OF

STAGES.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

LEAVES MONTREAL EVERY MORNING, at NINE o'clock, passing through ST. JOHNS, HENRYVILLE, PHILLIPSBURG and SWANTON, and arrives same Evening at ST. ALBANS, where Passengers can rest for the night; leave St. Albans next morning, in season to take the Cars of the Vermont Central Railroad at ESSEX for BOSTON, arriving at that place at 5.45, P. M., or by taking Cars at Nashua or Groton Junction, will arrive at NEW YORK at 5 next morning.

Full time from Montreal to Boston.....32 hours.
" " to New York..44 "

Passengers for New York or Boston will find this Line the most pleasant and expeditious route, as there is only 87 miles of Staging to be gone over, being six miles less than any other route.

J. H. DALEY,
Agent.

☞ Office attached to Hall's Ottawa Hotel, Great St. James Street.

Montreal, Jan. 23, 1850. 49

WINTER, 1850!!

EXPRESS LINE OF DAILY STAGES.

MONTREAL, BURLINGTON, BUFFALO, BOSTON, AND NEW YORK.

LEAVES Montreal EVERY MORNING, (except Sunday) at SEVEN o'clock, and arrives at Burlington the same evening, where Passengers will remain over night, and take the Cars the following morning at HALF-PAST SIX for Troy, Buffalo, Boston, or New York:—

Through from Montreal to Boston in 34½ hours.
Do. do. New York, 46 "
Do. do. Buffalo, 39 "

☞ PASSENGERS FOR TORONTO will also find this Line the most pleasant and expeditious route, passing through Troy, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lewiston, &c.

AFTERNOON LINE FOR ST. JOHNS.

This Line will leave Montreal EVERY AFTERNOON (except Sundays) at THREE o'clock; and returning, leaves St. Johns EVERY MORNING at EIGHT o'clock.

For TICKETS, apply at the EAGLE HOTEL, College Street, Montreal. Tickets can be procured from here to Boston and New York.

H. BARNES,
Agent.

Montreal, Jan. 16, 1850. 46

RUTLAND AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Through to Boston, in 12 hours, and New York in 24 hours, with only 14 miles of Staging!!

LEAVE Burlington at 5 o'clock, A. M., so as to reach Bellows Falls in season to take the Express Train to Boston, reaching Boston, *via* the Cheshire and Fitchburg Railroads, at 5 35, P. M., of the same day. Also, connecting at Groton Junction with the New York Train, thence by Railroad and Steamboat to New York, arriving there at 5, A. M., next morning.

Returning, the Trains will leave Bellows Falls on the arrival of the Boston Trains, at 12 o'clock, M., and reach Burlington at about 8 o'clock, P. M., of the same day, in season for the Boston on Lake Champlain.

Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, leaves Rutland at 5 30, A. M., arriving at Burlington at 11, A. M. Returning, leaves Burlington at 1, P. M., arriving at Rutland at 6 15, P. M. Also, a regular Freight Train runs to and from Ludlow, and Bellows Falls.

All further information, together with Tickets, can be obtained at the Ticket Office, in Burlington, and of the Station Agents on the line; also, at the Fitchburg Depot, and Bytown Express Office, Railroad Exchange, Boston.

T. FOLLETT,
President.

Burlington, Nov. 19, 1849. 22

CAMERON'S WINTER EXPRESS,

IN

CONNECTION WITH ALLEN'S UPPER CANADA EXPRESS.

H. CAMERON respectfully intimates, that he CONTINUES his EXPRESS BUSINESS during the WINTER. PARCELS and PACKAGES conveyed to, and ACCOUNTS collected in, QUEBEC, THREE RIVERS, MONTREAL, KINGSTON, TORONTO, and HAMILTON.

PARCELS or ORDERS left at Mr. ANDREW MANN'S SPRING WATER DEPOT, St. Francois Xavier Street, will be strictly attended to.

Montreal, 13th February, 1850. 58

MONTREAL & BYTOWN EXPRESS.

HARRIS'S EXPRESS will RUN TWICE A-WEEK between the two places, connecting Montreal with the New York, Quebec, and Upper Canada Express.

Parcels, Moneys, Drafts, Orders, &c., &c., attended to with dispatch.

OFFICES:

OTTAWA HOTEL, McGill Street, Montreal.
BRITISH HOTEL, Bytown.

December 28. 38

SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EXPRESSES.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the EXPRESSES for NEW YORK and BOSTON will be CLOSED on MONDAY EVENINGS, at SIX o'clock, for dispatch the FOLLOWING MORNING.

GEORGE BENT,
Agent.

January 14, 1850. 45-4w

CHAMPLAIN & SAINT LAWRENCE RAIL-ROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TWO CALLS of FIVE POUNDS EACH per Share, on the NEW CAPITAL STOCK of the CHAMPLAIN & SAINT LAWRENCE RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, have been made, and will become PAYABLE at the OFFICE of the COMPANY in MONTREAL—One Instalment on the FIRST DAY of FEBRUARY, and one on the FIRST of MARCH next ensuing.

W. D. LINDSAY,
Secretary.

Montreal, December 28, 1849. 42

CALIFORNIA THROUGH TICKETS.

THE ONLY DIRECT MAIL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CHAGRES.

THROUGH TICKETS, FROM NEW YORK to SAN FRANCISCO, by way of CHAGRES and PANAMA. The Splendid and popular STEAMSHIPS

CRESCENT CITY,
1,500 tons burden, Chas. Stoddard, Commander;
and
EMPIRE CITY,
2,000 tons burden, I. P. Miller, Commander,

will hereafter leave New York for Chagres, direct, Semi-Monthly, connecting at Panama with the staunch and well-known Steamships

SARAH SANDS,
1,500 tons burden, W. C. Thompson, Commander,
and
NEW ORLEANS,
1,100 tons burden, J. W. Wood, Commander.

RATES OF FARE.—NEW YORK TO CHAGRES.

After Saloons.....$125
Forward Saloons.....100
Lower Cabin.....90

All the above have the same table and privileges of the Saloons.

Steerage, (found with mattresses and board) $65

PANAMA TO SAN FRANCISCO—DIRECT.

First Cabin.....$300
Second Cabin.....150

The Second Cabin has a separate table, and the berths are single, fully furnished with hair mattresses and bedding, and on board the Sarah Sands are state rooms, a great advantage in point of comfort over the unfurnished bunks of an open steerage.

The subscribers are now issuing Through Tickets to San Francisco by the above named steamers. The first to leave New York by the "Empire City," February 1, 1850, connecting with the Sarah Sands at Panama. Early application for tickets is necessary. A remittance of half-passage will secure a berth until 10th January.

J. HOWARD & SON,
34, Broadway.

P. S.—An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.

New York, Dec., 1849. 10

ULTRAMARINE BLUE
Fine Chrome Yellow
Do Chrome Green
Do Paris do
Patent Drier, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.

December 7. 29

SARATOGA CONGRESS SPRING WATER:—A Fresh Supply of WATER from this celebrated Spring, just received by

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.

December 7. 29

CANDIED CITRON PEEL
Do Orange Peel
Do Lemon Peel

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.

December 7. 29

LAMP OILS.—WINTER SPERM OIL
Solar Sperm
Fine Olive, and
Lard Oil.

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.

October 26, 1849. 1

PAINT MILLS, of the latest improved construction, on Consignment, and will be Sold low, for Cash and speedy Sale.

—ALSO,—

Ladies' and Gentlemen's INDIA RUBBER GLOVES.

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.

Dec. 21. 35

PATENT CANDLES:—
20 boxes Judd's Patent Candles

WILLIAM LYMAN & Co.,
194 and 196, St. Paul Street.

December 7. 29

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CAKES.

J. FLETCHER offers for Sale, a large assortment of first-rate CAKES and CONFECTIONARY, suitable for the HOLIDAYS, or any Festive occasion, at his Confectionery Store,

176, NOTRE DAME STREET,

Opposite Messrs. A. & J. Arthur's Establishment.

December 24, 1849. 37

HOUSE TO LET AT ST. JOHNS.

THAT convenient and pleasantly situated TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE belonging to the Estate of the late W. D. LINDSAY, Esq., St. Johns, containing eleven Apartments; with good Yard, Stable, and Gardens attached. Possession given on the 1st May next. For further particulars, apply to Mr. WM. LINDSAY, ST. JOHNS, or to the Subscriber, in MONTREAL.

CHS. LINDSAY,
St. Sacrament Street.

February 4, 1850. 54

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

—ALSO, FOR SALE OR TO LET,—

SALEM TERRACE,

The present RESIDENCE of the Subscriber, situated at the extremity of the St. Antoine Suburbs, adjoining Chatean St. Antoine, the residence of WM. DOWNIGANY, Esq., commanding a view of the whole City and River from Lachine to Vaudreuil. The House and Premises are extensive, comprising every convenience for a large family, with a Garden well stocked with the choicest Fruits and Flowers.

—ALSO,—

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

—AND,—

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

For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber,

J. THAYER.

February 4. 54

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

—ALSO,—

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

—ALSO,—

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

—ALSO,—

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

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

—ALSO,—

A Large GARDEN and ORCHARD, fronting on Mountain and Sherbrooke Streets, containing about 500 feet by 115 in depth. There is a Summer-House in the centre of the Premises. Possession given immediately.

—ALSO,—

which are attached Stables, &c., together with about an Acre of Ground each.

—ALSO,—

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

—AND,—

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

Apply to

MAURICE CUVILLIER,
St. Sacrament Street.

February 1, 1850. 53-4m

TO LET,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, a pleasantly situated HOUSE, on Richmond Square, very suitable for a Small Family.

Enquire on the Premises.

30th July, 1849. 102

HOUSE TO LET—The FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 44, Craig Street, containing Eight Bed Rooms, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Kitchens, Cellar, and Atticks, with Coach House and Stables. To be Let till the first of May next. Rent moderate.

Apply to

J. G. SHIPWAY,
Auctioneer.

Montreal, 22nd Nov., 1849. 23

FARM TO LET.

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

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

There is also an ORCHARD of twenty Acres, containing upwards of one thousand Apple Trees, in full bearing.

Possession immediately.

For terms and further information, application to be made to the Proprietor, Mr. JOS. SAVAGE, at Messrs. GEO. SAVAGE & SON, Notre Dame Street.

January 16. 46

TO BE LET,
THE LARGE ROOM, well lit and heated, (formerly occupied by the City Council,) 16b, Notre-Dame Street, may be had by the day or evening. Terms, low.

34 THOMAS H. BRIDGE.

CITY MILLS.

COFFEE AND SPICES.
FRESH GROUND AND WARRANTED PURE.

PURE Ground Cloves, Cinnamon, Pimento, Nutmegs, Ginger, &c.; in quantities to suit Purchasers.

Genuine Durham Mustard, Cayenne, Ground Rice, Pepper, &c., for Sale by

J. PICKERING.
(*late THOMAS EWZLE & Co.*)

110, Craig Street, corner of DeBleury Street.

December 26. 37

SPLENDID
CHRISTMAS ALE.

R. DUNLOP & SON'S CELEBRATED CREAM ALE, DOUBLE X ALE! and PORTER, in Barrels and Half Barrels, for family use.

Received this Fall from the ALBANY BREWERY, in fine condition. On Sale by

GILBERT SCOTT,
Agent.

10, St. SACRAMENT STREET,
Montreal, December 18. 34

☞ A supply of the above Ales, on draught and in bottle, is kept at the principal Hotels and Taverns in Montreal.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having determined upon CLOSING up his Business in CANADA altogether, and liquidating his own DEBTS as well as others for which he is liable, will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, on or before the TWENTIETH day of APRIL next, the following PROPERTY, viz.:—

4 Two-Story BRICK DWELLING-HOUSES, situated in Nazareth Street, Griffintown.
2 Two-Story WOODEN DWELLING-HOUSES, in George Street, Griffintown.
1 Two-Story WOODEN DWELLING-HOUSE, in DeBleury Street.
1 Two-Story BRICK HOUSE, and Large GARDEN, pleasantly situated at Cote Baron.

—ALSO,—

A Two-Story STONE HOUSE at LAPRAIRIE, known as "The Laprairie Hotel," now kept by Mr. GOODSELL.

—ALSO,—

The UNEXPIRED LEASE (7 years) of the "EAGLE HOTEL,"—the SHEDS and STABLES, newly erected, and in good repair, together with all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to the said Hotel.

For particulars apply to the Proprietor,

FRANCIS DUCLOS,
Eagle Hotel.

Montreal, 28th January, 1850. 52-2m

TO LET.

A First-Class THREE-STORY STONE STORE, with dry Cellar and Yard—possession on the 1st April—Corner of St. Helen and Recollect Streets.

A First-Class TWO-STORY STONE STORE, with dry Cellar and Yard—possession on the 1st April—St. Helen Street.

—ALSO,—

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

BENJAMIN HART.

February 13. 58

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

—ALSO,—

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

Apply to

JOSEPH LEVY.

Feb. 13. 58

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

Apply to

JEAN BRUNEAU.

Feb. 13. 58

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

—ALSO,—

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

Apply to

JOSEPH N. HALL.

February 14. 57

DWELLING-HOUSES, Portland Place, St. Antoine Street, having Water Closets, Bath Rooms, and every convenience.

—ALSO,—

The Two CUT STONE DWELLING-HOUSES opposite the residence of the Subscriber.

—AND,—

Two Small COTTAGES, with GARDENS.

JOHN TORRANCE.

February 11. 57

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The MONTREAL STEAM MILLS, St. Peter Street, at present in the occupation of Mr. JOHN BIRKS. There are Three Run of French Burr Mill Stones, and an OATMEAL MILL in good working order.

—ALSO,—

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

JOHN TORRANCE.

February 11. 57

TO LET.—The PREMISES, fronting on St. Paul Street, now occupied by Mr. William Stephen, as a Dry Goods Store. Possession from 1st May next.

JOHN TORRANCE.

January 23, 1850. 49

TO BE LET,—THREE First-Class OFFICES, in "Little St. James' Street Chambers."

Application to

EASTON, PHILLIPS & Co.,
5, St. Sacrament Street.

February 8, 1850. 56

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

Application to

EASTON, PHILLIPS & Co.,
5, St. Sacrament Street.

February 8, 1850. 56

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

Apply to

H. STEPHENS.

January 23, 1850. 49

FOR SALE,
A GOOD FARM, 100 Acres, near Brockville, C. W.

Apply to

A. F. SABINE,
Montreal.

Or to

JAMES SABINE, Esq.,
Brockville.

January 28. 50

TO LET.

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

Apply to

J. HENRY EVANS.

January 30, 1849. 32

HOUSE ON RICHMOND SQUARE.

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

Apply to the Undersigned Proprietor,

ROLLO CAMPBELL.

January 28. 1m-51

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Downing Street Thunder—Look out for Squalls.

But Grey's Annexation-killing Despatch has the merit of being a pretty plain "plain document; and if it is not altogether free from the charm of official ambiguity, it must be remembered that it is no easy task, even for a Colonial Minister, to make something out of nothing; "almost treason" out of the right of discussion, or the license of speech, liberally, and not altogether injudiciously, exercised. Earl Grey knows the value of an extensive Colonial patronage, extensively distributed on the most approved principles of nepotism, as well as any man living. It would be too much to expect his Lordship to see anything but treason in that system of Colonial Government which enables him to provide lucrative places in the shape of Governorships and Deputy-Governorships, and Bishoprics, for his cousins and nephews, and other connections to the remotest degree. Beside the Colonial Secretary of all these substantials, and you at once destroy the poetry, the charms, and the attractions of the whole system. To the mind of Earl Grey the political universe would become a dreary blank, a solitary and cheerless waste. Colonial patronage in the hands of Earl Grey, from the super, the quasi, and the inferiorities beauties of official existence! A Canadian Governorship, for instance, is a very good estate for one of the family to enjoy, provided the tenure can be rendered perpetual. These notions to quit? are the most awkward and annoying things in the world, as too many yearly tenants of English farms can bear witness. In the case of a lucrative Colonial Governorship, worth, say $20,000 a-year—the prospect of dispossession is certainly not more pleasant,—Earl Grey, who is a shrewd and sensible man, and a kind and affectionate friend, especially to his relations, clearly appreciates the embarrassing position in which an unpleasant contingency, now dimly foreshadowed, would place his Lordship, and some of his friends, for whom, to do him justice, he has the highest respect.

When our respected Governor apprized the Colonial Minister of the judicious steps taken here to check the progress of Annexation feeling, Earl Grey could not do less than say "Cousin James, you did right." We have to thank the Colonial Minister for giving to the world one of the most important discoveries of the age—that the loyalty of the Canadian people is just now in full blossom, and is likely to last forever. Arkwright, Whitney, and Morse, have all become famous for their discoveries in connection with steam, cotton, and lightning; but their discoveries are much inferior to the one just announced by Earl Grey.—The prevalent notion that loyalty deprived of its ordinary aliment, like a plant deprived of earth, air, and moisture, would inevitably sicken and die, must now be thrown into the lumber chamber of exploded fallacies. Loyalty, it would seem, is a plant that will grow remarkably well without requiring for its sustenance those gross ruins of self-interest which some have foolishly imagined necessary to its existence. It is too pure, poetical, and unselfish a thing to regard material interests. As the devil was driven from Paradise, so it would seem that the presence of loyalty, which Earl Grey informs us exercises such an unbounded influence over the great majority of the people, and which found its way into Canada by some suspicious means not explained meant, that originally have been an inhabitant of a purer world, into which the commercial spirit found no admittance. It certainly never was intended for a region where it has to wage a perpetual war for very existence with pugnacious lands, which, standing on imaginary lines and with the sinister grin of the lazzarone miser are perpetually repeating to the produce of Canadian soil—"hitherto shall you come and no further, unless on the payment of the tribute we demand." The Annexationists had proved a false rumor that loyalty had been seriously wounded in the encounter; so much so that fears of its recovery were entertained; but we are happy to be able to state, on the authority of Earl Grey, that the report is entirely without foundation. His Lordship has not stated in his public Despatch how this conflict is to be brought to a close; though he entertains no doubt that the loyalty of "the great majority of the Canadian people" will mostly enjoy for ever and a day to the eternal buffeting of Jonathan Tariff. There can be no doubt of the correctness of this information for his Lordship speaks *ex cathedra*.

There is one thing of importance which the Colonial Minister, in instructing the Canadians how to govern themselves, and what to think about, has overlooked, and to which we beg respectfully to call his Lordship's attention. On looking at the map of the world, he will find that the latitude and longitude of Canada do not correspond exactly with the latitude and longitude of Italy; and the rules of one climate do not always, or rarely, operate a great influence in producing varieties amongst the human race. The temper, the dispositions, and even the appearance of people, are influenced and modified by the agency of climate. His Lordship will therefore perceive that certain contrivances of government might operate very well in one quarter of the world, and be wholly unsuited to the inhabitants of another. For instance; a Parliament-made treason was successfully passed off for a real nuisance, in Ireland; and packed Juries succeeded in a miracle in transporting beyond the seas the criminals of Parliamentary creation. We think it right, in view of the recommendation contained in the last paragraph of the Despatch, to assure Earl Grey that such feats would not be performed in this climate and latitude. It might serve his Lordship much trouble if all knotty questions could be summarily disposed of by simply inventing a new species of treason *de trasmundis*, or some other imaginary bugbear, and then crushing it by the agency of packed juries; but, unfortunately, even this master-stroke of policy, which operated with such admirable success in Ireland, will not do as a specific in all parts of the Empire; and there is perhaps one place where an attempted application would be more injudicious than there, where our southern frontier is swept for 1,500 miles by the fresh breezes of a mighty republic.

Let not Earl Grey deceive himself. 1837 is not 1849. No party, we suspect, will be fools enough to dream of rebellion; but we shall discuss everything that concerns our rights, our interests, and our happiness as a people, without asking Earl Grey's leave, or paying the slightest attention to any bullying despatches. They will do all this without calculating whether they are not thereby going to make one lucrative place less for Earl Grey's numerous relations. On this question there will be no difference of opinion; every man will know his neighbour, not as a partisan of any particular shade of opinion, but as a Canadian entitled equally to the right of expressing his opinion on all questions of public interest.

What then will be the effect of Earl Grey's despatch? Not to stop discussion, certainly. Nor is it calculated to improve the temper of public discussion. The Annexationists have dropped short of treasonable. They will no doubt think their sore that a "miss is as good as a mile," and be equally careful, as heretofore, to stop short of treason. The Annexation Manifesto, which we promised last week, is kindly promised by the *Daily News*, is in embryo, and in the hope that it will not be of the "past participle" species, we may venture to express the opinion that all attempts to stop discussion in Downing Street to stop or curtail the freedom of discussion in Canada will not only totally fail in effecting their object, but that they will greatly increase the popularity of the Annexation movement. If people have created among themselves that Earl Grey's despatch contained an unequivocal declaration that attempts would be made to stop the freedom of discussion, it would be every where openly and publicly denounced, or treated with marked and hooted contempt. But it is doubtful if it have such a meaning.

As to the Annexation discussion, many think it exceedingly inopportune to commence the consideration of Colonial Reform or even of Colonial Independence with the distinct issue of Annexation. There is no immediate road to Annexation, as its advocates will soon find. The only road lies through the state of Colonial Independence. But all these matters we leave the Annexationists themselves to settle. Our business is conclusive, when we have asserted the right of full and free discussion.—*Toronto Examiner.*

Earl Grey's Anti-Annexation Letter—What they think of it in Canada.

A Telegraphic Despatch from Toronto, states that the letter of Earl Grey, is much condemned and ridiculed there. We do not think the people of Canada will be much frightened by it. It will require many such Downing Street mistakes to put down the Annexation feeling.

The N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* gives the following as its opinion concerning the letter:—

We observe that many of the papers commenting at length upon the despatch from Earl Grey to Lord Elgin, intimating the purpose of the British Government to resist the annexation of the North American Provinces from Great Britain. And it seems to us that in the tone of their remarks, they are so widely in accordance with our own views, as to suggest the idea, many journalists have drawn, who have pronounced their conviction that the annexation would rather be favoured than resisted by the Mother Country.

It cannot be concealed, now, that the agitation or Annexation movement, if prolonged in spirit of recently being on a level of condition, will produce a great deal of heat and perhaps blood-shed. We do not, as yet, see the disposition between the provinces and Great Britain; but we perceive and dislike some, you speak, contempt, and the mere mention of these expressions of concern of western times. Just as the money fate in Hungary was carried by mere force of agitation, her sought to be detached by a mere failure to stand low or to the western, and the Hungarians, in the fire of the fire, the Austrians, and the Russians, battle as to be fought in Canada, with the legitimate weapons of political warfare and moral suasion. We earnestly hope to see a Revolutionary war in Canada.—*Reg. Mag.*

JAMAICA.—There are arrivals from the Island in New York, but nothing of importance. There is also intelligence from the Windward Islands, but we find hardly an item worth transcribing. Fifty or sixty Chinese and Malagasian emigrants have arrived at Kingston, Jamaica.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, January 25, 1850.

All is now active preparation for the opening of Parliament on the last day of the present month. The Session will be opened by Commission, Her Majesty being too near her confinement—expected to take place in April—to render such an exertion prudent. The Court, it is probable, will remain at Windsor until after Her Majesty's accouchement. The theatricals are appointed to take place early next month, that is, prior to Lent, provided the Queen continues well enough to enjoy them. Ministers have, for the most part, returned to town. Lord Palmerston, Lord Carlisle, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Clanricarde, Mr. Labouchere, Earl Grey, and Sir J. C. Hobhouse, returned to their posts last week—some of them after a pretty long absence, and on Thursday they met in Council at the Foreign Office. The Premier has just had his first Cabinet dinner for the season, and invitations have been issued for the official dinners immediately previous to the opening of Parliament. The Marquis of Lansdowne entertaining the leading Whig Peers, and the Premier the most prominent of his supporters in the Lower House. The public anxiety, to learn the intentions of Government, has, up to the present moment, remained ungratified. It has, indeed, been announced, in equivocal terms, that amongst the Ministerial measures, for the ensuing Session, will be one providing for the extension of the Franchise, both in England and Ireland. I very much doubt whether the Premier has any such intention—at least so far as regards England—but in the inner circles of politics, it is generally supposed that the Premier is not unwilling to bring in a measure relative to further Parliamentary Reform, so as to catch the applause of the masses. Such a measure would probably be thrown out in the Peers, and Lord John would go to the country, in the hope of gaining at least nineteen-twentieths of the Town representation, increasing his strength in the Upper House by a liberal creation of Peers. But I am speculating, when I have facts to communicate. The Earl of Essex and Lord Methuen—neither men of any mark—will respectively move and second the Address in the Lords. In the Commons, the office of mover will be undertaken by Mr. C. P. Villiers, M.P. for Wolverhampton, and that of seconder, by Sir James Duke, M.P. for the city of London, and the late Lord Mayor—and this is decisive of the utter want of truth in the rumor which ascribed to the Ministry an intention of purposing a fixed duty on Corn; as the promoter of Free-Trade, Mr. Villiers, would never consent thus unreservedly to testify his approval of the Ministerial policy, if any such intention as that rumored were even contemplated. The rumor, which certainly was very generally credited at one time, is now exploded, as the mere fact of the Chancellor of the Exchequer being able to show a surplus, would, in the opinion of the Premier, be a good reason for abandoning the idea; as if levied at all, the duty was to be not for protection, but revenue, and the latter is happily not needed. It is understood that very sweeping reductions will be proposed in the army, navy, and ordnance estimates, to be effected by reductions in the numerical force of those branches of the service. If savings can be effected without impairing the efficiency of the army and navy, by all means let them be made; but a large body of the public think—and very justly, in my humble judgement—that such reductions must inevitably tend to weaken our power as a nation, and lay us more open to aggression. The Manchester School are taking their brains to show how the surplus, of which Sir Charles Wood will have to speak, may be best turned to account. The *Daily News*, the organ of the Financial Reform Society, ridicules the "cheese-paring" plans pursued by the Government, and demands a general revision of taxation, and a considerable reduction of expenditure, both to be conducted on broad and equitable principles. The Ministerial journals, especially the *Times* and the *Globe*, deprecate any attempt of the kind until we have fully considered the amount and bearings of the National Debt—that great national cancer, which must, ere long, be grappled with in one form or another. While the Ministerialists are preparing for what must certainly prove an eventful Session, the Opposition has not been idle. The Conservative and Cotton Clubs are becoming quite animated again, and Lord Stanley, who is regarded as the head of the Protectionist party, is daily expected in St. James's Square, where he will immediately put himself in communication with his principal adherents. On the 31st instant, there will be a meeting of both Peers and Commoners at his Lordship's mansion, when the propriety of moving an amendment to the Address, in answer to the Royal Speech, will be discussed. I believe that amendments, expressive of strong opinions on the state of the agricultural interests, will be moved in both Houses—doubtless to be rejected in the Commons, and probably to be carried in the House of Lords: seeing that Lord Stanley's amendment to the Address last Session was rejected by five votes only. Should two such amendments be lost, the agitation for a dissolution of Parliament will be renewed with increased vigour, and effort after effort will be made to reopen the question of Protection by demanding the imposition of a duty on foreign corn, or some other alteration of the free-import system. It seems highly probable that the third session of the Session will clear up the relative strength of parties. The country Protectionist meeting, if issue as numerous as ever, and the determined attitude assumed by the farmers, must have considerable influence on the deliberations of Government. Indeed, I already know of numerous where members, who sustained the Ministry on Free-Trade, are beginning to shift their position, and talk with tolerable of moderate fixed duties. This kind of direction applies especially to the camp of Robert Peel. On the other hand, Mr. Cobden holds out the threat of a revolution if any duty is imposed on foreign grain. Nothing is left, therefore, but a tremendous struggle for agricultural or manufacturing ascendancy; there is no chance for diplomacy or compromise. All these facts invest the first coming session with intense interest, and, I may add, with unusual peril. It is utterly impossible to foretell the issue of such a powerful agitation. On the one hand, the agriculturists are smarting under a sense of the wrong, and seeing their income daily diminished away in fruitless competition with the foreigner; on the other, the manufacturers, now possessed of the means of reducing the cost of their fabrics by low wages, and ready to appeal to the strong and passions of the masses by the cry of "Bread Tax." The attempt to force up the price of grain, previous to the opening of the Session, in order to quell the clamor of the sons of agriculture, on account of the unusually low prices, has so far signally failed; for the gregarious swarms of wheat imported before the expiration of the Session, and the navigation of the Baltic is unusually open, in the opinion of many, of no inconsiderable importance, will fall to, or the lower, to the prices of the Corn Exchange.

The new Society for the subversion of Colonial Government has already put Earl Grey on the qui vive. Protectionists, Conservatives, and Radicals, figure as Members of the Council; and, in my opinion, the Society is destined to exert a powerful influence on the Colonial Policy of Government, and the consequent Colonial legislation, and the consequent effect on the Colonies. With such a nucleus as this, the Society, with the aid and vigorous action of Colonial Reformers, is well but impossible for the Colonial Office to continue for any length of time the downward policy of the welfare and prosperity of our Colonial Empire.

A new Russian loan is the leading feature in monetary affairs. The amount to be raised is £5,000,000, in 4½ per cent stock, at the present value, and, I hear, it is to be taken up principally in London; the money to be redeemed in 50 years, by a sinking fund of